THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
JANUARY, 1955



1955 Calendar 1955

1955 JANUARY 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.Q. 30th	F.M. 8th	L.Q. 18th	N.M. 23rd			1
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1955 FEBRUARY 1955

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1955 MARCH 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.Q. 1-30th	F.M. 8th	1	2	3	4	5
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1955 APRIL 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.M. 7th	L.Q. 15th	N.M. 22nd	F.Q. 28th		1	2
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1955 MAY 1955

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1955 JUNE 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.M. 5th	L.Q. 13th	N.M. 19th	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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1955 JULY 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.M. 4th	L.Q. 12th	N.M. 19th	F.Q. 26th		1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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1955 AUGUST 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.M. 3rd	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	L.Q. 10th	N.M. 17th	F.Q. 25th

1955 SEPTEMBER 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
M. 2nd	L.Q. 9th	N.M. 16th	F.Q. 23rd	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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1955 OCTOBER 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
F.M. 1-31st	L.Q. 8th	N.M. 15th	F.Q. 23rd			1
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1955 NOVEMBER 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
L.Q. 6th	N.M. 14th	1	2	3	4	5
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		F.Q. 22nd	F.M. 29th

1955 DECEMBER 1955

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
L.Q. 6th	N.M. 14th	F.Q. 22nd	F.M. 28th	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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On behalf of myself and all my colleagues, I want to extend to you and yours every good wish for a happy and prosperous New Year.

W. a. Hutcheson

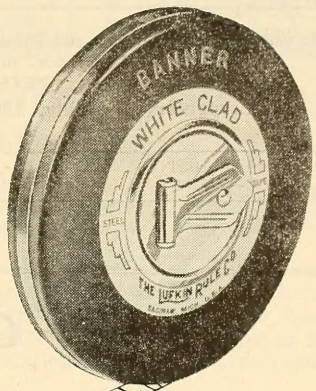
General President

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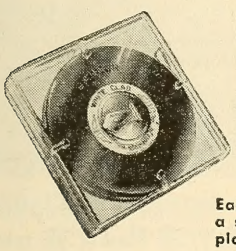
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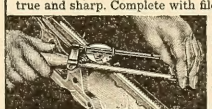
Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you —send **$1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo Mich. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto, 5.**

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1955

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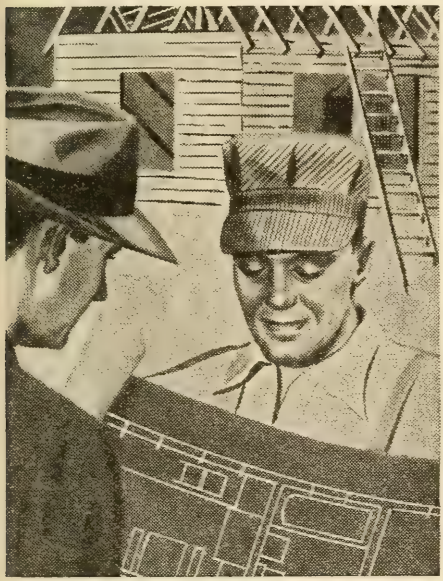
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The above picture is an overall view of the 27th General Convention in session at Cincinnati, Ohio.

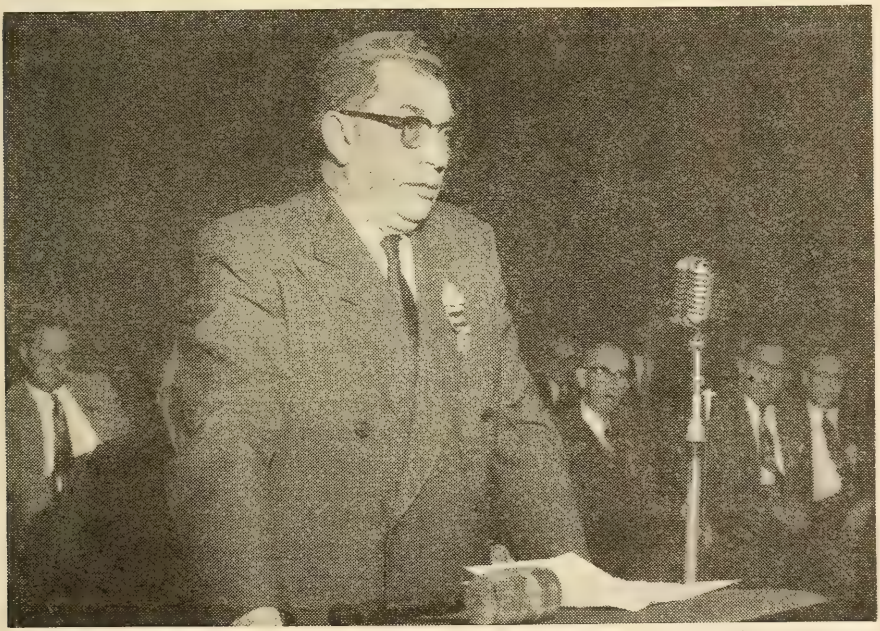
A review of recent trends proves only one thing—

A Convention To Remember

★ ★ ★

WHEN General President Maurice A. Hutcheson banged his gavel for adjournment at 4:50 p. m. on Friday, November 19th, the biggest and most harmonious convention in Brotherhood history was written into the record books. For five days previously, some 1,365 delegates from 45 states and seven Canadian provinces had wrestled with problems affecting the general welfare of our organization. In between times they listened to inspirational and educational speeches by such notables as Dick Gray, president of the AFL Building Trades Council; George Meany, AFL president; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; and Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, among others.

After an invocation by the Reverend Dudley A. Ward, executive secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church, and welcoming addresses by Mayor Carl Rich of Cincinnati, Earl Reed, president of the Ohio Valley District Council, and Jack Hurst, president of the Cincinnati Central Union, General President Hutcheson set the tone of the convention in a short keynote address.



General President Maurice A. Hutcheson is snapped as he brought the convention to attention.

President Hutcheson pointed out that there had been an increase of approximately 100,000 members since the previous convention in 1950. He dealt at some length with the menace of Communism, and pointed out that as far back as the 1920's our Brother-

hood has been vigorously fighting all efforts at Communistic infiltration of our organization. He recalled that in 1926 our General Executive Board took action to prevent Communists from holding membership in our Union.

"I am proud to say that there have been no known Communists in our organization since then," he said. He also suggested that the constitution be amended in such a way as to give local unions the right to ask members, whose actions clearly arouse suspicions of Communistic leanings, to sign affidavits to the effect that they are not members of the Communist Party. Refusal to sign such an affidavit could then be construed as clear evidence of guilt. (The constitution was later amended accordingly.)

On the subject of organizing, President Hutcheson pinpointed the need for bringing into our organization every man who is following our trade. He pointed out that every man working under non-union conditions in a branch of our trade is a threat to the wages and working conditions of every member in that branch.

President Hutcheson emphasized that organizing is mainly a local responsibility. The General Office can advise, suggest, and, where conditions warrant, provide manpower and financial aid; but the urge and the drive for getting an area completely organized must come from the local group.

Right-to-work laws and the menace they hold for effective unionism were spelled out in great detail by the General President. He called attention to the fact that some 17 states already have passed such laws and many more states will have them under consideration when their legislatures meet this year. President Hutcheson urged every local union and district and state council to use every legal means possible to defeat such laws where they have been passed already, and to prevent their spread to other states.

A printed report of 104 pages was distributed to the delegates on the first day of the convention. It reflected a record of progress and achievement in every field of the organization's activities. This book contained the reports of the General President, the General Executive Board, the Board of Trustees, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer, and contained complete information as to membership, number of members receiving pensions, number of members in the Home at Lakeland, Florida, number of claims paid, and a detailed account of the financial condition of the organization.



Two of American labor's stalwarts shake hands for the cameraman—George Meany, president of the AFL, and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood.

The report showed that the total number of members on the pension roll October 12, 1954, was 19,418, an increase of approximately 1,000 over the previous year. From January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1953, 4,471 pension members died. The total number of pension applications received and approved in the period from January 1, 1950, to December 31,

1953, was 8,341, 109 applications being disapproved in that same period. The number of pensioners increased in the four-year period since the last convention from 14,614 to 18,457. Thus it can be readily seen that the cost of maintaining the pension system is constantly increasing.

The report shows that since the Carpenters Home opened in Lakeland, Florida, on March 14, 1929, a total of 1,263 members had been admitted. Of that number 673 had passed away and were buried in the Carpenters Home Cemetery. The remains of an additional 175 who died at the Home, were returned to places of burial as requested.

Ninety-four men left the Home of their own accord, 22 were dismissed, and on December 31, 1953, 282 members were residing at the Home.

The work of the convention covered over 100 resolutions and proposed changes to the constitution, all of which were acted upon by the convention after being assigned to proper committees for study and recommendation. Several proposed constitutional amendments were adopted and have been sent to local unions for referendum.

Several of the principal speakers, who have addressed all sorts of audiences, in all sorts of places, commented that they had never spoken before a more attentive audience or had been received more courteously.

As prescribed by the constitution, the nomination of officers took place on the morning of the fourth day of the convention. In a display of enthusiasm and confidence unmatched in the memory of the oldest delegates present, all officers and board members were nominated without opposition. Consequently, all were declared elected by acclamation.



A 45-minute ovation stopped the convention when the name of Maurice A. Hutcheson was placed in nomination for General President.

When the name of Maurice A. Hutcheson was placed in nomination for the office of General President, a demonstration which lasted over 45 minutes broke out. Delegates applauded, stamped their feet, blew whistles and horns, and finally, to a man, marched up to the auditorium stage to shake hands with Brother Hutcheson. Similar demonstrations greeted the nominations of other officers. In fact, the enthusiasm was so pronounced and the demonstrations so prolonged that it took almost the entire day to complete nominations, even though all incumbent executive

board members were nominated in a body. The delegates used this means of expressing their thanks to the officers for the great effort they have put forth during the past four years to build our organization, protect its jurisdiction and broaden and strengthen its whole structure, despite the Korean War, wage controls, the Taft-Hartley Law and all the other things which have thrown obstacles in the pathway of union growth.

Particularly noteworthy was the interest and attentiveness of delegates. Throughout the entire five days, attendance was virtually 100%, and every speaker was received with courtesy and consideration.

Few delegates who attended the convention are likely to forget it very soon. For constructiveness, harmony and real brotherhood, it set a mark which any labor organization will be a long time in equalling.

Colorado Paper Raps "Right-To-Work" Drive

"There is no apparent need for any 'right-to-work' legislation seeking to govern management-labor relations." That is what the Rocky Mountain News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper in Denver, recently said in an editorial blasting the Colorado Chamber of Commerce's drive to push such a law through the legislature.

Leaflets aimed at winning favorable reaction to such a proposal were mailed by the chamber to businessmen and legislators throughout the state. Similar legislative drives are being made in many of the other 30 states where the misnamed measure is not on the statute books.

"As a member of the state chamber," said the Rocky Mountain News, "we protest wasting time and energy on such a venture, particularly while there are so many pressing problems confronting Colorado.

"Labor and management are getting along very well with their usual collective bargaining approaches and the less the state or any other governmental agency has to get into the picture the better."

The paper declared the fact that the chamber finds it necessary to send out leaflets to businessmen "is a pretty strong indication that there is no pressing demand for this type of legislation from the business and industrial leadership of Colorado.

"With no more need or demand than is thus evident, we believe the legislature can afford to let well enough alone and forget all about this one."

Manager Don Keim of the state chamber criticized state Sen. Will Nicholson, Denver Republican, who headed the Senate Labor Committee two years ago, for keeping a "right-to-work" measure "from getting out of committee."

"The voters obviously are a good deal less disturbed than Keim," commented the News. "At least Senator Nicholson ran right at the top, ahead of all the Democratic candidates and the three other Republicans for the Senate. And he was the only Republican elected to the state Senate from Denver."

Generally speaking, a good deal of the daily press has been backing right-to-work laws to the hilt. In fact, many big dailies are chief promoters of such laws. Colorado is fortunate in having a paper as courageous and as far-sighted as the Rocky Mountain News. As the Rocky Mountain News points out, there is neither need nor strong sentiment for right-to-work laws. Instead, the laws are being promoted by people whose real aim is destruction of American labor.

Events are proving Jim Mitchell to be—

A Fighting Secretary of Labor

★

AS THE MONTHS roll by, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Department of Labor is in militant hands. There is evidence that under the leadership of Secretary James P. Mitchell the Department is going to do the things it was set up to do—namely look after the interests of working people.

In a hard-hitting address to the 27th General Convention in Cincinnati last November, Mr. Mitchell outlined the things which the Department already is doing, and the new measures it plans to adopt, to protect the rights and interests of men working on projects financed in whole or in part by Federal funds.

By decentralizing responsibility for policing wages and working conditions, chiseling has been made a good deal more dangerous for unscrupulous employers. By coordinating enforcement efforts of all government agencies, buck-passing has been reduced to a minimum.



JAMES P. MITCHELL

Shortly the Department will issue a poster outlining legal wages and working conditions for each job financed by government funds. These posters are to be displayed in a prominent place on the job site so each worker can tell exactly what he is entitled to. The poster will also tell the worker where to file a complaint in case of a violation.

Since addressing our convention, Secretary Mitchell made another major policy speech in which he placed himself on record as being categorically opposed to right-to-work laws. Naturally, he has incurred the displeasure of those who want to see unions placed in a legal strait jacket.

Because it contains a good deal of pertinent information, a major part of Secretary Mitchell's address to our convention is herewith reprinted:

* * *

I know you share my conviction that Federal money spent in connection with construction projects should not be used to depress the prevailing local wage rates. Neither you nor I want unfair contractors to be able to underbid fair contractors by chiseling on established wage rates.

I am in favor of vigorous law enforcement. I believe that Federal construction work should go only to fair contractors. These contractors, who, I am glad to say, are greatly in the majority, do business according to the rules laid down by Congress in the Davis-Bacon Act and in the other statutes containing prevailing wage provisions.

For many years, as you know, enforcement of these laws by the contracting agencies of the Government

was not uniform, and sometimes it was lax. To correct this situation, in 1950 the Secretary of Labor was given responsibility of coordinating enforcement of these prevailing wage requirements by the responsible Federal agencies. The Secretary of Labor was given authority to issue standards and regulations to be observed by these agencies in their environment. The Secretary can make investigations to obtain compliance.

Real progress has been made in the past year. Liaison with the other agencies involved and enforcement have definitely improved. Serious violations continue to be found, however, and there is still lack of knowledge or lack of interest by some local project officers of the procurement agencies. Some agencies continue to conclude that violations do not merit blacklisting where the facts appear to us to warrant it.

While these trouble areas exist, the Labor Department's enforcement activities are steadily increasing. There is clear evidence that due to efforts of the Labor Department and the contracting agencies a new climate of responsibility is building up among both contractors and the Government agencies involved.

We like to think that our efforts in the Department of Labor have played some part in these achievements. Still, we have not had this enforcement function too long, and time is needed for working out procedures with the Federal agencies having contract responsibilities. And, more importantly, with your help, money is needed from Congress to help us work out these enforcement functions of the Department of Labor, and I hope that in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor legislative group we can persuade Congress to give us more money to enforce the laws that Congress has passed.

Let me give you a few examples of how our improved enforcement program is working: The Department of Labor received what appeared to be a rather minor complaint regarding violations at an Armed Services Base in Georgia. This matter was referred to the contracting agency, one of the Armed Services. When no immediate action was taken, we sent an investigator. As a result of what he found, Department of Labor investigators have been in there since the spring of 1953. Instead of just one firm being investigated, about thirty firms working on the same base are now under investigation and it is estimated that restitution of over $200,000 is due employes.

In another case a painting contractor in the Pacific Northwest was under investigation. He moved several times and each time used a different gimmick to get around paying the required prevailing wages. He came up with a new one I never heard of before. He listed his employes as "subcontractors," and he kept no payroll records. We finally caught up with him, and he is now on the ineligible list.

In Texas—and you see these examples are in the South and Southwest—a very large contractor was found using a great number of workers to perform journeymen's work and improperly paying them as helpers, such as carpenters' helpers—and, mind you, he came up with a new gimmick. He called some of them "junior helpers." At the Labor Department's request, the contracting agency stopped any further payments under the contract and ordered the practice to be discontinued. We have started a full-scale investigation on this job to determine the amount of back wages due to the workers.

In another case we found a contractor in New Mexico violating the Fair

Labor Standards Act in work at an Air Base. The men were working seven, eight-hour days, fifty-six hours a week, without overtime compensation. Within a week after we discovered these violations we asked the Federal court to order these practices stopped. In addition, an investigation for Davis-Bacon Act violations was started.

At another base in New Mexico we found a case of fraudulent payrolls. The contractor was very accommodating in this case. He gave each employe a slip of paper with his pay check showing just how the juggling was done.

We were very fortunate and it was very easy to catch it.

We are now developing the case for criminal prosecution and blacklisting.

As a result of our vigorous enforcement of these laws, a larger number of contractors are ineligible to receive Government contracts for three years, because of violations of the law. This is a stiff punishment because it prevents a firm from participating in a substantial portion of all the construction in this country. During the last fiscal year—from June of 1953 to July of 1954—20 firms were blacklisted as against only four during the seventeen years from 1935 to 1952. I am sure any objective person would agree with me that this shows vigorous enforcement.

Now I don't want to leave the wrong impression. Most of the contractors who do business with the Government carefully observed the law. But there are those who would break down hard-earned labor standards, cheat their own workers and place fair bidders at a competitive disadvantage. While the blacklisting penalty is not one that should be used lightly, the law has been and will be enforced, and where willful violations of the law are found, the blacklist penalty will be used and used and used by the Department of Labor.

To do an even better job of enforcing the law, we have given more responsibility to our regional offices. Our attorneys and investigators are now closer to the job sites from which these complaints come. There are now ten offices instead of one responsible for the coordination of the enforcement function. This decentralization should improve enforcement and the handling of complaints of violations.

In order that workers on the job will be aware of their rights under the prevailing wage laws, and so that they may recognize violations of the law and how and where to file complaints, we have issued and distributed a poster prepared by the Department, to be placed by contracting agencies or project sponsors on job sites.

This poster says in effect, you are entitled to be paid not less than the hourly rate for the particular classification of work which you perform, as set forth in the attached schedule. Apprentice rates apply only to apprentices properly r e g i s t e r e d under approved Federal or state apprenticeship programs, and it shows where they may file their complaints at the local offices. This will be the poster, and below it will be the wage rates which should determine under the Davis-Bacon Act, and we hope that with the widespread use of these posters more employes and more workers on the job will become better aware of their rights.

There will also be published soon a pocket-size pamphlet explaining the various laws and regulations for the benefit and protection of construction and other workers. This pamphlet will be available to workers, unions and contractors throughout the country. And I hope that with this pamphlet

your membership and the members and employes of contractors who are not your members will be better able to understand their rights and their benefits under the Federal law.

Finally, I want to refer to the eight-hour laws which require the payment on Government construction contracts of overtime compensation of time and one-half for hours worked each day in excess of eight. During the past months I became aware of a serious gap in these laws. Apparently, under their provisions, there is nothing to prevent a contractor from working his employes seven eight-hour days, or a total of 56 hours in a week, without the payment of overtime compensation. Of course, some construction activities are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act which requires the payment of overtime compensation for hours worked in excess of 40 per week, but this is not true of most construction. This is a p r o b l e m that needs attention and should have legislative remedies in the next session of Congress.

If we are to enforce strictly the laws for which the Department of Labor is responsible, we need your help in at least two ways. First, we need you to tell us when you see violations of these laws so that we may take action. Violations should be reported to the contracting agencies, or to the regional offices of the Department of Labor, or directly to me. Secondly, it is important that the complaints we receive be sound ones. When we receive complaints of violations of prevailing wage laws, we call them to the attention of the appropriate contracting agency—the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, or some other agency. If the agencies investigate and find them justified, they have confidence in us and will act quickly and cooperatively when we call violations to their attention. If, however, the allegations do not stand up when they are investigated (or are too trivial and picayune to be worth noting), this hampers our effectiveness with the contracting agencies. It is then natural for them to tend to act more slowly and with less interest when we call alleged violations to their attention. It is the old story of crying "Wolf!" too often.

For example, we received a complaint from a business agent that laborers were operating certain pieces of equipment on a construction project. We referred the complaint to the contracting agency, which made the investigation and informed us that no such equipment had been used on the job. We then wrote to the union and so informed them, and they still made the same charge and gave us the name of the person responsible. The agency again investigated, and then the Department of Labor had a qualified person to check the matter, not a person in the agency, but from the Department of Labor, who found that the whole complaint was wrong and that the union had the wrong job. You can see what kind of a spot that puts us in in enforcing our will with the contracting agency. What I am saying here, of course, does not apply to the Carpenters Union. I just felt it was worth mentioning to give you the full story about our work in this field.

With your cooperation and with that of the contracting agencies and contractors, these laws can be enforced vigorously and fairly. That is our objective, and I think you will agree we are well on our way to realizing it. If you can suggest any way we can be of better service to you, I hope you will let us know.

This enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act which I dwelled on at great length because of your special interest in it is just one example of President Eisenhower's dedication to

good government and to the enforcement of law. I know that throughout the country in many States union organization is becoming more and more difficult. I know that in many States of the Union you have a deliberate and direct attempt to undermine the standards which your Union and other unions have built up. But I want to assure you that the Department of Labor, within the legal means given to us by Congress, will see to it that the laws that are on the statute books that apply to labor standards are going to be strictly, vigorously and continually enforced.

RED CROSS DENIES BLOOD SALE CHARGE

Recently statements concerning sales of blood have appeared in various segments of the press. In a special release, the American Red Cross has emphatically denied such charges.

In order to allow the charitable organization to answer such charges we are herewith reprinting the following statement by Dr. David N. W. Grant, medical director of the organization, explaining the status of the Red Cross Blood Program:

"The American Red Cross recently was distressed to learn that erroneous statements appearing in the press have again raised charges of selling blood against the organization. Throughout the entire history of its blood program, no charge has ever been made by the Red Cross to hospitals or individuals for blood or blood products. The Red Cross wishes to emphasize that no change has been made in this policy.

"Erroneous statements in newspapers and on the radio in recent weeks have created a widespread misunderstanding and already have resulted in a decrease in the collection of blood so vitally needed every hour of the day in hospitals.

"Every pint of blood donated to the Red Cross has cost the organization an average of $5.12 for its collection, processing and distribution to hospitals. During the development of the Red Cross Blood Program many refinements and changes in equipment, methods and procedures have taken place. The present plan of sharing with hospitals concerned a limited portion of this cost, involving supplies which can be used only once and blood transportation charges, is an adjustment to meet local conditions which was worked out with hospital authorities. Approximately 10 of the 45 Red Cross regional blood programs have made this adjustment.

"The costs of these supplies and delivery services to the hospitals vary from $1.75 to $2.50 per pint of blood, according to the locality. In most instances, hospitals have absorbed these extra costs without passing them on to the patients. Full cooperation has been received from hospitals taking part in this plan.

"The only purpose of the Red Cross in this program is to provide urgently needed blood to the American people. At present the blood program serves about 3,500 hospitals throughout the United States, providing the total blood supply for over 2,000 hospitals and supplementing that used by about 1,500.

"In addition to furnishing about 40 per cent of the whole blood used in the country, the Red Cross Blood Program also provides gamma globulin, a blood derivative needed to fight measles, hepatitis, and infantile paralysis. It also makes available to the public, without charge for the products, other valuable blood derivatives."

PLANE GOSSIP

NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT

A year-end article in a business magazine warns employers to be a little more liberal in granting wage increases this year or face a good deal of labor unrest. The magazine article points out that business has pulled out of the recent slump, but that wage rates have not kept pace with improved business prospects. This sort of a situation, the magazine pointed out, can only lead to a rash of strikes unless union members are given the consideration they deserve at the bargaining table.

To our way of thinking, this is sound advice. The businessman who ignores it is like the husband who was out driving with his wife one Sunday. All day long the wife kept telling him how to drive from the back seat. Finally, along toward evening, the man pulled up onto a railroad crossing where his engine died. The front end of the car was over the tracks but the back end was squarely in the path of an oncoming locomotive.

"Do something!" yelled the wife.

"You do something!" replied the husband. "All day long you have been driving from the back seat. I've got my end over the railroad tracks; now you get your's over."



"Most of our employees have joined the Union since we put up these confounded signs!"

TIME MARCHES ON

When a pretty girl smiles at a young man of 20, he looks himself over to see if he can decide what makes him so devastating to the opposite sex.

When a pretty girl smiles at a man in his 40's, he looks behind him to see who the lucky man behind him is.

When a pretty girl smiles at a man in his 60's, he furtively gives himself a quick once-over to see what is unbuttoned.

★ ★ ★

DIFFERENT PLACES, DIFFERENT PROBLEMS

The Premier of France is undertaking a campaign to popularize the drinking of milk among French school children. It seems that most French families give their kiddies weak wine to drink instead of milk.

Here kiddies drink milk, but at today's prices many parents have a hard time being able to keep enough on the table.

★ ★ ★

SOME DOUBT

At long last the coffee bubble has burst. Speculators, foreign governments and various international bankers got their heads together a year or so ago and drove the price of coffee clear up to the stratosphere through scare stories of frosts, shortages, etc. For a while they rode high, but Mrs. American Housewife soon quit buying the stuff and the artificial boom collapsed. Now the various connivers are trying to lay the blame on each other.

Sort of reminds us of the young woman who entered the lawyer's office and told the attorney she wanted a divorce.

"On what grounds?" asked the counselor.

"On the grounds of infidelity," replied the young lady. "I don't think he is the father of my child."

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS JOE

As the New Year came thundering in over the horizon, Joe Paup, the poor man's philosopher, raised himself from the gutter long enough to give 1955 these immortal words:

"For all the tensions that exist, you can say one thing about living in this day and age. You never need worry about finding your proper station in life. Somebody is always telling you where to get off."

WHILE THERE'S LAUGHTER, THERE'S HOPE

If there is one thing which is absolutely foreign to the Communist mind it is humor. To the true Communist, life is real, life is earnest, and there is no room for laughter, friendship or humanity. Everything must run according to the book, and woe betide him who dares doubt the book or indulge in a little questioning, speculating or personal interpreting.

Of all the signs which filter through the Iron Curtain pointing to the fact that resistance is not completely dead, the most encouraging is the fact that subjugated people can still laugh. The following are a few examples of stories which people behind the Iron Curtain can still dream up:

A Soviet Stakhanovite recently visited Poland to instruct workers at Stalingorod in the use of a new "Maximenko" industrial process (named after the Soviet worker who invented it). The reported comment of the Stalingorod workers was: "The method may be Maximenko but our wages are still Minimenko."

* * *

A Polish school teacher asked the class to compose a sentence to illustrate the meaning of "catastrophe."

The first child said: "My grandfather died last week." "That is a great sorrow," the teacher replied, "but not a catastrophe."

The second child said: "My father knocked over the radio and smashed it."

"That is a great loss," said the teacher, "but not a catastrophe."

Then it was Jan's turn. He said: "Last year Stalin died."

"That is quite right," said the teacher. "But how did you come to hit upon such an idea?"

"Well," said Jan, "it's not a great sorrow or a great loss, so it must be a catastrophe."

* * *

Two Hungarians were surveying the ice-bound streets of Budapest during a cold spell. "It's a disgrace," said the first gloomily; "When are they going to clear the streets of all this ice?" "But didn't you know?" replied the second, "They are employing the new method invented by the Russians!" "What on earth is that?" asked the gloomy one in astonishment. "Why, the sun, of course!"

* * *

Herr Schmidt, an East Berlin resident, wanted to buy the Communist papers **Freedom** and **New Germany.** So he went to a newsstand and asked, "Have you got a **New Germany?**"

"No."

"Have you got **Freedom?**"

"No."

"When will you have **Freedom?**"

"When we have a new Germany."

★ ★ ★

FLEET-FOOTED BULL

The colonel's weakness was exaggeration. One evening at the general store he was talking about his wonderful bull, Jeff Davis. "Ol' Jeff delights to race that new streamlined train," he said. "Every mawnin' he waits at the no'th end of the back forty and races it to the south fence. Beats it every time."

A doubter interrupted: "I'm laying $100 that he can't do it, and I'll be over in the morning to see for myself—with witnesses."

Honor at stake, the colonel covered the wager.

Next morning the doubter and his witnesses turned up at daybreak. The colonel was nowhere to be seen, and a hired man informed the delegation: "Cun'l just phoned me from Washington—he's up there on gov'ment business."

"He couldn't be," scoffed the doubter. "The trains don't run that fast. How'd he get there?"

"Cun'l tol' me," the hired man replied solemnly, "he rode ol' Jeff."



259.

"Instead of just swearing oaths at your lousy job, why not try swearing a Union oath?"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

NUT CRACKERS

There is on file in the Editor's office a duly notarized affidavit testifying to the fact that no knowledge of quadratic equations or trigonometric functions is required to solve this collection of puzzles, problems and so forth. If you are quick-witted and persistent you won't have too much trouble with them. The answers are on page 31.

Here is an opportunity to get the old gray matter sharpened up on simple problems so you can tackle the tougher ones that are bound to come up during 1955. In the meantime—Happy New Year.

Penny Wise—Just exactly how many quarter inches wide is a penny?_____

Bit of a Deal—A carpenter bought a bit for $1.10 and sold it for a price which was 10 cents more than what he lost in selling it. How much did he get for the bit?_____

The Checker Players—Figure this out in your head. If each of four men played a game of checkers with each of the other three men, how many games were played?_____

Number Please—Smithy has a Ledger Page number which is very easy to remember—so he claims. The three figures added together total 18. The first figure is half the second figure and one-third of the third figure. What's his Ledger Page No.?_____

The Crazy Clocks—Jenkins has three clocks, all wacky. One shows a quarter to nine—one, a quarter past nine—the other shows nine o'clock. One is out 25 min.—one is out 10 min.—one is out 5 min. What's the right time?_____

Around the Circle—A man starts at the Maine Monument and walks halfway around Columbus Circle. He then turns around and walks halfway back. The total distance walked was 300 yards. How many feet is it all around Columbus Circle?_____

Butcher's Problem—Three turkeys and two, two-pound weights weigh as much as four hams. One turkey weighs as much as a ham and a two-pound weight. Now what the dickens does a ham weigh?_____

Clocks Again—Two of Jenkins' crazy clocks are set at exactly 12 o'clock. One is fast by five minutes an hour and the other runs slow by five minutes an hour. In how many hours will they both show 12 o'clock again?_____

High Cost of Carrots—Shopping for the Christmas dinner, Mrs. Maginn paid $1.21 for a bunch of carrots. If each carrot cost as many cents as there were carrots in the bunch, how much did she pay per carrot?_____

Check on the Czech—A chic Czech check cashier keeps one-tenth of any check cashed. How much was the check for which a customer received back $99.99 cash?_____

Betty's Birthday—Ann was born in January. Clara was born in December. Betty is 7 weeks older than Ann and 12 days younger than Clara. What is Betty's birthday?_____

Gardener's Problem—The border of a rectangular flower bed measures 140 feet all around. It is two and a half times as long as it is wide. What is its length?_____ What is its width?_____

The Three Card Trick—Three cards from a pack are face up on a table. Directly left of a club is a diamond. Next to each other are two kings. A queen is alongside a king, and two diamonds are next to each other. What are the three cards?_____

Who's Johnny?—"Johnny is my nephew," said James to his sister, Jane. "Johnny is your nephew all right," replied Jane, "But he certainly isn't mine." What relation is Johnny to Jane?_____

Going Dutch—After eating in a restaurant, three sporting carpenters named Block, Wood and Hammer each paid exactly one-third of their total bill. If each sport had paid his own bill, Block would have paid a dime less, Wood would have paid a quarter more, and Hammer exactly one buck. How much was their total bill?_____

The Four Sisters—The average number of children of four sisters, Alice, Betty, Clara and Doris, is 5 each. Alice and Betty average 4 each. Alice and Doris average 5 each. Betty and Doris average 7 each. How many children has Alice?_____ Betty?_____ Clara?_____ Doris?_____

The Hammer Problem—Adamson bought a hammer and sold it to Benson for a profit of 25 per cent. Benson sold it to Carlson for a loss of 25 per cent. Carlson sold it to Danielson for a profit of 25 per cent. Danielson sold it for $2.25, taking a loss of 25 per cent. How much did Adamson originally pay for this hammer, anyway?_____

Communism From The Inside

One of the most illuminating speeches delivered at the 27th General Convention in Cincinnati in November was that of Dick Applegate, American newspaperman, who spent 18 wretched months inside a Red Chinese prison. Mr. Applegate described in great detail the mental torture and brainwashing techniques Communists use to break down their prisoners. So that more members may have an opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Applegate's story, his speech is being reprinted in THE CARPENTER in three parts, of which this is the first.

★ ★

By Dick Applegate

I HAD BEEN a war correspondent in Korea for United Press for twenty-two months. It didn't look like the war was ever going to finish, so I resigned and started out on a dream that I had had for 20 years, which was to sail a boat around the world.

I actually started on that venture. I bought a 42-foot cutter in Hong Kong, and on the 21st day of March, 1953, I started out on a week-end sail over from Hong Kong, which is a British colony off the coast of China, to Macao, a Portuguese colony on the coast of China some 40 miles across an inlet in the China sea.

I invited along as guest Don Dixon of International News Service who,



DICK APPLEGATE

with me, had covered the Korean War, Captain Ben Krasner, master mariner from Newark, New Jersey, who was to do the navigating, his very lovely Chinese fiancee, Miss Sheila Wong Ying, and two paid hands, a boatsman and deckhand.

We started at noon. We got five miles off the British island of Lantoa, which is part of the Hong Kong complex in international waters. We couldn't see Red China. There were no Chinese islands anywhere near us. We had a perfect right to be in international waters, as does any mariner.

About 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, cutting down fast from the north was an American built Chinese communist gun boat flying what to me now is the very detestable Red Flag of Communist China. On her firing bridge was a sailor semaphoring the international sign "King" which means "Stop your vessel immediately."

I was under sail and couldn't stop immediately, but I luffed up into the wind, and this gun boat swept by very fast with two 50-caliber machine guns trained right straight at my heart.

I was at the tiller of the boat. We shouted at them that we were on our way to Macao and they said, "Follow me," and headed directly into the wind. I obviously couldn't follow them. They came by again with about 25 Chinese sailors on deck with Thompson submachine guns and American carbines, all of them aiming

at us and they said, "Start your engines and follow me."

They towed us to a Chinese Communist island which is a loading point where they take contraband goods which the United Nations said should not be exported to China. They offload them there and take them up the Pearl River into Canton.

As soon as they got us to the island they came aboard, spitting all over my beautiful decks. They ordered us into the forward cabin of the yacht and then one by one took us into the cabin and demanded to know why we had intruded into the waters of Communist China.

We protested that we had done nothing of the sort, that we were in international waters. They said, "You lie," and for eighteen months I was to hear the growing terror of that phrase, "You lie."

I will tell you why. At midnight that night they came aboard and took our three Chinese members ashore. Miss Sheila Wong Ying, Captain Krasner's fiancee, was wearing spike heels and a beautiful Chinese gown. She had never met the two Chinese crew members until they came aboard. They took the three of them ashore, put them in a room eight feet by eight feet with a dirt floor and left them there for eight days under constant guard, and they were not permitted to talk to each other, although she had to sleep in that room with those two strange men.

They kept questioning us, taking us ashore alternately. They had my chart of the South China Sea with the plotted course on it. They took me ashore one day and there was a little blue pencil mark about a mile and a half off the island of Lantao and about 15 miles from where we had been picked up, and they said. "This is where you were."

I said, "That is not where we were. We were here." And I showed them where we were. They said, "This mark was put here by Captain Krasner. He knows where you were." I said, "I know very well that he knows where we were, and it was here." They said, "Captain Krasner made this mark," and I said, "He didn't. This is where we were." And he said, "You lie. Go back to the ship and think."

That is another phrase I learned to dread. I went back to the ship, and Captain Krasner was taken off under a gun guard without any chance to talk to me, and they showed him the same mark on the chart and they said, "Applegate says this is where you were." And Captain Krasner said, "No, that is 15 miles from where we were. This is where we were." And they said to him, "You lie. Go back to the ship and think."

That phrase didn't make any sense.

It was fifteen months before I realized what they were talking about. But after eight days of this, at six o'clock one afternoon they said, "Get ready to leave." So I dumped a few things into a sea bag, and they took us off in a row boat, took us out to the same gun boat that had seized us in the first place and then started out.

They put us below decks. We headed, I presume, north until about two o'clock in the morning when we were transferred at sea to what looked to me like a Japanese built fishing sampan. We were put down in the flotsam, separated from the Chinese crew, and at four o'clock in the morning we landed some place on the coast of China.

We were put in the back end of a Russian-built imitation of an American GMC army truck with a heavy canvas across the back with five Chinese soldiers armed with sub-machine

guns who jabbed us with the guns every time we tried to see out.

At two o'clock that afternoon we were whisked into a brick compound of what had been a private home in Canton. They took us upstairs and put me in a room, and I was in that room for about seven and one-half months in solitary confinement.

I am not talking about seven and one-half minutes or seven and one-half hours or seven and one-half weeks—seven and one-half months all by myself. If you want to know how terrifying that can be, some time when you are at home go into a closet, shut the door, and stay there thirty minutes. But you will know you will get out. I never knew whether I would come out or not.

You have heard the phrase, "brain wash," and you are now looking at an ex-carpenter, shall I say, who has been brain washed. I am going to tell you how terrifying it can be, and I am going to try to frighten you into realizing that that is what they want to do to you, too—every man and woman in this room, and they will if they can.

Only twice in seven and one-half months was I interrogated, once for fifteen minutes and once for twenty minutes. None of it made any sense to me at that time, but I was being brain washed the whole time because the Communists have the precision of a skilled surgeon to know when you are breaking down, when you are pliable enough for their propaganda to go to work on you.

As I said, I had been a newspaper man, a war correspondent in Korea for twenty-two months. I had been a correspondent in Southeast Asia since February of 1946 when I first went out to cover the Philippine elections. I had watched the Communists try to take Indo-China and saw them fail there. I have seen them growing in strength there. I had seen their revolt in Malaya. I had watched Communist attempts to take over Burma. I had seen the Siamese, or as it is now called, t h e Thailand government, stamp out Communism and become good friends of A m e r i c a. I had watched and reported the Communist uprising in Indo-China long before it became an important news center. I knew something about it, and you knew something about it because you were the people I was reporting to. But I didn't really know then, but I do now.

Here is the way they do it. All my life I have read and loved books. I was in the newspaper game; I constantly read news. I had nothing to read, nothing at all until finally they let me buy nine books. One of them was David Copperfield, and I can still quote the first two or three chapters of that book to you from memory if you would like to listen some time. One was a book of criticism and philosophy by a dead Russian named Balinski, who was a beautiful writer, and the rest of them were a dreary collection of modern Russian novelists.

Then they started taking t h o s e books away from me, and then I had nothing to read. Then they started giving me a Russian magazine called *New Times*. It is a heavy bit of sarcastic, bitter propaganda modeled after the American magazine *Time* in format, but full of the most dreadful propaganda, mostly aimed at Americans.

I wouldn't read it. I would throw it on the floor, and then I would look at it, I suppose like a drug addict would look at opium that he is trying to get away from. I would go over and I would pick it up off the floor and I would read another sentence or two, and I would get infuriated again, and

I would throw it away again, and eventually each one of those things I would read twenty or thirty times.

That went on for many months, and then they did something that was very subtle. They brought in a Chinese magazine called *China Today*. It was devoted to Chinese cultural subjects such as pottery that had been dug up in three thousand year old tombs.

Chinese culture, as you know, is very impressive, and I had long admired it. I would read this thing, and, of course, each one of these things had propaganda where they said this beautiful pottery of the Sung and Ming dynasties had been excavated from a three thousand year old tomb and it is one of the few that has escaped the looting of American imperialists when they occupied China.

You didn't pay too much attention to that stuff after the heavy Russian propaganda because there were beautiful color illustrations of the pottery, and you relaxed a little bit. But in the back of the magazine they had stapled an insert containing a confession to germ warfare written by an American marine colonel named Schwable who had been shot down over North China.

As I have said twice now, I had been twenty-two months in Korea as a United Press war correspondent. I knew there was no such thing as germ warfare in Korea because I had looked for that story and I wasn't the worst reporter on Earth or I wouldn't have been there that long for that big an agency, and the National Broadcasting Company wouldn't have hired me after I resigned. Every competent reporter in Korea looked for germ warfare, and it didn't exist, and I knew it didn't exist.

I was so beat down, so desperate for something to read, so exhausted from sitting there and looking at a wall and trying to keep my mental balance, trying to stay sane. But when I read this thing written in America—it was cross-documented, it sounded accurate, and, so help me, for a while I believed it. And that night, for the first time in my adult life I cried to think that my country could use germ warfare against innocent North Korean people who had had a desperate struggle for existence anyway.

And the Communists had me, or they thought they did. But they reckoned without one thing that I had and that you have, and I didn't know I had it, and you don't know you've got it. They didn't really have me, because I had that thing that most of you have, and that is a built-in love of truth. You don't know you've got it. The Communists know you've got it and they are going to try to get rid of it for you, because that's the only way they can defeat us.

WHERE TO GET CONVENTION PICTURES

During the 27th General Convention, the official photographer took many pictures of various delegations, committees, etc. Those interested in procuring copies of any of these pictures may do so by writing to the official photographer, at the following address:

King Photo Service
Statler Hotel
Los Angeles, Calif.

Invitation To Disaster

For 21 years Father William J. Kelley has participated actively in labor relations. As head of the New York State Labor Relations Board for some 12 years he gained a keen insight into the practical as well as the theoretical phases of labor matters. Being a Catholic priest, he naturally possesses a sound background in morality and reason. Based on his knowledge of both labor matters and spiritual matters, he concludes, on the basis of thorough study, that right-to-work laws are morally wrong and economically dangerous. The following article is a condensation of a piece he wrote especially for The Machinist. It is reprinted by special permission of The Machinist.

★ ★ ★

By Rev. William J. Kelley, O.M.I., L.L.D.

ON OCTOBER 16, 1946, certain leaders of the Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant Faiths published a Declaration called "Pattern for Economic Justice." The Declaration enunciates eight rules of conduct, applying them to the thoughts and the actions of persons in the industrial arena, and judging the same. The signers of this document acted as individuals, not as official representatives of any religious body. Yet, the signers were men of experience in the field of morality and specialized experience in industrial relations and human relations; hence their eight point program—pattern for economic justice was a meeting of the minds on social and moral matters. This meeting of the minds deserves restating at this time.

1. The Moral Law must govern economic life.
2. The material resources of life are entrusted to man by God for the benefits of all.
3. The moral purpose of economic life is social justice.
4. The profit motive must be subordinated to the moral law.
5. The Common Good necessitates the organization of man into free associations of their own choosing.
6. Organized cooperation of the functional economic groups among themselves and with the government must be substituted for the rule of competition.
7. It is the duty of the State to interfere in economic life when necessary to protect the rights of individuals and groups, to aid in the advance of the general economic welfare.
8. International economic life is likewise subject to the moral law.

To those who hold that religion and business are to be separated and "never the twain shall meet," I say in the language of the hour, "I won't buy that." Such a theory is tantamount to excluding God from the economic and social thoughts and actions of men. No man can put God out of his world. Man is a social being created by God. Man is not an economic unit. His final end is God and not economic production. Precisely because he is a moral being, he has certain rights and responsibilities as an individual and as a social person, and I now invite the men and women of good will in general, and Catholics in particular, to examine what the Catholic Church teaches regarding those rights and responsibilities and their relationship to present right-to-work laws enacted in 17 states.

The major portion of the content material herein written rests on the natural law, and the natural law is written in the hearts of all men, regardless of their race or religion.

The Natural Law

Man, the moral being, is not an isolationist. By his nature he is a social being. Since he lives in society and not in a vacuum, there are social principles he must know. Since man is a rational creature he has the ability and capacity to think. Precisely because he is a rational, moral, social being man ought to know his rights and demand them; he ought to know his duties and fulfill them. Let us now consider one of man's inalienable fundamental God-given rights.

The Right of Association

There is resident within man, a natural instinct for association. This instinct man has from his very nature from the day he was created by God. This God-given instinct antedates and takes precedence over any statutory recognition, whether by Federal, State or Municipal Law. Inherent in man's nature is the desire and need for association. Leo XIII, in his famous encyclical letter on *Condition of the Working Classes,* writes as follows:

"Experience of his own weakness urges man to call for help from without." Leo is fortified in this declaration by Sacred Scripture and he cites two texts from the *Old Testament.*

"It is better that two should be together than one for they shall have the advantage of their society. Woe to him that is alone for if he faileth he has none to lift him up." *Ecclesiastes*—Chapter 4, Verses 9 & 10.

"A brother that is helped by a brother is like a strong city." *Proverbs*—Chapter 18, Verse 19.

The yearning to satisfy this instinct of association comes naturally to man and is his by right.

Right reason and Sacred Scripture both support man's right to association.

A Dictate of Nature

Men in America join unions out of the necessity of things. A primary purpose men have in joining a union is that in concert with their fellow members, they strive to achieve better wages. Leo XIII has some very specific thoughts on wages.

"*There is a dictate of nature* (emphasis mine) more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice." *The Condition of the Working Classes*—Section 34.

The Quest for Security

The American working men and women have, over the years, sought to protect their primary right of association by seeking security clauses in their collective bargaining contract.

One of the most eminent authorities on the subject of the Closed Shop is the Reverend Dr. Jerome Toner, O.S.B, who received his doctorate from The Catholic University of America, writing on the closed shop. In *The Closed Shop in The American Labor Movement,* Father Toner writes:

"The position of the Catholic Church regarding the Closed Shop, although not specifically endorsing it, is, on the whole, favorable to it. Having regarded organization of

employes as the normal condition, and, according to Monsignor John A. Ryan, 'never accepting the philosophy of individualism and unlimited competition,' the Catholic Church defends the natural rights of men to join 'the most important of all associations within the State, working men's organizations.' Leo XIII considered these associations to be part of the State, and under given conditions the closed shop may be used without offending Catholic morality." Page 177.

Right to Work Legislation

In recent years, 17 states have passed legislation called "Right-to-Work Laws." I wish to state my position regarding these laws and in so doing I am writing as a moralist and ask the reader to regard me as an advocate of justice and charity for the employer, employe and the public.

Analysis of the Laws

While the 17 statutes may have certain variations in language they have the end-result in common — Union shop is outlawed. I would like to direct the attention of the reader to these state statutes. The right to work laws themselves give no guarantee of any kind that men may get a job. Some of our beloved Americans think that these new statutes assure men of a job. These statutes have this in common:

1. That no worker should be required to be a member of the organized labor movement to obtain or retain employment.
2. That the union shop clauses in a labor contract conflict with individual freedom of the worker to work where and how he pleases.

So according to the State, protection of the worker's freedom demands that the union shop should be prohibited.

At first blush these declared objectives seem quite harmless and persuasive; but that is far from the reality of the economic arena and they also conflict with social morality. Let us examine the argument that no worker should be required to be a member of a union to obtain or retain employment. The proponents who advance this argument seem to me to overlook the justice of the issues involved, they seem to ignore man's *social* responsibility and in this legislation they put individual claims before that of the majority of employes in a given plant. The proponents overlook the fact that union members have marched on picket lines, have paid dues-money for legal counsel and research experts to help achieve the common good of the group to which the union man belongs.

I think for a man to insist that he shall exercise his God-given right and duty to work against a particular employer and against the majority rule of his fellow-workers, is unjust. I hold that history testifies that the union shop in America has been a stabilizing influence in industrial relations. I hold that the same American history testifies that open shop legislation has only led to unrest and low wages. Such was the story of the "American Plan 1920-1924." I hold that such legislation makes a mockery of the constitutional right to organize for the common good and welfare.

In responding to the second argument relative to the worker's freedom, it is essential for a proper judgment to understand what kind of a right to work man has. Man doesn't have an absolute right. A right to work is a relative right and is related to the other rights of individuals and groups. We ought to be very careful and calm

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

A Different Christmas Story

January may be a little late for a Christmas story, but this is one with a little bit different twist. It is not all sweetness and light and charity and brotherhood. In fact, it is a story with a moral.

For the sake of anonymity, we will call the principal characters in this story Tom and Sarah. Tom and Sarah are an average working class couple in their middle thirties. They have been married somewhere in the neighborhood of ten years and have two children, five and two. Like most Americans, they have had their ups and downs, their good breaks and bad. Until last November they got along reasonably well—sometimes worrying about the next payment on the television set or Spring taxes, but otherwise keeping their noses above water.

In November, however, tragedy overtook them. Their oldest boy had a bad accident which nearly killed him. For many days it was nip and tuck, but finally the lad began winning his battle for life. But the fates were not altogether kind; the lad was left with a disability that threatened to keep him a permanent invalid if he did not receive special medical attention.

Now the only place where such special attention was available was in a city several thousand miles distant from Tom and Sarah's home town. Although doctor bills and hospital bills had depleted their meager savings, they decided the only thing they could do to be fair to their boy was to move to the city where proper care was available.

Most of their possessions they sold. What they had to have they packed in their car. But bad luck was not finished with them yet. On their way to their new locality they got into a wreck. Most of their possessions were strewn along the highway although they personally escaped with whole skins.

By the time they paid the repair bill on the car, they barely had enough money to make their destination. When they got there, just before Christmas, all they had between them was a few dollars in cash and some badly battered possessions.

What they needed first was a job. So they began combing the town systematically. But for all the statistics they read in the papers about how good times were, they found jobs hard to find. Day in and day out they had tramped the streets hunting an opening that seemed not to exist.

Before she was married, Sarah worked as a stenographer. She knew her business and was not afraid of work. As the days rolled by without either of them landing a job, and the few remaining dollars diminished, she finally decided to put in an application with an employment agency.

The agency welcomed her with open arms. In fact, it even found her a job. There was only one little catch—the "fee" for the job was $150; a quarter down and the rest payable in 90 days. And what a contract Sarah signed. The only thing she didn't have to pledge to insure payment of the remaining three-quarters of the "fee" was the gold in her teeth.

Of course, the employment agency extended itself, too. It promised to notify her of any better-paying job that came along—for an additional fee, you understand. That's the way fee agencies are—big hearted.

There was a time when fee agencies handled virtually all hiring. That was in the days before strong unions. In many a West Coast lumber community an unscrupulous superintendent and an unscrupulous hiring hall had a working agreement whereby every man was fired periodically so that he could be hired back at a "fee." It only took our union a few years to bust up this neat little arrangement. And the arrangement has been kept out ever since.

We promised you this was going to be a story with a moral, and we intend to find one if it kills us. Could it be that office workers who think that they are smart not to join a union because a small initiation fee is involved are not so smart after all, because they have to keep paying a big "initiation fee" to some agency every time they need a job? You won't buy that one! Well, how about this one?

You can see why we need right-to-work laws. Some nasty old union might interfere with Sarah's God-given right to hock her winter coat to pay some fee agency for a job. You don't like this one either? To heck with it then—make up your own.

P. S. Don't worry about Sarah and Tom. She found an employer with a heart who helped her over the hump. Tom has a job lined up, too.

P. P. S. Both Sarah and Tom are joining a union.

Know What You Are Buying

Some smooth operator or operators who like a fast buck more than they do a clear conscience have hit on an ingenious scheme for relieving building tradesmen of a little loose change. They publish lists of construction projects scheduled to be built on foreign soil by American contractors. These they sell for a dollar or so to building tradesmen needing work.

While there is nothing wrong with having such lists available, the way they sometimes are sold puts the whole proposition in a questionable light. By inference, at least, the lists are sold with the idea that the buyer can locate himself a high paying job in some foreign country. The actual case is, however, that companies having foreign contracts seldom hire other than a few key supervisory personnel for these jobs at home.

Recently the National Constructors Association became so concerned with the matter that it issued a statement denying any official connection with the lists. The N.C.A. statement said:

The inclusion of names of member companies of the National Constructors Association on foreign construction project lists sold by commercial agencies is being done without authorization of the companies so-listed.

The lists of projects imply that employment may be available from the companies named as builders when such is seldom the case. In some instances, this has led to unnecessary expense on the part of construction craftsmen who traveled to company offices and learned that there were no job openings on the projects listed.

N.C.A. members also have been flooded with mail, applying for jobs abroad on the basis of the foreign project directories sold by private agencies to interested job seekers.

As a general rule on foreign contracts, most jobs are filled with native craftsmen. In fact, many countries have legislation making it impossible to import from the United States personnel other than a minimum number of supervisory and management employees.

Members of the National Constructors Association are: Bechtel Corporation, C. F. Braun & Co., Chemical Construction Corporation, Day & Zimmermann, Inc., The H. K. Ferguson Company, Inc., The Fluor Corporation Ltd., Ford, Bacon & Davis Construction Corporation, Foster Wheeler Corporation, The Girdler Company, a division of National Cylinder Gas Company, Graver Construction Company, Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., The M. W. Kellogg Company, Koppers Company, Inc.-Engineering and Construction Division, The Lummus Company, Arthur G. McKee & Company, J. F. Pritchard & Company, Procon Incorporated, The Rust Engineering Company and Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation-Badger Process Division.

There you have it, right from the horse's mouth. A man looking for a job has to play all angles. Buying a directory of foreign projects might turn up a lead. But we think our members should know what they are buying when they lay their money on the line. While the information on projects, wages, etc., contained in the lists may be accurate, there is no assurance that jobs are open.

Penny Wise And Pound Foolish

The one thing every business tries to avoid is being penny wise and pound foolish. Most companies succeed surprisingly well. Occasionally, however, through lack of understanding or lack of information, a company looks so closely at a penny in the immediate foreground it fails to notice a dollar on the horizon.

Some companies are doing just this sort of thing in the matter of erecting and dismantling exhibits at shows and expositions. To "save" a few dollars in putting on an exhibit in an auto show or a hardware show or a home show, they use their own salesmen to do the erecting and dismantling. In the long run they lose money in the process, but the prospect of "saving" the few dollars that would be involved in hiring a skilled carpenter to do the job tempts them to rely on their own sales or office staff. If complaints coming in to THE CARPENTER are correct, a few firms that manufacture carpentry tools (and even advertise in THE CARPENTER) are not above pulling such shenanigans.

To all such firms we would like to point out a few simple facts:

The erection and dismantling of booths, exhibits, etc., is carpentry work which belongs to members of our organization. Our men are skilled and trained in such work. They have the tools and the know-how. When they do a job the exhibitor can rest assured that it is done correctly. They are local men, and therefore no traveling expenses are involved.

Why any firm—particularly a firm making tools for the carpentry trade—should fool around with salesmen or office help in erecting or dismantling exhibits and display booths passes understanding. Certainly it is not justifiable from an economic standpoint, especially when salesmen or office workers have to be brought from long distances at considerable cost in transportation and subsistence expenses. Such a company will spend from $10,000 to $25,000 to put on an exhibit aimed at building good will, and then undo most of the

good by trying to evade the payment of a few dollars in carpentry wages. Taking legitimate jobs away from union carpenters certainly is no way to win their support for the company's products.

There are over 800,000 members in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Virtually every one of them is a potential customer for carpentry tools. There is no quicker way to alienate their affections than by bypassing them in the carpentry work undertaken by the company.

Firms that advertise in THE CARPENTER certainly would be unhappy if we ran articles telling members how to make chisels out of old automobile springs, or hammers out of discarded monkey wrenches. By the same token, carpenters do not take kindly to having their legitimate work turned over to amateurs when they know they can do it faster, cheaper, and more satisfactorily.

To our way of thinking, firms that follow such practices are being penny wise and pound foolish. They may think they are saving a few dollars in the process, but over the long haul they are losing much, much more than they gain. Furthermore, our members are not going to take such shenanigans lying down.

Labor And Farmers Rise Or Fall Together

For a long time, the labor press in general—and this journal in particular—has maintained that the small farmer and the working man have a common interest in economic matters. The larger farm associations—which speak mostly for the factory farms—have never sided with labor on any bread-and-butter issue. But many of the organizations composed of real independent farmers have been inclined to agree that workers and farmers must stick together.

Recently, the oldest and largest farm paper in Wisconsin blasted the farm organizations which have been siding with big business on the matter of right-to-work laws.

"There was talk of the 'inalienable right' of a person to work," the paper said, "But does an employe have to tear down the organization that helps and protects his fellow employes?

"What chance does an individual worker have when bargaining with a large employer? Most independent farmers know little of the job-holding worries of the man on the assembly line.

"It isn't very gracious of farmers to ask for government farm programs and price supports and then take a crack at the union shop. Labor, through unions, does for itself what farmers ask the government to do for them."

Then the paper pointed out something labor has long maintained—that prosperous working people are the farmer's best market.

"And remember," the farm paper warned, "that a well-paid labor force is our best market for farm products. Pecking away at labor is like cutting off one's nose to spite his face."

The right-to-work laws which have been passed to date were passed mostly by states which were predominantly agricultural. Apparently too many farmers were not blessed with the insight of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer. More power to that paper for pointing out a fact which should be obvious to everyone.

(Continued from page 23)

when we evaluate the term "freedom" because sometimes liberty is insincerely advanced as an argument whereas in reality private interests are the motivating consideration behind the proponents' cry of violation of freedom. It seems to me that this right-to-work legislation defies the majority rule of our democracy and even goes to the extent of placing an individual right before the group rights of fellow-workers.

There is no such thing as unlimited freedom; freedom to be genuine must be exercised within reasonabel limits, which limits are spelled out in the natural, moral law which is written in the hearts of all men.

Time Marches Backward

In 1907 and in 1915, the United States Supreme Court rendered some decisions that involve man's right-to-work. *Adair vs. U. S., 208 U. S. 161 (1908) Coppage vs. Kansas 236 U. S. 1 (1915)*

In their essence, these decisions hold "that the right of the worker to bargain in majestic and poverty-stricken aloofness for the wages of his service is a right of which he cannot be deprived."

In the Hitchman Case, Justice Brandeis wrote a dissenting opinion dealing with the subject of the right to work which seemed to be more realistic than the majority opinion. This realistic thinking of Justice Brandeis was later followed and spelled out in the rights of collective bargaining. *Hitchman Coal Company vs. Mitchell 245 U. S. 229 (1917)*

I think that prudence prompts us to take judicial recognition of this fact of economic life and of labor relations; namely, that if employes are able to secure the benefits of the union without their burdens members would tend to drop out and unions would become ineffective.

In my general conclusion that union security is morally justifiable, I am in the company of such distinguished moralists as Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans whose recent message to the Louisiana Legislature merits the reading of those interested in this legislation. Similarly, I am in company with such scholars as Reverend Wm. J. Smith, S.J., Reverend Benjamin Masse, S.J., and Reverend Louis Twomey, S.J. Also, Reverend Dr. John Cronin and Monsignor George Higgins. I am also in the company of the editors of the "St. Louis Register," official organ of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, whose language is:

> "The avowed purpose of the Right-to-Work Bill in Missouri is to protect the worker from paying dues against his will as a condition of employment.
>
> "The actual purpose is to hamstring unions.
>
> "The real aim of this campaign, although it pretends to be interested in protecting the individual workers, is to destroy unions by making them ineffective."

Based on this analysis of the law and the principal arguments of the proponents, I hold that these right-to-work laws take away from man a necessary means to achieve and protect his God-given right of association.

CONCLUSION

1. Right-to-Work laws are immoral according to Catholic Social teaching.
2. No man or woman of good will should contribute money to proponents of this legislation to defray "the educational campaign expenses." To contribute financial aid would be morally wrong.
3. All good men and women, Protestants, Jews, and Catholics

should seek by every *just* means to get such Right-to-Work laws repealed and should o p p o s e them whenever they are proposed.

4. Men of good will should not be a party to or cooperate with the proponents of Right-to-W o r k laws.
5. The Right-to-Work bills don't guarantee the individual any right at all. They provide him an opportunity to work alone, to work at less than Union wages.
6. The Right-to-Work laws recall the "American Plan" or Open Shop Plan of 1920-1924, which led to low wages, strikes, industrial unrest.
7. The Right-to-Work laws may well be an invitation to disaster of the general welfare.

Welfare Now Covers 90%

Ninety-five per cent of the urban workers of the U. S. enjoy some kind of health, pension or other insurance paid for by their employers wholly or in part, a Labor Department survey showed.

The department said a considerable expansion in this field was obvious from comparing figures in earlier years.

"It is evident," said the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, "that during the past two years insurance and pension protection has been made available for the first time to substantial numbers of workers, while for many others the number of types of benefits available have been increased."

The survey dealt only with private insurance plans in which employers pay at least a portion of costs. It did not include private health, pension or other insurance coverage the workers might buy for themselves. Nor did it cover such Government programs as Social Security.

The study covered 6 million workers in offices and plants employing 50 or more workers in the country's 17 largest urban areas.

It showed that in major labor markets:

1—Nine out of every 10 plant and office workers were covered by life insurance policies wholly or partly employer paid. Employers paid the entire cost for about half the workers so protected.

2—Eight of every 10 workers surveyed had hospital insurance, nearly all the plans providing at least some surgical cost reimbursement. More than half the workers also were protected by sickness, accident and medical care insurance.

3—Six of every 10 workers were covered by pension or retirement plans. It was found that three-fourths of the workers surveyed have the entire cost of this coverage paid for them by their employers.

Generally speaking, the proportions of plant and office workers covered for various benefits were about the same. However, 71 per cent of office workers surveyed were covered by pension plans and only 56 per cent of plant or factory workers were so protected. Sickness and accident insurance covered 65 per cent of plant workers, but only 45 per cent of office workers.

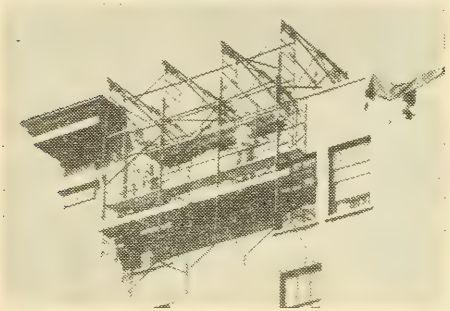
Employer-contributed insurance benefits were generally greater among factory workers than nonfactory employes. Workers in the South—cities surveyed there being Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis and New Orleans—were not as a rule found to be covered to the same extent as those in other regions.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

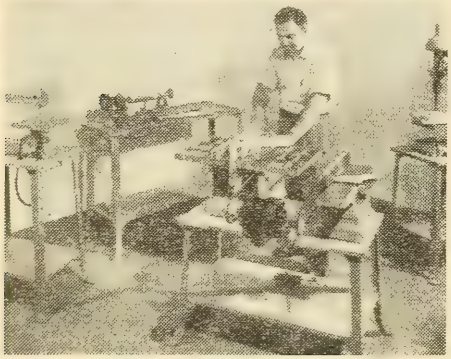
A new use for steel scaffolding was recently devised by a Cleveland contractor. Rather than build up nine stories from the street, the William McDonald Co. solved its



problem of how to work at the top of the building by hanging their scaffold over the side of the parapet. They claim this type of scaffold construction is safer and stronger than any other in use. Further information on the scaffolding may be had by writing to the Waco Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Info. Office, 3535 Wooddale Ave., Minneapolis 16, Minn.

★ ★ ★

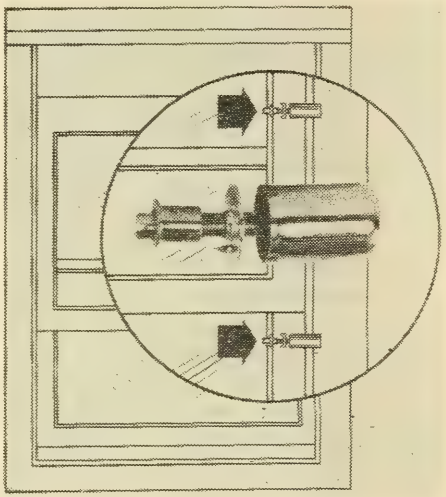
A new idea in the woodworking shop is the quick change motor mount. It permits one motor to operate any number of full size tools with a change-over that the manufacturer claims takes only ten seconds. The entire shop is composed of five power



tools, including a tilting arbor saw, jointer, jig saw, drill press and lathe. Made by Duro Metal Products Co., 2651 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

★ ★ ★

An apparently handy little gadget, designed to be used as an effective window balance or to replace broken sash cords, is now on the market. It is installed by drilling a ¾" hole partway through the side rail and a $\frac{5}{16}$" hole the remainder of the way. Only the tension screw and the end of the brass



sleeve are said to be visible after installation. One unit is claimed to be able to handle average sash. A product of Rockford Crescent Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

★ ★ ★

Although water level transits are not new in themselves, a member of the Brotherhood



has come up with his design, made for attachment to an ordinary garden hose. The product is made by Nyman Enterprises, Box 5096, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

Penny Wise—**Three.**

Bit of a Deal—**60 cents.**

The Checker Players—**Six.**

Number Please—**369.**

The Crazy Clocks—**8:50.**

Around the Circle—**1200 feet.** Halfway around and halfway back would be three quarters of all the way around—400 yds.

Butcher's Problem—**10 lbs.** Turkey, 12.

Clocks Again—**72 hours.** Clocks differ 10 minutes per hour. That's 1 hour in 6 hours. Which is 12 hours in 72 hours.

High Cost of Carrots—**11 cents.** Cents per carrot equal number of carrots. What number multiplied by itself equals 121?

Check on the Czech—**$111.10.** Customer got nine-tenths. So $11.11 is one-tenth.. Ten times that is the check figure.

Betty's Birthday—**December 13.** Clara is 61 days older than Ann. Therefore, Clara was born on December 1 and Ann on January 31. Figure out Betty's birthday.

Gardener's Problem—**Length 50 ft. Width 20 ft.** Two lengths equal 5 widths. Therefore 7 widths total 140 ft. So the width is 20, and two and a half times that the length.

The Three Card Trick—**Queen of diamonds, king of diamonds, king of clubs.**

Who's Johnny?—**Her son.**

Going Dutch—**$3.45.** Block's bill plus 10 cents and Wood's bill less 25 cents make up two-thirds of the total bill less 15 cents. Therefore, Hammer's bill, $1, plus 15 cents is one-third of the total outlay.

The Four Sisters—**Alice, 2—Betty, 6—Clara, 4—Doris** (God bless her), **8.**

The Hammer Problem—**$2.56.** Working backwards, $2.25 is 3 quarters of what Danielson paid. So 1 quarter is 75 cents and 4 quarters is $3, what he paid. This is 5 quarters of what Carlson paid. One quarter would be 60 cents and 4 quarters $2.40, what he paid. And so on all the way back.

LABOR BUREAU REPORTS EMPLOYMENT UPSWING

Employment gains in nonmanufacturing activities were reported by the U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Employment Security.

The Bureau said a new survey of 149 of the nation's largest employment and production centers indicated gains in construction, trades and service employment.

Latest figures on area insured employment indicated a small improvement in employment conditions among workers covered by state employment insurance laws. These show that two-thirds of the areas reported fewer claimants for unemployment insurance benefits in June that in May. The overall area decline in insured unemployed was five per cent.

For the first time since last fall, conditions improved sufficiently in Des Moines, Iowa to warrant a change in its classification to a category signifying a tighter labor supply.

Columbus, Ga., and Honolulu were transferred to the category which includes areas with substantial labor surpluses. New Britain, Conn., was transferred to the category of moderate labor surplus classification, and Scranton, Pa., to very substantial labor surplus classification, which means unemployment of 12 per cent or more.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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O. WM. BLAIER
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FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months January, February and March, 1955, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2319 Indianapolis, Indiana
1123 Quincy, California
3034 Des Moines, Iowa
3043 Darlington, South Carolina
3037 Coos Bay area, Oregon
3044 Warsaw, Indiana
3107 Mountain View, California
2052 Cracking Stone Point, Sask., Canada
1254 Red Bluff, California
3054 London, Ontario, Canada
3056 Pascagoula, Mississippi
1906 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
2575 Farmville, Virginia
2503 Jonesboro, Arkansas
2577 Pilot Rock, Oregon
3058 St. Quentin, Rest Co., N. B., Canada
3059 Louisville, Kentucky
3061 Grand Falls, N. B., Canada
2511 Emporia, Virginia
3062 Monticello, New York
3064 Toledo, Oregon
2128 New Orleans, Louisiana
1950 Haines, Alaska
2045 Helena, Arkansas
3081 Chatham, Columbia Co., New York
3069 Chama, New Mexico
3073 Portsmouth, New Hampshire
3077 Little Rock, Arkansas
1914 Phoenix, Arizona

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

J. E. ADAMS, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
BENNIE ANDERSON, L. U. 2001, La Crosse, Wisc.
JOHN A. ANDERSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WALTER C. ARNOLD, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHARLES BAKER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN BALOGH, SR., L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES M. BELL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
PETER BELL, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN F. BLACKBURN, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
WILLIAM H. BOETTCHER, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kan.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Calif.
JESSE H. BULLOCK, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
LEWIS J. CARNEY, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM D. CARSON, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kan.
ED. M. CARTER, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
ARTHUR H. CLARK, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK COLEMAN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
FRANK CONARD, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
ALBERT E. CRAN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Calif.
JOSEPH CRANE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
MACK W. CURRAN, L. U. 1882, Fort Worth, Tex.
BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
GEORGE DEGN, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
GEORGE DE VRIES, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JOHN W. DRENNON, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
WILLIAM G. ELLIOTT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CLYDE A. FERGUSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES A. FORD, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
DENNIE FRANCES, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
S. J. GETTLE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
WILLIAM GOGLER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
HOWARD GUNBY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.
CHARLES HAHN, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT B. HALLER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Calif.
GEORGE W. HANF, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
WILLIAM H. HAYNES, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
SAMUEL E. HICKMAN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHARLES HRACHOVY, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
CHARLES D. HUFFORD, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Calif.
ARVEY ISENBARGER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
C. W. IVY, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.
PAUL E. JACKSON, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kan.
CHARLES JARRELL, L. U. 601, Henderson, Ky.
MARCUS J. KINTZ, L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio
GEORGE A. KLEIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROY KRISHER, L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio
JESSE LANGSTON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
J. S. LEDFORD, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HERMAN LINDLEY, SR., L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
L. G. LINTON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
FRED A. LIVINGSTONE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Calif.
HENRY LOBBEZOO, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
BEN LYLES, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
DANILE MAC EACHEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRITZ MAFFE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
K. J. MAKI, L. U. 36, Oakland, Calif.
LEWIS MASTERS, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
W. F. MC DOUGAL, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
HAROLD L. MC LEOD, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
FORREST L. MEREDITH, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHARLES A. MOBBS, JR., L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROMEO MONFORTON, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
WILLIAM M. MORE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM E. MURRAY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
FRED G. NEHLEN, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
JOHN NEUBAUER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
MILTON A. NEWBY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HENRY F. NUESSLEIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE OLSEN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
C. J. O'REILLEY, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
CLARENCE PALMER, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
DELMER J. PARKER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
MELVIN W. PETERSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PHILIPPE RAY, L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass.
NORMAN B. REED, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
JOHN R. RICE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Calif.
LUNDY R. RICHMOND, L. U. 902, Detroit, Mich.
TINSLEY RUDDER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
W. B. RUSSELL, L. U. 2079, Houston, Tex.
EDWIN SALMONS, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
ARTHUR SCHILF, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
GUY SHAPPEL, L. U. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.
RAY SHARPE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
WILLIAM E. SLONAKER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
W. O. STOKES, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
HARRY STRUCK, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
HENRY SUERSTEDT, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
GEORGE W. SWEEZY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT A. TAIT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ANDREW V. TAST, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
MAURICE O. TRIEM, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOSEPH TRKOVSKY, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
NORRIS K. TRULLENDER, L. U. 54, Salem, N. J.
ROY VACHON, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
FRANK VOSS, L. U. 2001, La Crosse, Wisc.
CHARLES WAKEMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
M. T. WEBSTER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WALTER E. WEIDEL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
LEROY WELCH, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW YORK DC HONORS APPRENTICES' 2ND YEAR

Apprentices were honor guests at the second annual dinner sponsored by the New York District Council on the closing of the 1953-54 school year for students of the Samuel Gompers Evening Trade School in New York City. This school is one of six such fine institutions which are carrying on the United Brotherhood's Apprenticeship Training Program in the city. While in training here, United Brotherhood apprentices receive both theoretical and technical instruction and are graduated with a sound basic knowledge of the trade and are better equipped to help maintain our standards of craftsmanship.



Students of the Samuel Gompers Evening Trade School assemble at Alex and Henry's restaurant for the annual dinner sponsored by the New York DC at the close of the school year.

Outstanding figures in the training program at the school include Charles W. Hanson, president of the New York D. C.; Robert W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer; Edward McLaughton and William A. Kraengel, coordinators; Elmer O'Donnell, principal of the school: George Kleeber, supervisor; and Louis A. Schumack, instructor. Brother Schumack is a member of Local 488, of New York, teaching both theory and technical courses.

NORFOLK LOCAL PLANS AUXILIARY

During the month of July, last year, Local Union 331, of Norfolk, Virginia, staged a barbeque dinner and dance at a beach restaurant in their vicinity. Some two hundred and seventy-five members and their wives attended the affair, to the great pleasure of all concerned.

While pausing for a breather, during an intermission, a group began discussion concerning the formation of a ladies auxiliary of the Local. Realizing that such organizations are great assets to the general reputation of the labor movement, through their many charitable works and support of the ideals of organized labor, the membership of Local 331 made plans for securing a charter.

Although word has not yet been received of its formation, we are expecting the news any day that another auxiliary group has been chartered. Such information is always pleasantly received by us for we are well aware that the good works of our gracious ladies do much toward bringing the word of our Brotherhood to many who would not be so

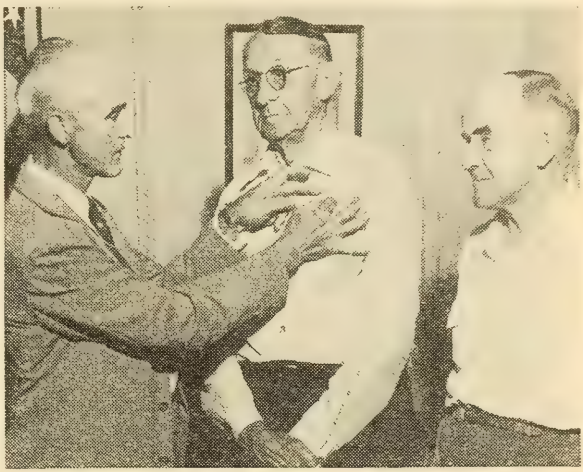
advised otherwise. Not only do the ladies auxiliaries provide a pleasant and companionable source of recreation to wives, daughters and mothers of our members, but they also serve as the most effective source of good public relations that can be had. In making donations to charities, aiding in fund, blood bank and holiday drives, they serve unselfishly not only for the good of the United Brotherhood but the general public. Our best wishes to the new auxiliary group of Local Union 331.

KEYSTONE STATE LOCAL HONORS FIFTY YEAR MAN

In conjunction with its installation ceremonies, Local Union 691, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, recently honored 50 year veteran Elmer E. Fredericy. He was initiated into Local 691 on March 9, 1903, and has retained his membership there to this day.

In recognition of his long and loyal service, Brother Fredericy was presented with a gold fifty year pin by Herman Confer, newly installed president of the Local. The seventy-eight year old Brother ranks as one of the oldest members of the Local, which was chartered November 13, 1900.

Newly installed officers besides Brother Confer, include Allen Douty, vice-president; Clarence Roller, financial secretary; Carlyle Engel, recording secretary; Guy Neal, treasurer; Caryl O'Brien, conductor; Glen Dunlap, warden; and Franklin Willits, trustee.



New President Herman Confer, of Local 691, presents a fifty year pin to Elmer E. Fredericy, as Past President Mervin L. Ellison smiles in approval.

YONKERS LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL CLAMBAKE



Members and guests of Local Union 188, of Yonkers, New York, pause for a moment during the day's festivities, at their annual clambake at Sullivan's Oval, to pose for a group picture.

WASHINGTON D. C. APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES FETED

On June 26th, the fourth annual apprenticeship commencement exercises of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Washington D. C. and Vicinity were held in the Terrace Room of the National Airport.

Participating in the affair were some 22 apprentices and more than 250 guests. Eleven graduating apprentices were unable to attend, as they are now serving in the Armed Forces.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Harold Cladny, chairman of the joint committee, which is made up of the Washington District Council and participating contractors in the area.

Toastmaster of the evening was Martin Wiegand, a contractor, who introduced the speakers of the evening, including First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson; Leo V. Bodine, executive vice-president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Law-



Graduating apprentices and members of the Joint Carpentry Committee of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity are, from left to right, front row, seated: Albin A. Anderson, James C. Snell, Richard W. DeButts, Curtis R. Williams, Robert A. Coffman, Charles W. Hardesty, Vernon L. Bourne, Harold Sinton and Samuel B. Purll. Second row: John T. Murphy, Neale C. McWilliams, Robert E. Graham, Theodore W. Harris, Louis L. Whitestone, Roy B. Thompson, Jack W. Williams, Roland E. Grauel, Frank J. Rezac, William A. Muehling, William B. Tester, Hamilton B. Graham and William L. Laws, Jr.

Back row: Randell C. Wyant, secretary-treasurer, Master Builders Association of Washington; Frank P. Mannarino, president, General Millwork Co., Inc.; William Finglass, president, American Construction Co., Inc.; Harold Cladny, chairman, Joint Committee; Nicholas R. Loope, director, Joint Committee; Joseph G. Vieau, Norman A. Smith, Dan Kimball and C. C. Robinson, of the Washington District Council.

son J. Cantrell, associate superintendent of District of Columbia public schools; and William F. Patterson, director of the National Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor.

For the first time an award was presented to the graduate who was chosen for the highest achievement during the training period. This year's winner is Roy B. Thompson, who received a bronze and mahogany plaque, a U. S. Savings Bond and a certificate for tools. The committee plans to increase the award each year as the program continues to grow.

HOUSTON COUNCIL HONORS E. D. WICKES

The Houston and Vicinity District Council recently honored one of its great old timers who has served the Council long and well. When the District Council was organized in 1938, Brother E. D. Wickes was elected Secretary-treasurer. Year in and year out since that time he has been re-elected. When advancing age prompted him to step down last year, the Council named him Secretary-treasurer Emeritus in order that the wisdom of his counsel and experience might not be lost to the Council.

Brother Wickes joined Local Union No. 55, Denver, in 1902, and has maintained continuous membership ever since. Early in the century he moved to Texas, eventually transferring his membership to Local Union No. 213, of Houston. For the next third of a century he devoted much of his time and energy to the building up of the United Brotherhood in Central Texas. Whenever there was a job to do or a committee to serve on, Brother Wickes was always ready and willing to take on a share of the responsibility. As Secretary-treasurer of the Houston and Vicinity District Council he served ably and efficiently.

Upon the announcement of his retirement, the Council adopted a special resolution commending Brother Wickes on his record of long and honorable service to the carpenters of Houston and vicinity, and naming him Secretary-treasurer Emeritus. The resolution was signed by all delegates to the Council. The best wishes of thousands of Brotherhood members in Central Texas go with Brother Wickes in his retirement.

NEW OHIO D. C. ORGANIZED

Ten Local Unions of carpenters, millmen and cabinetmakers of four Ohio counties were recently banded together with the chartering of the newly formed Stark, Carrol, Wayne and Tuscarawas Counties District Council.



General Representative Tom Murray, right, presents the new charter to Donald Jury, first president of the Stark, Carroll, Wayne and Tuscarawas Counties D. C.

Thomas Murray, General Rep-representative and vice-president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, presented the charter at the first meeting of the new organization in Canton.

Arnold Bill, also a vice-president of the Ohio State Council, installed the newly elected officers, who included Donald Jury, president; Wade Archer, vice-president; Clarence D. Tissot, recording secretary; Raymond Willet, financial secretary; Willis Moore, treasurer; Christ Gobeli, conductor; Karl Wey, warden; and Lester Corzine, Samuel Miller and Joseph Palmer, trustees.

ST. PAUL LOCAL HONORS OLDEST MEMBER

St. Paul, Minnesota's Local Union 87 is justly proud of its oldest member, John Burns, and Brother Burns is very proud of the Local Union to which he belongs. Recently, on the occasion of his 91st birthday, Brother Burns was honored by the Local at a celebration commemorating his 52nd year of continuous membership in the organization.

On the golden anniversary of his joining the Local, in 1952, Brother Burns was presented with a ring emblematic of the occasion.

Born in Doylestown, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1863, Burns moved to Montana as a young man. He remained there until 1894, when he returned to St. Paul. On November 5, 1901, he was initiated into Local 87 and has remained a member in good standing to this day.

In 1917, Brother Burns was elected treasurer of the Twin Cities District Council, a post at which he served for 22 years. He also served as the chairman of the Council for several years and was president and treasurer of Local 87.



John Burns, 91 year old veteran of 52 years continuous membership, was recently made a life member of Local 87, of St. Paul, Minn.

He was elected a delegate to several United Brotherhood general conventions and represented his Local Union in the Trades and Labor Assembly for more than 30 years, also serving as a delegate to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor many times.

In recognition of his long and enviable record of service, Brother Burns has been made a life member of Local 87.

LOCAL 950 TRUSTEE RETIRES

In appreciation of his able and devoted service, Ernest Wrobbel was recently presented with a beautiful watch as a token of appreciation from the members of Local Union 950, of Lynbrook, New York.

Brother Wrobbel became a trustee of the Local during the years immediately preceding World War II. At that time the membership of Local 950 was very small and its finances were in disastrous condition. Under his direction and due partially to his perseverance, the membership grew and the Local's financial stability increased.

Today Local 950 has a membership of more than 550 and is growing daily. It is financially sound and is looking forward to continual improvement as a result of the incentive provided by this hard working Brother. Now, after thirteen years of faithful service, Brother Wrobbel is retiring from office.

Presentation of the watch was made by the vice-president of Local 950, Nick Olsen, one of its oldest members.

Although he no longer will be serving in an official capacity, Brother Wrobbel will still be an active member and has pledged his service whenever it is needed.

SAN JOSE OLD-TIMERS HONORED

A special meeting of Local Union 316, of San Jose, California, was called in July to pay tribute to three Brothers with 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Bert Ward, first business agent of the Santa Clara Valley District Council; Emil Berggren, who has been the conductor of Local 316 for many years, and Bert Antrim, now a resident of Saratoga, Florida, were the men so honored. Brother Antrim was unable to attend the meeting.



F. O. Jorgensen, secretary of the Santa Clara Valley District Council, presents a fifty year pin to Bert Antrim.

Brothers Berggren and Ward were presented with pins emblematic of their long service at the meeting by F. O. Jorgensen, secretary of the District Council, the latter presenting a similar emblem to Brother Antrim at a later date.

Following the presentation ceremonies, Brother Jorgensen officiated in the installation of the new slate of officers of Local 316. They include Sam Welch, president; Henry Houck, vice-president; Aubrey Bailey, financial secretary; Edmond J. Gale, recording secretary; J. C. Boothe, treasurer; Brother Berggren, conductor; Clarence Braeger, warden; and Harvey Ganser, trustee.

NEW YORK LOCAL HONORS RETIRING OFFICER

At a recent meeting of Local Union 246, of New York City, time was taken from the regular business of the evening for the members to pay tribute to one of their oldest and most active Brothers upon the occasion of his retirement.

Now 77 years of age, August Darmstadt has given nearly 50 years of his life to devoted service to the cause of organized labor. Brother Darmstadt was initiated into Local 476 on July 25, 1905. He helped found and became a charter member of Local 246 when it was organized on July 20, 1917.

Since the inception of the Local, Brother Darmstadt has played an active part in its affairs, serving at various times as trustee, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and business agent. He has 22 years of service as an officer of the Local.

Following World War I he instituted "Veterans' Night" in the Local, at which time returning servicemen were honored and encouraged to join the organization. At the close of World War II the event was again a feature of Local 246's membership drive.

Several hundred letters were received by Brother Darmstadt attesting to the many firm friends he had made during his years in the Local. At the close of the meeting he was presented with a small gift as a token of the appreciation of the members for his many services.



ROCHESTER, PA. LADIES END SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 665, of Rochester, Pennsylvania.

Our group was chartered on January 20, 1953, with 27 ladies, most of whom are still active in our organization.

Recently we moved our meeting place to the American Legion Home in West Bridgewater. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Prospective members are very welcome.

Last winter three of our members traveled to Florida and while there visited the Carpenter's Home in Lakeland. As they were registering they were informed that they were the first members of Ladies Auxiliaries to be included on the registration books.

We recently entertained members of Local Union 422, of Rochester, in appreciation of their help in founding our group.

In March we entertained Ladies Auxiliary 361, of Pittsburgh and in May they returned the compliment. Mrs. John Gries, president of Auxiliary 361, was asked to preside at our installation of officers and she graciously complied, assisted by members of her group. This has done much toward creating good will between the two Auxiliaries and at present we are planning a covered dish dinner with both groups participating.

We enjoy reading news of our sister auxiliaries in THE CARPENTER and would greatly appreciate correspondence from them.

Our present officers include Mrs. Wm. B. Beckett, president; Mrs. Paul Mortimer, vice-president; Mrs. Paul W. Sturm, secretary; Mrs. Frank M. O'Neill, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Phillip Patton, conductress; Mrs. Wayne C. Strickler, warden; Mrs. Wilbert H. Peifer, chaplain: and Mrs. Clyde L. Fields, Mrs. J. B. Webster and Mrs. Bruce Ferguson, trustees.

Fraternally, Margaret Sturm, Recording Secretary.

GREETINGS FROM KINGSTON, NEW YORK

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 607, of Kingston, New York, sends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our auxiliary has been in existence for more than four years and, although a small group, have been very active. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month and a social hour is held following the business meeting.

In October we served a covered-dish supper for all members, the carpenters and our children. Our purpose was to create greater interest in the auxiliary and the attendance was very gratifying.

In January we held a baked goods sale from which we profited $50. The money was donated to the Polio Drive. This month we plan a rummage sale for money for the Cancer Fund.

Officers for this year include, Mrs. Elmer Vente, president; Mrs. Thur Olsson, vice-president; Mrs. Max Haselmayr, secretary; and Mrs. Thomas Conlon, financial secretary.

Fraternally,
Margaret Haselmayr, Recording Secretary.

KNOXVILLE LADIES EXTEND GREETINGS

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 449, of Knoxville, Tennessee, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Last year we held a birthday party in July. Gifts were exchanged, refreshments were served and the affair was enjoyed by all.

Among our other activities we send get well cards to members and their families upon an illness.

Occasionally we hold covered dish luncheons, prepare food baskets for disabled carpenters at Thanksgiving and prepare fruit baskets for the sick and aged.

Meetings are held at the Carpenters' Building, 516 West Vine Street, on the fourth Friday of each month.

At present, our membership is approximately 30 ladies.

Our officers consist of Irene Harris, president; Mary Tindell, vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Chambers, recording secretary; Mae Webber, financial secretary; Mrs. Rex Atkins, warden; Ethel Bohanan, conductress; Mrs. J. B. Carter, chaplain; and Lois Kelso, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Carlos Campbell, trustees.

We would greatly appreciate hearing from other auxiliary groups and are especially interested in receiving information concerning membership drives.

Fraternally,

Mrs. J. A. Chambers, Recording Secretary

KANSAS LADIES CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Greetings to our sister groups all over the nation from Ladies Auxiliary 683, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

We celebrated our first anniversary on October 19, 1954, with a fried chicken dinner, and extended invitations to friends and members of our families. Our centerpiece was a large, lovely birthday cake bearing one candle. Following the dinner we played cards and bingo.

Our meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at the Labor Temple. Following meetings we serve refreshments and usually play bingo.

Funds are raised through food sales, bingo parties and bazaars. We sell chances on articles donated by members and usually raffle off a cake at the bingo parties.

Last February we organized the Builders' Sewing Club. Meetings are held once each month at a member's home and we sew for various hospitals of Leavenworth.

We would greatly appreciate hearing from other auxiliaries concerning their fund raising activities and entertainment which they provide for their members.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Ada Marie Green, Secretary

AUXILIARY CHARTERED AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

To the Editor:

Another group was added to the ever increasing ranks of Ladies Auxiliaries with the chartering of Auxiliary 701, of Norfolk, Virginia, on August 10, 1954. Twenty-eight members are included in the new auxiliary to Local Union 331, of Norfolk.

General Representative W. A. Johnson presented the charter and presided over the installation of the newly elected officers, who included Mrs. R. W. Wells, president; Mrs. A. K. Wheeler, vice-president; Mrs. J. J. Card, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Bullock, treasurer; Mrs. G. E. Hauser, warden; Mrs. J. S. Foster, conductress; and Mrs J. T. Pierce, Jr., Mrs. Kenneth Lancaster and Mrs. R. C. Gordon, trustees.

Fraternally,

Mrs. J. J. Card, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 316

Unconventional Steps.—The steps covered in this lesson are not the kind that are commonly seen in the average run of communities. They belong rather to such out-of-the-way places as mountain retreats, dude ranches, summer resorts, etc. While these steps can be used almost anywhere, the logical places for them are near or within forests, where the material needed can be

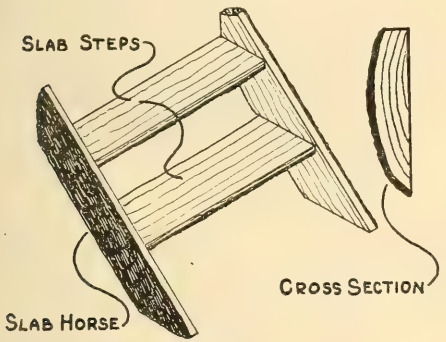


Fig. 1

obtained at lumber camps, or cut from the trees of the forest. It is not uncommon, in localities of this kind, to see cabins constructed entirely of native material. Log cabins can be built economically, either of round or hewn logs. These always give a

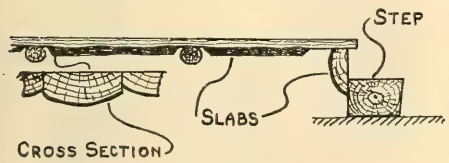


Fig. 2

rustic appearance, and can be fixed up into pleasing and comfortable vacation homes. Most of those buildings have only one room, but it is not only possible, but practical to erect them with two or more rooms. Any carpenter with a vivid imagination, who is good at originating novelties in design, can plan and build temporary or permanent cabins and houses that will please those who want them.

Steps of Slabs.—Fig. 1 shows in perspective, a flight of two steps made of slabs. To the right, in a larger scale, is shown a cross section of a slab, similar to what the steps and horses are made of. The steps shown here are suitable for use on porches, cabins, platforms, and so forth.

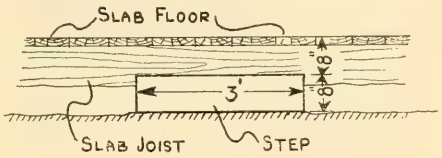


Fig. 3

Sawed or Hewed Steps and Slab Floors.—Fig. 2 shows a cross section of a single step made by sawing or by hewing it out of a log. This step is used in connection with a porch that has a slab face joist. The other

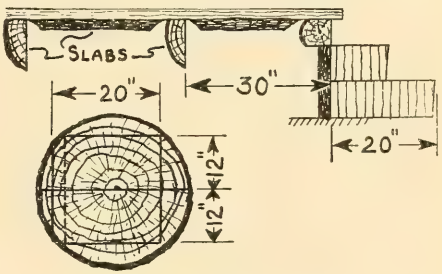


Fig. 4

joists are made of round timbers, with a straight bearing sawed or hewed on them. These joists receive the floor that is also made of slabs. A cross section, in a larger scale, of a slab between two parts of slabs,

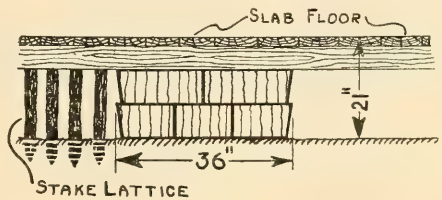


Fig. 5

is shown to the left. Notice how the bark sides of the slabs are cut out where they rest on the joists. Fig. 3 shows a front view of what is shown by Fig. 2.

Steps of Wood Blocks.—Fig. 4 shows a cross section of a slab porch, in part, and

two steps made of blocks of wood with the wood fiber running up and down. At the bottom, left, is shown a section of a log on which two blocks, 12 inches by 20 inches,

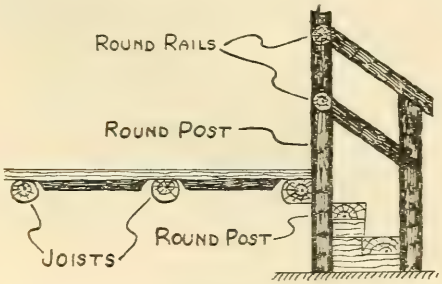


Fig. 6

are marked. It will take three of these blocks to make the first step, as a comparison of Figs. 4 and 5 will show. The dotted line to the left of the section, shows how the two blocks for the second or upper step, are cut. These are 12 inches by 18 inches. A face view of the steps, together with the layout, is shown by Fig. 5. Here a suggestion of "stake lattice" is shown to the left.

Rustic Railing and Hewed Steps.—Fig. 6 shows a cross section of a slab porch with hewed (or sawed) steps with a railing made of round poles. A front view of the same layout is shown by Fig. 7. Compare the two drawings, which, with a little study, will re-

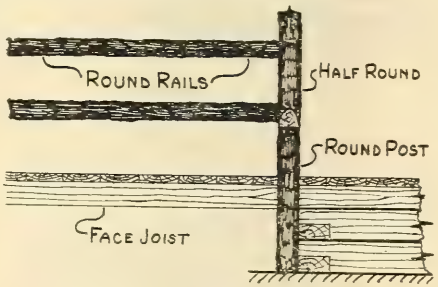


Fig. 7

veal the construction of the railing. Fig. 8 shows the layout with the railing mostly cut out to reveal the lap joints of the steps. To the left is shown a cross section of the rustic

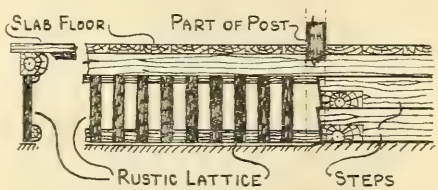


Fig. 8

latticework. This is made of split or ripped pieces of round wood. Notice on the cross section, the quarter round and half round that are used in the back for nailers.

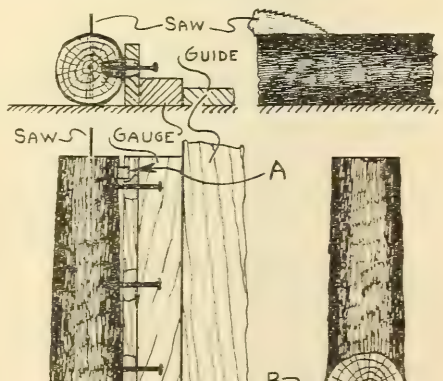


Fig. 9

How to Rip Round Pieces or Poles.—Fig. 9 shows how, by nailing a rigged-up gauge to the side of a round piece of wood, it can be ripped through the center with a table saw. At the upper left is shown a cross section of the gauge tacked to a round piece.

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To the right is shown a side view of a part of the same piece, with the saw, shown in part, in a ripping position. At the bottom left is shown a top view. Pointed out at **A**, is a wedge that holds the small end of the piece away from the gauge enough to bring the center line parallel with the guide. After the gauge is fastened to the piece, the guide is set so as to bring the saw to the center line. This done, you are ready for ripping such round pieces into halves. At the bottom, right, is shown the round side of the ripped piece. At **B** is pointed out a cross section. Study the four drawings.

With a table saw on the job, slabs as well as round pieces of native stuff can be worked into valuable rustic building material.

WANTS TO PASS IT ON

One of my readers has a solution to a problem that he wants to pass on to others.

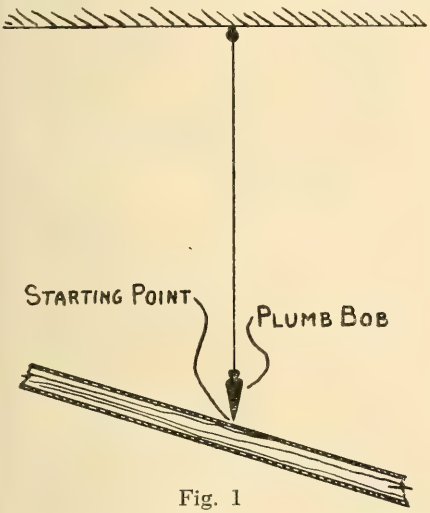


Fig. 1

He had to bore a hole through a sloping platform for, let's say, a pipe that was to set in a perfectly plumb position. He fastened the plumb line to the ceiling in such a manner that the point of the plumb bob was directly over the starting point. See Fig. 1. Then he pulled the plumb bob up enough to let the brace and bit in between the starting point and the bob. With the

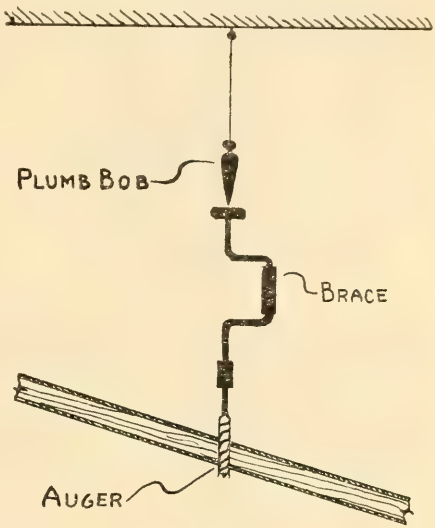


Fig. 2

bob centering the knob of the brace, he bored the hole, pulling the bob down from time to time, until the hole was finished, and perfectly plumb. See Fig. 2.

The illustrations, it should be mentioned, are not drawn to scale. The brace and the plumb bob are much exaggerated. The drawings bring out the point, which is the purpose of them.

NAIL-DOWELING

The little doweling trick that is shown by the two illustrations, can be used for various purposes.

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Fig. 1 shows a cross section of two pieces of material that are doweled together with nails. The dotted lines show the position the nails hold when in place. The two nails shown with the points slightly bent, show

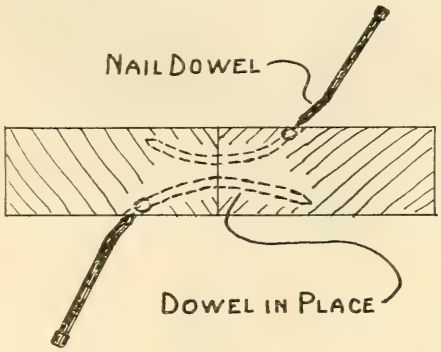


Fig. 1

the nail-dowels just before they are driven. This doweling can be used with or without glue, depending on what the finished product is used for. When the nail-dowels are driven, the two pieces should be clamped to gether by some means, in order to get a tight joint.

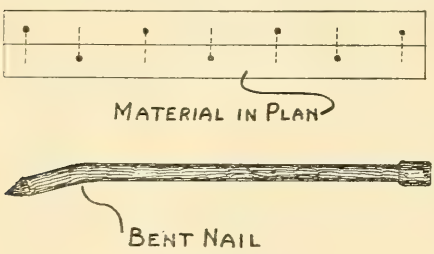


Fig. 2

Fig. 2, top drawing, in a smaller scale, shows a face view of two pieces of material that have been doweled together. The dowels can be driven from one side only, or they can be driven from both sides. Staggering the dowels, as shown, gives the best results. How the nail-dowel is bent at the point is shown by the bottom drawing.

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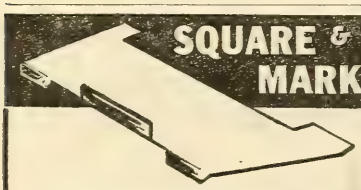


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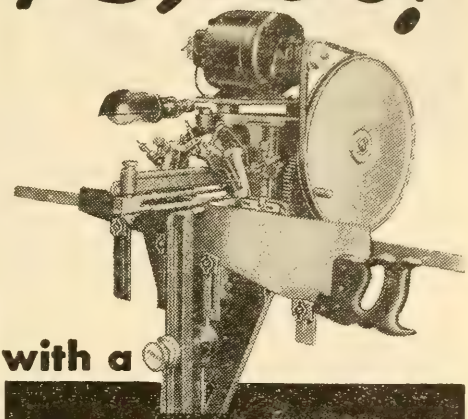
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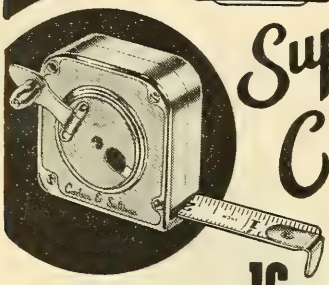
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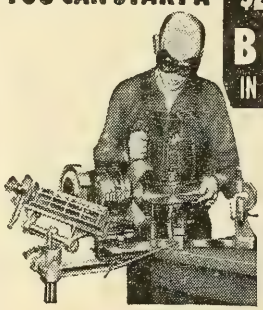
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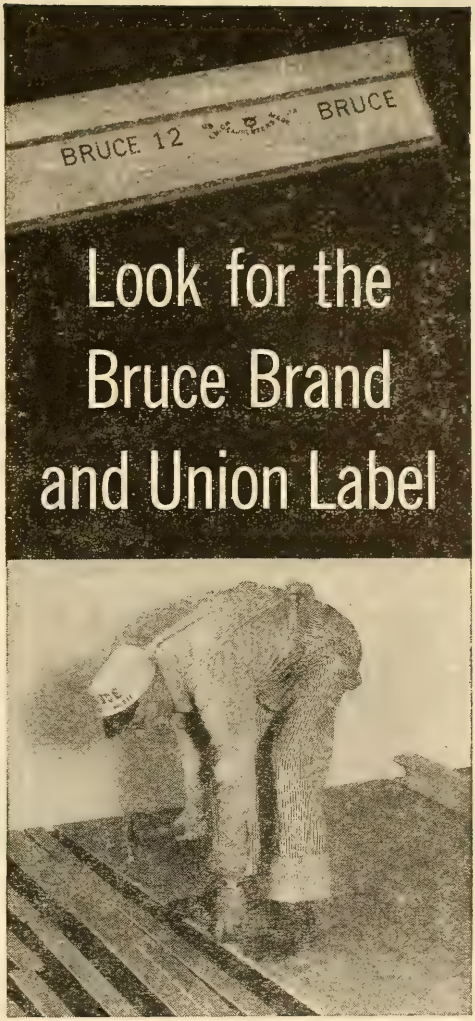
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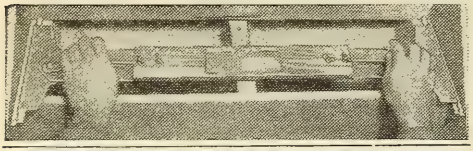
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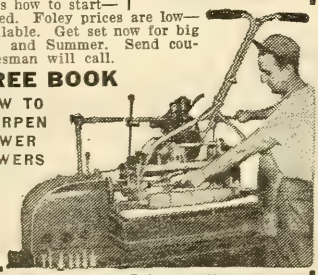
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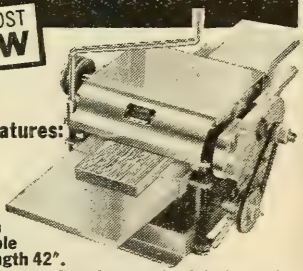
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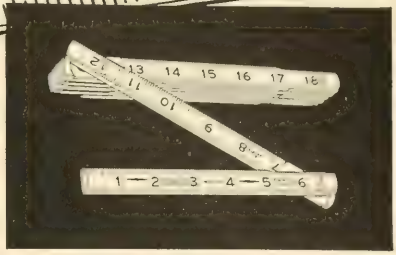
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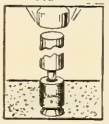
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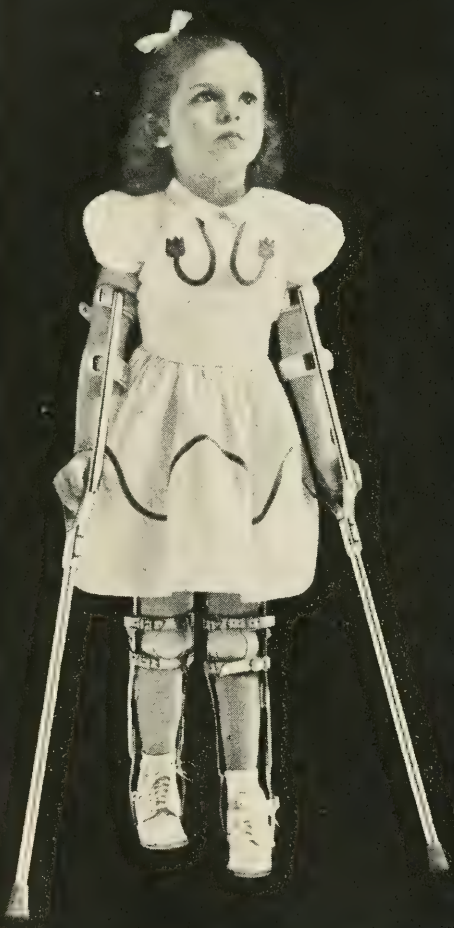
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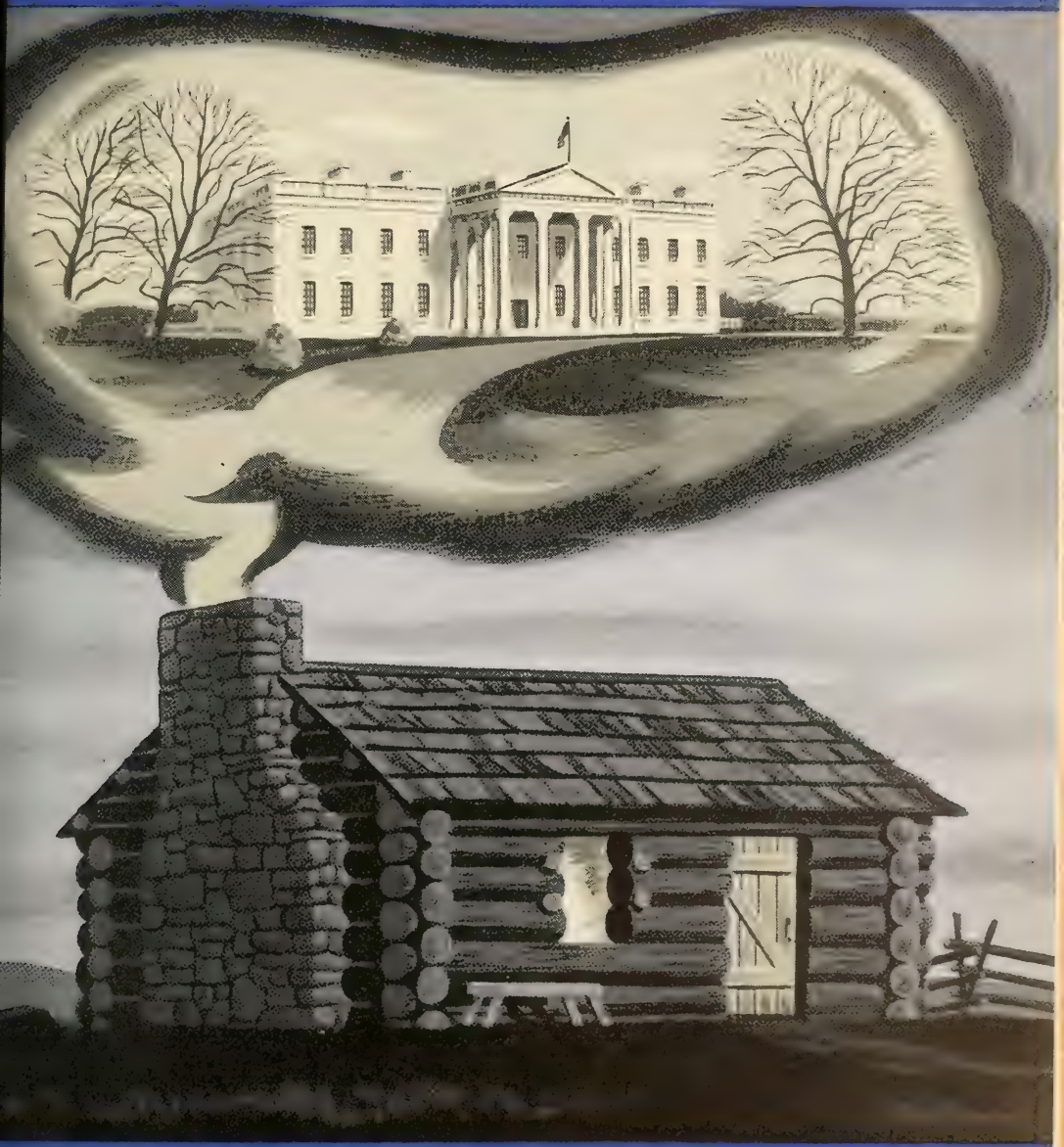
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THE CARPENTER

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Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FEBRUARY, 1955



American Heritage

What Is Brotherhood?

* * *

What Is Brotherhood? It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

What Is Brotherhood? It is pioneer Americans of all faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

What Is Brotherhood? It is not life. It is more than that. It is that which gives meaning to life and makes it worth living.

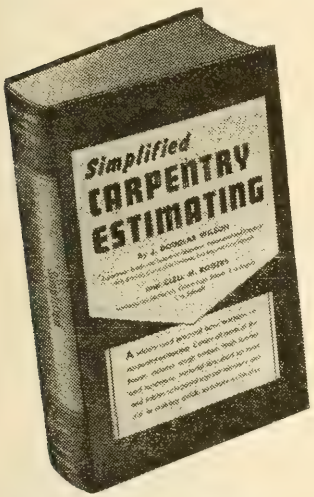
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. LXXV—No. 2 | INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1955 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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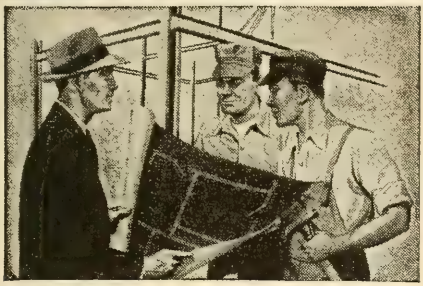
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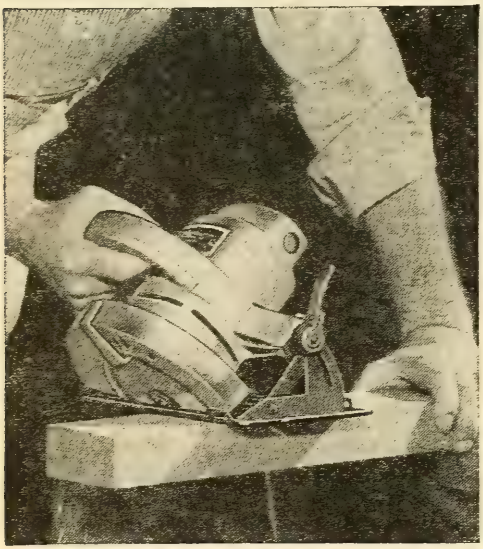
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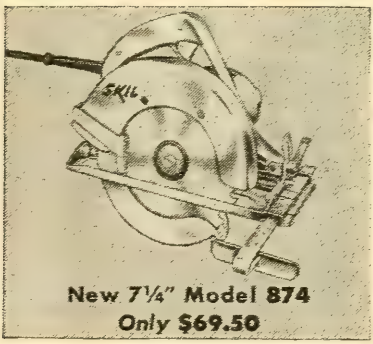
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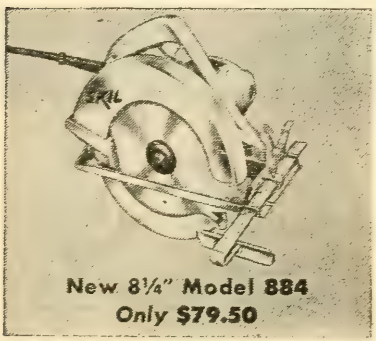
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Unionism—Answer To Automation

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FROM time to time, ever since the end of World War II, this journal has endeavored to focus attention on the robot revolution which is remaking American industry. Just as steam and gasoline and electricity supplanted muscle-power in the closing decades of the last century, automatic machines today are replacing machines which require operators. Everybody has been conscious of the fact that the automatic age gradually was coming, but until recently no real evidence of its drastic effects was available.

This is no longer the case. Evidence is now at hand showing that automation—that is, the installation of automatic machines—is increasing productivity three times the normal rate.

"The nation's factories," an article in the conservative New York Herald Tribune recently pointed out, "turned out the same amount of goods last November as in November, 1953—but they did it with 850,000 fewer workers."

The article noted that this represented a rise in per worker productivity of a full six per cent in one year. Year in and year out, the increased use of power and power-driven machines has upped productivity by about two per cent per year ever since 1900. Now, in one year, productivity jumps by a full six per cent. Automation made the difference. Machines that require operators are fast becoming obsolete.

As a case in point, take the example of "Univac," a "thinking" machine that made its debut on television during the last election. This machine can do the work of somewhere between 170 and 200 clerks, according to an article in a business paper. It can multiply, add, subtract, and divide a thousand times faster than the average human being. It can remember, keep figures on file, and make predictions.

Insurance companies, financial houses, mail order houses, and other institutions handling large amounts of paper work are installing these machines right and left. Even the railroads are giving them a close look. At least one railroad already has a machine on order. An official of the company was quoted as saying: "This may be the start of a railroad revolution in paper as significant in its own field as the introduction of the diesel locomotive."

Just as Univac is revolutionizing office work, automatic cutting, grinding, shaping and molding machines are transforming factory work. Nowhere is automation making faster progress than in the automobile industry. In one auto plant, an automatic machine turns out engine blocks without the touch of a human hand. Electronic controls do the whole job. Imperfect blocks are automatically rejected and re-run through the process. Whistling air tells the machine whether all cylinders are bored perfectly. The imperfectly bored hole makes an off-key sound which notifies the electronic ear to pull the block out of the line.

Another factory reduced the labor time required to "carburize" camshafts from 34 man-hours to one man-hour. In a Chicago radio factory, automation produces 1,000 radios per day with two men on an assembly line that formerly required 200 operators. In an automatized plant making electric light globes, 230 employes now turn out 90,000 bulbs an hour. Before automation, that many globes would require the work of thousands of workers.

These changes in production methods explain why 850,000 fewer workers in November, 1954, could turn out fully as much goods as was produced in November, 1953. However, automation is still in its infancy. As yet, its effect has not begun to trickle down to smaller industries and smaller plants. According to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the production of automatic machinery is already a three billion dollar a year industry. It is not difficult to foresee the day when the figure will reach eight or nine billion dollars.

Up to now, the machine tool industry has concentrated on heavy machines that handle heavy jobs. But as the techniques of automation are refined and improved, smaller machines will feel the effect.

What does all this mean to the average worker? To the 850,000 workers who were displaced by automatic machines between November, 1953, and November, 1954, it meant hardship and unemployment. To employers it meant bigger and better profits. To the general public it meant the shriveling up of the purchasing power of 850,000 people who should have been customers for goods and services of all kinds.

Business papers and Chambers of Commerce are exultant over the growth of automation. They predict the coming of a "Golden Age" through automation. In a sense, they are correct. Only high production can create high living standards. The real wealth of a nation is the amount of goods it can produce in a given year. If total productivity is low, living standards must be low, too.

A few hundred years ago, women in England pulled coal cars on their hands and knees in English coal mines for a few cents an hour. Few of them lived beyond 40 under the rugged working conditions that prevailed.

Reformers decried their unhappy plight. They protested vociferously against employers living in relative comfort at the expense of such misery for working women. Many of them advocated the abolition of profits.

That they should be distressed by such inhuman conditions is only natural. But the point is that even if all profits were eliminated, the plight of women would not have improved very much. Abolition of profits might have increased their pay a few cents an hour, but the fact that their productivity was so low would have kept them in abject misery just the same.

It was only when machinery was introduced in English coal mines that the plight of the workers improved. Even today the coal industry points up the importance of the productivity factor. Due to greater mechanization, a coal miner in the United States produces three times as much coal in a day as does his English counterpart. In the United States he lives several times as well. Even nationalization of the coal industry in England—that is, the elimination of all profits—did not elevate the English coal miner's living standard very much; certainly not as much as mechanization did in the United States.

Automation, therefore, can be a boon to workers. It can eliminate much of the work that is heavy or

monotonous or dangerous. It can increase the annual wealth of the nation beyond measure. It can elevate living standards substantially. But it can do these things only if the benefits of automation are distributed wisely and justly. In a recent article on the subject, the wise old New York Times summed up the whole matter by saying

"Automation will undoubtedly bring hardship to some workers through job changes and readjustment. But the net gains for labor, and for the nation as a whole can be beneficient beyond all past performances of this age of the machine if labor shares adequately in the benefits of automation's increased productivity."

It is around the "if" in the above sentence that the whole future of automation revolves. If the benefits inherent in automation are wisely distributed, they can mean shorter hours, higher pay, better pensions, etc., for working people. They can mean undreamed of prosperity for everyone. But if the fruits of increased productivity are monopolized to increase profits alone, automation may bring on the situation pictured in an H. G. Wells novel where people had to discard machines and return to hand work exclusively because they did not know how to cope with the machine:

Certainly there are no encouraging indications to date that automation is on its way toward building a happier and more prosperous life for all. At the very time when 850,000 were being displaced by machines that direct and tend other machines, stock values were climbing to new highs. In other words, while 850,000 potential customers were being deprived of their purchasing power through unemployment, increased profits resulting from automation were pushing the price of stocks into the stratosphere. Companies made more profits on fewer sales.

Along this pathway lies disaster. In the final analysis, customers are what our whole economic well-being depend upon. No matter how efficiently or how cheaply a company can turn out goods, it can prosper only if there are enough customers available to buy up the production.

For all the improvements that the robot revolution has made in machines, no machine yet has been invented that can buy and use refrigerators or eggbeaters or bedroom furniture or houses. Only people with money in their pockets can consume. And the only way most people can have money in their pockets is by having jobs. Without plenty of jobs, neither automation, nor stock manipulations, nor fiscal policy nor new inventions can keep prosperity humming for very long.

This is not the first industrial revolution our nation has lived through. In the last century, the original industrial revolution got under way. Machines that could lift, push, pull, or move 10 or 20 times as much as the strongest man, began making an appearance. The same old specter of displaced workers haunted the land. But the workers did not take things lying down. They began organizing unions. Through their unions they began winning for themselves a decent share of the wealth they produced. In the end, they managed to make the machine an instrument for improving living standards rather than a harbinger of poverty and joblessness.

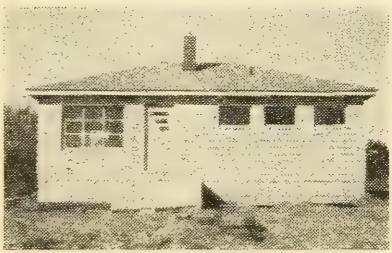
Now a new kind of machine—a machine that tends machines—poses the same sort of problem the steam machine and the electric motor posed fifty years ago. Workers can either make automatic machines their servants, or allow them to become their masters.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Ordinarily the intangibles which go into the building of a house are skill, hard work and loving care. However, we know of at least one house, in Berkley, Michigan, which has been endowed with an additional quality; the Spirit of Brotherhood.

Such an aesthetic attitude is difficult to explain, but we're sure that the members of Local 998, of Oakland County, Michigan, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Keel understand us thoroughly.

In May, 1954, the Keel home was completely destroyed by fire, which also took the lives of Keel's three small sons. Hearing of this great loss, Grady Pinner, recording secretary of Local 998, talked to the men of the Local and soon had more than enough



Mr. and Mrs. James Keel's new home; "The House that Brotherhood Built."

men for a project he had in mind. One Saturday was designated as the day that they would do the "rough" work for a new home for the Keels. Most of the materials were donated by nearby building supply houses and on the appointed day, even though it rained continuously, the "roughing in" was completed by supper time. Later the finish work was done by the members of Local 998 in their spare time.

Among those on the job were Brother Pinner, Bert Sutherland, Floyd Gauthier, Marion Stone, Hubert Switzer, Orin Cummings, James DeMoss, Russell Harvey, Robert Boyt, H. T. Bryant and Dewitt Bailey of Local 998; Richard Koss and James Luttman of Local 982, Detroit.

If the industrial revolution of the 80's and 90's should have taught workers anything, it is that only through strong and militant unionism can they hope to achieve economic justice and well-being. Through their unions they won shorter hours and better pay and paid vacations and, lately, decent pensions. The high productivity of machines made these improved standards possible. But the unions brought them about through collective bargaining.

If working people are to participate in the benefits automation is capable of bringing about, they need effective unions more than they ever did. Certainly employers know this. It may be more than coincidence that the full flowering of automation and a nationwide drive for right-to-work laws appear at the same itme. Employers are no more prone today to share the fruits of automation than were the employers who increased productivity through steam engines a century ago. Collective bargaining, and collective bargaining alone, insures the working man of a fair share.

Whatever the future holds under automation, the need for unions will not decrease. In fact, the faster our industrial world changes, the greater will be the need for stable and experienced unions capable of insuring that each man gets back enough of the wealth he produces to afford him a decent life.

Automation can mean joblessness and poverty for millions of working people, or it can mean better wages, better hours, better pensions. If workers are content to depend on the bigheartedness of employers, the former will be the case. If they build and expand and strengthen their unions, the latter will prevail. It is as simple as that. For the working man, the answer to automation is unionism.

Half a century of progress earns U. S. Forest Service—

Fifty Golden Rings

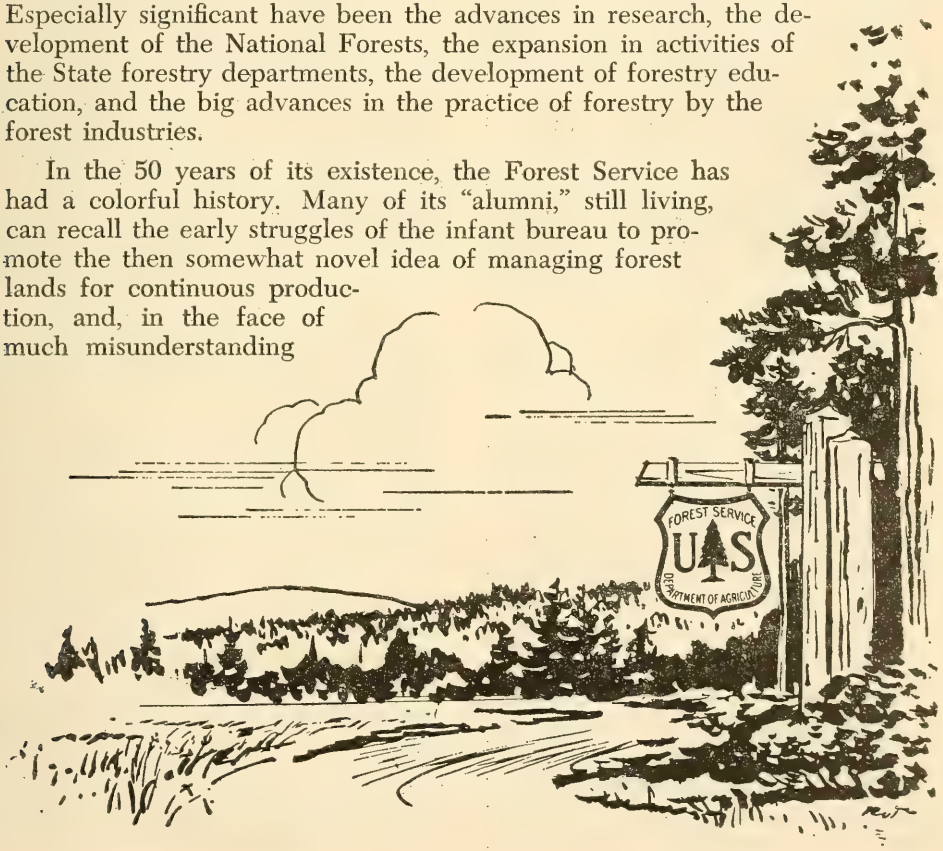
★ ★ ★

THE YEAR 1955 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Forest Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On February 1, 1905, the Forest Service was created in its present form in the Department of Agriculture through the merging of the earlier Bureau of Forestry and the forestry division of the General Land Office. Although forestry received the attention of the Federal Government as early as 1876, it was not until the present Forest Service came into being that a rounded national policy for forestry was developed and work began to go forward with long-range objectives to maintain and increase the productivity of forest lands everywhere in the country.

Progress in forestry in the United States during the half century has been great. Working together, private and public agencies have effectively demonstrated the values of organized protection against fire, insects, and disease, and of good management and wise use of the Nation's forest resources. Especially significant have been the advances in research, the development of the National Forests, the expansion in activities of the State forestry departments, the development of forestry education, and the big advances in the practice of forestry by the forest industries.

In the 50 years of its existence, the Forest Service has had a colorful history. Many of its "alumni," still living, can recall the early struggles of the infant bureau to promote the then somewhat novel idea of managing forest lands for continuous production, and, in the face of much misunderstanding



and antagonism, to develop the public forests for the use and benefit of the public.

Half a century ago, the owner of a tract of forest land usually aimed at getting an immediate return from cutting and selling the timber, and from selling the cleared land to settlers. Until a small band of pioneer conservationists began to preach forestry, few ever thought of holding and managing woodlands for permanent production.

Today large numbers of owners are managing their forests for continuous crops of timber. These include many of the big lumber and pulp and paper companies with large timberland holdings, as well as many farmers and other owners of small woodland properties.

The first State forestry department was established in California in 1885. Later in that same year Colorado, New York, and Ohio also organized State agencies for forestry work. But 8 years later all of these States but New York had discontinued their forestry departments. It was not until after 1905 that State forestry work really got going. Today nearly all of the 48 States, as well as Hawaii and Puerto Rico, have agencies engaged in forestry activities.

Professional training in forestry was still a very new idea here in the United States in 1905. The first four-year professional course in forestry, in fact, had been started at Cornell University only seven years earlier, in 1898.

Cornell, and a few others, were the schools that were pioneering in forestry education half a century ago. Most of these institutions then had only one or two forestry teachers and a handful of students. Today more than 30 universities and colleges in the United States are offering full professional instruction in forestry. More than 21,000 students have completed regular four-year courses in forestry in the past 50 years. More than 4,000 have earned Master's or Doctor's degrees in this field.

The work of the Forest Service in the past half century has gone forward along three principal lines; administration of the National Forests; cooperation in forestry programs with the States and private forest owners; and research.

The National Forests in 1905 were largely undeveloped, remote back-country areas. There were few roads or other facilities for protection and management. For the most part the forest boundaries were not marked nor even surveyed. Today the National Forests are playing a substantial part in the Nation's economy. They are supplying a yearly cut of more than five billion board-feet of timber, and the present sustained-yield capacity is estimated to be at least 6.9 billion board-feet.

This allowable yearly cut under sustained-yield will become even greater as the basic growing stocks are further built up and as utilization practices further improve. The National Forests are furnishing seasonal grazing for some eight million cattle and sheep.

Last year, the National Forests reported 35 million visits by persons seeking outdoor recreation. These forests are the home for great numbers of wildlife, including nearly a third of the Nation's big-game animals. They have 81,000 miles of fishing streams and over two and one-fourth million acres of lakes.

National Forests help protect the water supplies of some 1,800 cities and towns, of more than 13 million acres of irrigated farmland, of more than 600 hydroelectric power devel-

opments, and of thousands of industrial plants.

Even before the Forest Service was established, its predecessor, the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, was publishing bulletins to encourage good forestry practice, and offering to help private forest owners plan their timber harvest so as to obtain successive crops.

Federal cooperation with the States for the protection of State and private forest lands from fire began following enactment of the Weeks Act of 1911. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 materially expanded the scope of cooperation in fire control. This act also provided for Federal cooperation with the States in the production and distribution of forest planting stock, and in forestry extension work.

Federal cooperation with the States in providing technical assistance to owners of private forest lands and to processors of primary forest products is carried on under authorization of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, which superseded the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937.

Research has been a major activity almost since the Forest Service came into being. New methods and practices developed through research in forest and range management and wood utilization have contributed much to the advance of forestry. Research results over the years have been worth millions of dollars to agriculture and industry and to the public as a whole. The Forest Service now maintains nine regional forest and range experiment stations; also forest research units in Puerto Rico and Alaska. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., established in 1910, is one of the world's largest institutions for research in the utilization of wood.

In the fiscal year 1905 the receipts from use of the National Forests were less than $75,000. National Forests receipts in fiscal year 1954 were more than $67,000,000.

Fifty years ago, very little land outside the National Forests was receiving any regular or systematic protection against fire. Today, the State forestry agencies, with private and Federal cooperation, maintain organized protection for more than 374 million acres of State and private forest land. In 1953, area burned was held to 0.7 per cent of the area protected. Of the 53 million acres of forest land that still lack organized protection, fires burned 13.5 per cent.

The advances made in forestry over the past half century have been the result of efforts by many organizations and individuals along with those of the State and Federal forestry agencies.

Starting almost from scratch at the beginning of this century, American forestry has made remarkable advances in the past 50 years. What men of vision saw half a century ago, in the years ahead, fell far short of what actually came to pass.

No more than our predecessors can we today foresee what lies ahead. Perhaps we are on the threshold of new developments in chemistry that will bring many new uses for wood—uses that we can't even visualize today. Perhaps advances in tree genetics will give us new and better kinds of trees, and cause innovations, therefore, in our methods of forest management.

Forestry, then, should go steadily forward. Its potentialities for contributing to national prosperity, security, and progress are very great. Fifty years from now, as today, the strength of the Nation will lie in its people and its resources.

PLANE GOSSIP

PLEASE, NO PROMPTING

At a recent hearing on housing, a representative of the Real Estate Lobby insisted that the supply of rental housing exceeds the demand. He quoted the number of vacant apartments in several cities, but his arguments didn't carry much weight when it was disclosed rents on the vacant apartments ranged from $150 to $300 per month. At the end of the program, however, he was still insisting all those vacant apartments "proved" the supply of rental units was ahead of demand.

While listening to the poor man's valiant efforts, we kept thinking back to the time a certain youngster was a guest on a breakfast cereal program.

"Well, sonny," beamed the emcee with his toothiest grin, "what cereal do you prefer for breakfast?"

Silence.

"You do eat cereal, don't you?" purred the emcee.

More silence.

"Come, come, dear," continued the emcee. "You mustn't be shy. Tell us your favorite cereal."

Suddenly the little boy's voice piped up: "Mister, you're hurting my arm."



"I'm going as the 'Union Rules Book', so that all the boys will follow me!"

MISSING THE POINT

With a very substantial percentage of state legislatures scheduled to go into session this month, the backers of right-to-work laws are stepping up their propaganda campaigns. More and more they are slanting their propaganda to trap the unwary into believing that right-to-work laws give working people some sort of a "right" to have and hold a job. Actually, the only right they bestow on anyone is right to ride free and to enjoy the fruits of other people's endeavors without contributing anything.

To our way of thinking, the efforts of the right-to-work backers to "explain" their laws as being in the best interest of the ordinary working men sort of remind us of the old story about the traveling salesman who wired his wife he was going to be home on a certain night.

When he got there, he found his wife in another man's arms. Without a word he packed up his belongings and moved to a hotel. Soon his father-in-law paid him a visit.

"Don't do anything rash," the father-in-law pleaded. "I know it looks bad, but there may be a perfectly logical explanation. Don't do anything until I have had a chance to investigate at least."

The husband promised. Sure enough, the next day his father-in-law was back.

"Man," he said, "you ought to be glad you didn't do anything rash. I told you there was a perfectly logical explanation—she didn't get your wire."

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CHANGE OF LUCK

Employment figures for November and December revealed that the downward trend was losing momentum. Layoffs, normally high during the last two months of the year, did not reach the peaks that many economists feared.

However, this is small consolation to the four to five million men and women who cannot find work. They want jobs, not statistics. Telling them that the employment situation is improving sort of reminds us of the story about the unlucky guy whose luck finally changed.

It seems this guy was unlucky all his life. Everything he tried to do turned out bad But his luck changed—when they were digging his grave they struck oil.

A LITTLE PREMATURE

Northern firms which have been lured to Southern towns by promises of free taxes, no unions, docile workers, ect., are beginning to find that cheap labor and inexpensive labor are not always one and the same thing. At first their chops water at the juicy-looking prospects, but sooner or later they find they only get what they pay for.

Somehow or other these misguided firms sort of remind us of the old story of the Irishman who bought a decidedly second-hand horse for very little money at a county fair.

After he brought the horse home and put it in his stable he offered it a bucket of water. The horse refused to drink. Then he offered it a bucket of oats, but the horse refused to eat.

A greedy look came into the Irishman's eye.

"Gorrah," he said to his son, "if this horse is only a good worker we've really made ourselves a buy."

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MATTER OF OPINION

"Labor press brags about labor's accomplishment" complains a headline in a business paper.

Maybe so. But one business group that doesn't think so is an employers' negotiating committee. Besides, bragging may be impolite, but who ever saw a man who caught a big fish walk home through an alley?

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PATIENTLY WAITING

Last November, a number of men "friendly" to labor were sent to Congress by the votes of union people. In their campaign oratory, they made brave promises about things they would do for the working man if elected. Unfortunately, campaign promises and actual performance do not always add up to the same thing—a fact labor has learned through bitter experience.

About all working people can do is wait and see. In this respect, we are in a position something like that of the little boy who met the preacher on the street.

"Bobby," said the man of the cloth, "I am extremely happy to see you like Sunday School. Tell me, what do you expect to learn next Sunday?"

"The date of the Sunday School picnic," promptly replied the lad.

That is the way it is with us; we are hoping to learn the date when candidates are going to start living up to their campaign promises.

SLOW TO CHANGE

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has laid out a sound and comprehensive program for keeping the nation strong and prosperous. The A.F.L. program calls for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, which holds back unions; an adequate school building program; more low-cost housing; a better tax break for the working man to keep his purchasing power high; and many other constructive measures.

The chances of Congress adopting these constructive measures probably are very remote. Congressmen seem very loath to try anything new, even when it makes good sense, if labor is back of the idea.

Sort of reminds us of the young boy and the birds and bees. Seems like the school this lad attended was starting a sex education class. The boy's parents debated whether or not they should send their joy and pride. Finally they put it up to the lad himself.

"Do you want to go to a special class to learn about the birds and bees?" his dad asked.

"Not if there's any homework to it, I don't," replied the lad.

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ESPECIALLY IN INDIANAPOLIS

"An old timer," says Joe Paup, "is a man who remembers when it cost more to operate a car than it did to park it."



Communism From The Inside

One of the most illuminating speeches at the 27th General Convention in Cincinnati last November was that of Dick Applegate, American newspaperman, who spent 18 wretched months inside a Red Chinese prison. This is the second of three installments of his speech. The first installment told of his capture and detention in one room for seven and one-half months, and the subtle mental tortures he endured at the hands of the Chinese Reds.

By Dick Applegate

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I ALSO HAVE a built-in sense of humor, which helped me fight back and helped me become sane. And while I was in this desperate mental condition they brought in a Russian magazine with a picture of Stalin lying in his coffin, and the interpreter who used to come in for a few minutes talk once in a while handed me this magazine, trying to get some human reaction on this thing I said: "That's the first picture I've seen of that jerk in 20 years where he looked his age." You can chuckle over it, but you can't do that with the Communists. He blew up and almost ran out of the room. Then they didn't give me anything to read; they took everything away. But that's when I had them beat, because I realized after he went out what they were trying to do to me. I didn't know how they intended to go about it, but I knew they were trying to get me to confess to something. At that time I didn't know what. But after seven and a half months in that solitary, dreary room, about 8:00 o'clock one night the interpreter came in with two guards and said, "Put on your watch." I picked up my watch and said, "Where are we going?" He said: "Don't ask questions. If you resist, what is going to happen to you now will be your own fault. The People's Government and the Chinese Republic must not be responsible for what is going to happen to you." I said: "What is going to happen to me?" He said: "Don't talk; follow me."

I went off the third floor, where I had been for seven and a half months and I looked to see if the light was on where I knew Don Dixon was on the second floor, and then I looked to see if there was a light where I knew Captain Krasner was, but I couldn't see any light. They took me to the ground floor. In each corner a Chinese armed with a submachine gun sat, with five or six other armed men, who grabbed me, rammed my hands up in the middle of my back and clamped on a pair of handcuffs, blindfolded me and walked me out. It was seven and a half months since I went into this building and I had forgotten there were three steps there. I stumbled and caught my arms, unhinging my shoulders. I didn't know what was going to happen, but I was reasonably sure they were going to take me out and shoot me. I am no hero, and I didn't want to be shot, but I assure you quite honestly it would have been a relief, and it still surprises me to this day— and I have been out of China two months today— that my bitter resentment was that they hadn't shot me first instead of leaving me to that seven and a half months of treatment.

They took me out blindfolded and told me to get into a jeep by myself from the back. If you ever tried to get into a jeep you know how difficult it is, but try it sometime when you are blindfolded and don't know it is a jeep. In ten or fifteen minutes I was ridden across town and whisked through huge steel gates. They took me in front of the Chinese commissar,

whisked the blindfold off and he screamed at me in unknown Chinese, and if you ever heard a tape recorder being rewound it sounds exactly the same way. They took me upstairs, put me in a cell that had been whitewashed in the very remote past, with squashed bedbugs and the blood of other victims smeared on the wall, and I was in that six foot by eleven foot cell for ten months. There were two wooden plank beds, no bedding, no mattress, of course, and another prisoner of the Chinese who could not speak English was there with me. I taught him to speak English so I could have someone to talk to. I never did learn to speak much Chinese. They took my watch, they took my ring and they took my belt away from me, which is part of their process of making you feel like a beast.

That night about 2:00 or 3:00 o'clock the cell door clanged open and an armed guard took me upstairs. That's the first time that I was to see the man the Communists call a judge. There is no such thing as a judge in China, because there is no law in China, there is no law in a Communist country. There is no such thing as habeas corpus. This man said to me, "You are a criminal," talking through an interpreter. And I said, "What crime did I commit?" He said, "You know." I said, "I don't know. I'm not a criminal." He said, "Go back to your cell and think," which was the second time I had heard that. So I went back to my cell and thought, but I didn't know what to think about.

The next night, about 2:00 or 3:00 o'clock in the morning, they called me up again. This time he said, "You must confess." I said, "Confess to what?" He said, "You know." I said, "I don't know." He said, "Then go back to your cell and think." So I went back to my cell and thought. This time they left me there about a week, and then they hauled me up again and this time they started to ask specific questions, but such ridiculous ones as this: They wanted to know what I wrote about while I was in Southeast Asia and they wanted to know everybody that I talked to during that period, what they said and what I wrote about. I said, "That's silly. It took me four and a half years to do it and it would take me four and a half years to do it again. That was my work." He said, "Go back to your cell and make that report."

So I went back to my cell and made my report and handed it in, and that infuriated the Communists. They called me up again—sometimes four days, sometimes eight days, you never know. You just sit there. He called me up and said, "This report is not what we wanted." I said, "Well, what do you want?" He said, "You must stick to the point." I said, "Wonderful, but what is the point, what do you want me to say? I have been in this place for eight months. What are you trying to get out of me?" He said, "You know." I said, "I don't know." He said, "Go back to your cell and think." So I went back to my cell and it was thirteen months later before it dawned on me what the Communists wanted me to say. I finally learned through their own propaganda and through their broadcasts, through their newspapers, through the Chinese-prisoner who was in my cell with me, and who, by that time I had taught English that what they wanted me to do was to confess to germ warfare in Korea, and by that time I had gotten over the initial shock of the Schwable report that I told you about, and I was faced with a very difficult moral problem. My problem was this: Am I going to be another number in the missing file in the State Department? I had seen so many people disappear behind the Iron Curtain who

were not going to come back. Or was I going to play the Communist game my way, confess what they wanted me to confess, and do anything I could to get out of there and come back here and tell you what they are doing and how they are doing it. Since I have been out I have been called a traitor for confessing to germ warfare. I have been asked a very sincere but distressing question: "Isn't what you are saying now endangering the lives of the people still behind the Iron Curtain?" The only answer I can give to it is this: When I was behind the Iron Curtain I was reasonably sure I would never come back. I hoped somebody on this side was interceding for me and the others who are still there. So I confessed to germ warfare.

I started out very cautiously by saying that when I was in Korea I saw a few things that might indicate there was, but I was not sure. But they would not accept it. So I wrote another confession about germ warfare, a little more ridiculous, and handed that in. They left me there seven or eight days and called me up and said, "This in some measure balances your crime." By that time I had learned not to ask them what my crime was, I had learned not to ask them anything, because I only got two answers—"You know," or "You are a prisoner, it is not necessary." But although they accepted in part my phony confession of germ warfare they told me this: "You are trying to cheat the People's Republic of China. What you are doing is very dangerous. Time is precious to you." And that is a rather frightening thing to have told you when you are already demoralized deep down with a moral problem that you are not sure you have solved properly.

I asked, "What do you mean, time is precious to me?" He said, "If you try to cheat the People's Republic of China it is very dangerous for you, because although the People's Republic of China does not believe in killing prisoners you have been very difficult. You have been sarcastic. The only choice we have if you do not confess fully is to shoot you." That went on for months. Maybe twice a day they would tell me I would be shot. One time they told me specifically I would be shot at ten o'clock the next morning. Each time I wrote a confession I made it a little more astonishing to any sane person. But in essence I don't think the Communists are really sane, because they are religious fanatics. Communism is a religion and the Chinese exponents of it are fanatics and they are now in the period of prosecuting anybody who opposes that religion.

So finally I wrote a complete confession on germ warfare, consisting of seventeen pages. In it I reserved a kicker, trying to keep my own sense of humor, and knowing that if they ever read it to Radio Peking it would make them look ridiculous.

During my twenty-two months in Korea I spent a few days of each month or two on the news desks of the United Press in Tokyo. One of my jobs was to read the propaganda coming from Radio Peking and see what the Communists were saying. I had seen these phony confessions come across my desk, and here is the way I was thinking; that some day Radio Peking would say the international spy, Richard Applegate, had confessed his part in germ warfare. He has been tried by the People's Republic in China and shot at six o'clock this morning, and here is his confession. And whoever was on the desk would probably be a friend of mine, whether he was with United Press, Associated Press or the International News Service. They were

all friends of mine. They would look at this report and wonder the way I wondered, how can they do this to people? How can they get them to write these confessions? And they would look down in this report and they would know the Communists had shot me.

But they would also know the Communists didn't have me, because in this report one of the things I told them was that the man responsible for the germ warfare program—heads the Fascist government of the United States and intends to wipe out all of the peace loving people of Asia—is a very dangerous man. He has been experimenting at the Bethesda Hospital in the United States, and if you send Chinese there to shoot this man you will be benefiting mankind. Very few people know who this Admiral is, and to prove my sincerity I will tell you who he is. He is Dr. Lydia E. Pinkham, and Dr. Pinkham has a separate dossier in the NKVD in Peking and in Moscow now.

I also made up phony interviews with flyers that I had said dropped germs on Korea. I named them by name—Captain Bob Hope, Lieutenants Red Skelton, Fibber McGee and Molly. I put all those kickers in so that people on the desks and the radio news agencies would know this was another phony, although I thought I would be dead.

But would the Communists buy this major confession I made? Again eight or nine days went by. I knew this was very dangerous; if there was an American educated Chinese who saw this report I was a dead man.

One morning they called me up and the so-called judge had my long report on his desk. He looked at it and then looked down at me. I was sitting there on a square bamboo stool, far enough away from the wall so that I could not lean against it. I was sitting upright with my hands crossed on my lap and with my eyes on the floor until he looked at me, and then I was to look directly at him. He said, "Is this true?" What was I going to say? "You silly ass, of course it isn't true." I wanted to get out of there and come back and say what had happened. I said, "Of course, it is true." He said, "You lie." I said, "Where did I lie?" He said, "You know," and here we go again. He said, "There are three major lies in this report." I said, "What are they? Give me some clue. I may have made mistakes, but there are no lies in that report." He said, "You know. You go back to your cell and think."

Then they called me again, and told me I was going to be shot at 10:00 o'clock next morning. To Communists truth means a flat lie and a lie means truth. So I went back to my cell trembling and shaking. I didn't particularly want to be shot, so I asked this kid, this cellmate, if he could get hold of copies of those newspapers and read me those reports. He did, and then I realized what the lie was that I had told the Communists. My lie didn't jibe with the stories told by those nineteen other liars, except I didn't know what they had said, and in my phony report I said that germ warfare in Korea first started in the spring of 1951, and the other liars had said it started in the spring of 1952. I was a year off. So I wrote another confession and I said, "I have decided now to come completely clean to the People's Republic of China. I have tried to cheat you, but now I realize that you are the only saviors of the world, you are a peace-loving people. I lied, I was a year wrong, but the reason I said that was because if I am ever let out of Cihna the Fascist government of America would shoot me for telling the truth."

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Green Light For Heavy Construction

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WITH four building trades unions coordinating their efforts, a great drive to completely organize the highway and heavy construction industry is getting under way. A few months ago, the Laborers, the Teamsters, the Operating Engineers, and our own United Brotherhood entered into an understanding aimed at eliminating jurisdictional disputes, facilitating organizing, and checking the raiding efforts of independent unions trying to bulldoze their way into this particular field.

Some time ago the presidents of the four international unions held a meeting to study the problems existing in the highway and heavy construction field. The conditions they uncovered were not too encouraging. They found independent unions making desperate efforts to break into the field by undercutting wages and ignoring job classifications. They found contractors evading predetermined wage rates. They found jurisdictions being evaded in many instances.

To remedy the situation, the presidents evolved the idea of setting up a joint committee to oversee the cleaning up of unfavorable conditions in this particular branch of the construction industry. The joint committee was vested with responsibility for protecting the respective jurisdictions of the four unions and promoting employment of their members.

The first action of the joint committee was the adoption of a policy and a plan. That policy—subscribed to by all four international unions—is as follows:

1. *Complete unity among the four international unions. All four organizations to be employed on the project.*

2. *There shall be no work stoppage on account of jurisdictional disputes. Disputes to be resolved on a local level, and if unresolved, to proceed to international representatives, and then to the national level. All work to proceed while differences are being adjusted.*

3. *This committee will cover heavy and highway construction.*

4. *Bulletins of job-lettings to be distributed from National Educational and Information Bureau to international unions.*

The functions of the Area Committee established by the four international unions shall be:

1. *The committee shall be organized on an area basis to coordinate their activities.*

2. *To carry out the policy of the national committee on area or regional basis.*

(a.) *To see that the four trades are employed on projects without discrimination to any of the participating organizations.*

(b.) *To alert favorable employers to bid on jobs and pledge cooperation to the extent as annunciated in the policy.*

(c.) *Lend assistance to local organizations to promote the program.*

The question of wages, terms and conditions of employment shall be the obligation and function of local

organizations, which each organization shall determine for itself.

When and if local committees become stymied, the national representatives shall then participate in arriving at an agreement.

Area committees are now in the process of being organized to carry out the intent of the above plan. Although the program has not hit full stride as yet, reports coming in from various sections of the country indicate that it is bearing fruit already.

The next great boom in construction is scheduled to take place in highway construction. President Eisenhower already has asked for a 100 billion dollar highway-building program in the next 10 years. This alone is a tremendous potential program. But, coupled with this, there is a vast highway-building program contemplated on the state level. All in all, 12 billion dollars a year for highway construction is not beyond the realm of possibility over the next decade.

It should be pointed out, too, that highway construction now involves vast quantities of carpentry work. The new super-highways the nation must build contain many bridges, overpasses, underpasses and cloverleafs, all of which entail considerable form work. Old highways which merely followed the contour of the ground and consisted of little more than a couple of strips of concrete or asphalt are obsolete. The new highways go up over cities or under them. They bridge low spots and tunnel through high ones. They contain numerous turnoffs and merger lanes. All these things mean forms and form work and jobs for carpenters.

All Local Unions having or expecting highway or heavy construction projects in their areas should study the above plan carefully so that they may become completely familiar with it. Our representatives have been briefed on the plan and its operation. If Local Unions will familiarize themselves with it too, the task of protecting our wages, working conditions and jurisdiction on this type of construction should be facilitated.

As a party to the understanding with the three other trades, we have an obligation to become familiar with it and be governed by it, just as have the Laborers, Teamsters and Operating Engineers, the other three unions involved in the plan.

DEATH CALLS BROTHER ASGAR ANDRUP

Apprenticeship training lost one of its staunchest supporters when a long illness culminating in death for Brother Asgar Andrup, of Local Union No. 181, Chicago, on Saturday, January 15th. For many years Brother Andrup served as apprenticeship coordinator for the Chicago District Council. In addition, he served as a member of our Brotherhood's apprenticeship committee, a capacity in which he performed valuable service in the compilation of the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course. For a number of years he also served as a member of the National Committee on Apprenticeship within the Department of Labor.

A splendid craftsman, trained in his native Denmark, Brother Andrup migrated to America as a young man, shortly after the turn of the century. He immediately joined the United Brotherhood and for some forty years, teaching young men the finer points of carpentry and promoting the welfare of the United Brotherhood were among his main interests in life.

The thousands of mourners who attended his funeral, and the hundreds of floral pieces which filled the mortuary, eloquently testified that his efforts were not in vain. Teachers, union officials, middle aged members who learned their trade under his guidance, and young men just starting out in apprenticeship training stood side by side to mourn the passing of a good friend and faithful teacher.

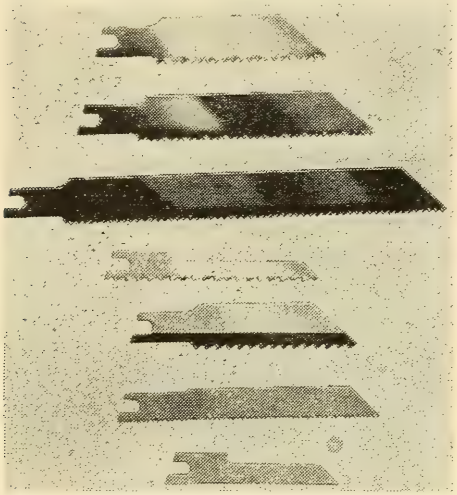
Funeral services were held Tuesday, January 18, in the chapel at 3301 Fullerton Avenue. Survivors include the widow, Olga, a son, John, and two grandchildren.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Blades which are said to be usable on any type of reciprocating saw are now available. The seventeen various types of blades are made to meet cutting requirements for



wood, plaster, formica, metal, plastics and other materials. Made by the Independent Blade Corp., Joliet, Ill

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A new type circular saw blade is designed to cut in either direction of rotation and the manufacturer claims it "hones itself and has



a 50 per cent harder cutting edge." Manufactured by the Skil Corp., 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

An insulation blanket said to combine the best qualities of rock wool and aluminum has been developed. One side of the blanket is aluminum foil, the other aluminum-coated,



and inside is a layer of rock wool, said to provide a twin insulation action. A product of National Gypsum Co., 325 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

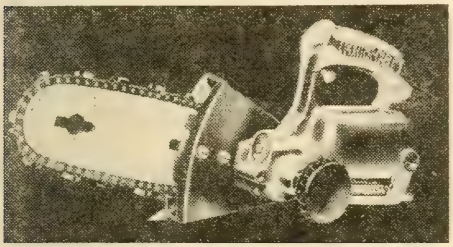
★ ★ ★

If you are tired of cleaning up bathtubs, or replacing them, due to damage while construction is going on, then this new bathtub liner is the answer to your problems. Said to be easy to quickly install or remove, and



heavy enough to prevent damage from falling tools, workmen's boots or plaster. For further information, contact R & R Paper Converting Co., 1412 E. 62nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Small, lightweight, but powerful is this new electric chain saw. It weighs only 7½ pounds, measures 16″ overall and it is said it can be held by one hand in any position



with little effort. A product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 40 Exchange St., Syracuse, N. Y.

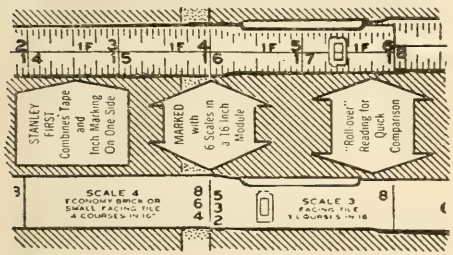
★ ★ ★



An electric portable rotary hammer, with a detachable bit for horizontal and overhead drilling of reinforced concrete has been developed. It rotates at 1,000 rpm and strikes 6,000 blows per minute. Called the DEMO, it weighs 9½ pounds and is 15″ long. Manufactured by the Demo Tool Corp., 8735 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

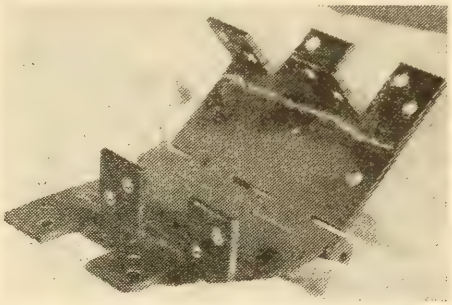
★ ★ ★

A new rule is claimed by its manufacturer to be the first folding rule with all of the following measurements: Inch and tape markings on one side, foot and inch markings on the upper edge and regular inch



markings on the lower. Designed specifically for masons and others who work on brick, the rule is marked with six identified scales in a 16 inch module, marked according to the type of brick used. A product of Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.

A new type door hinge, for use on masonry buildings, will soon be placed on the market by a member of the United Brotherhood. These hinges are so designed to allow



a door to swing 180 degrees and the manufacturer claims that they will prevent doors from being broken easily by strong winds or other unusual strain. Information may be obtained from H. C. Westphal, 4014 Hueco St., El Paso, Texas.

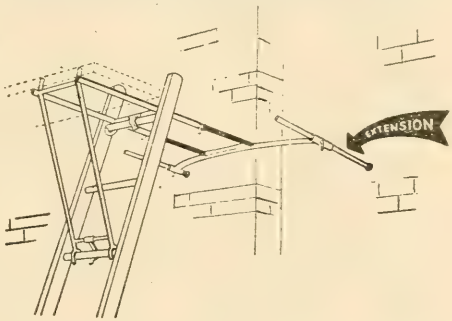
★ ★ ★



Floor layers get an assist from a new tool called FLOR-TITE. Draws flooring up tightly and holds it in place while nailing. Manufacturer claims it is easy to exert pressures up to 500 foot pounds with the tool. A product of Johnson Industries, Inc., 1720 Meinecke St., Milwaukee, Wisc.

★ ★ ★

Here's a ladder jack, designed with extensions to fit uneven wall surfaces and may be adjusted away from the wall up to 70″

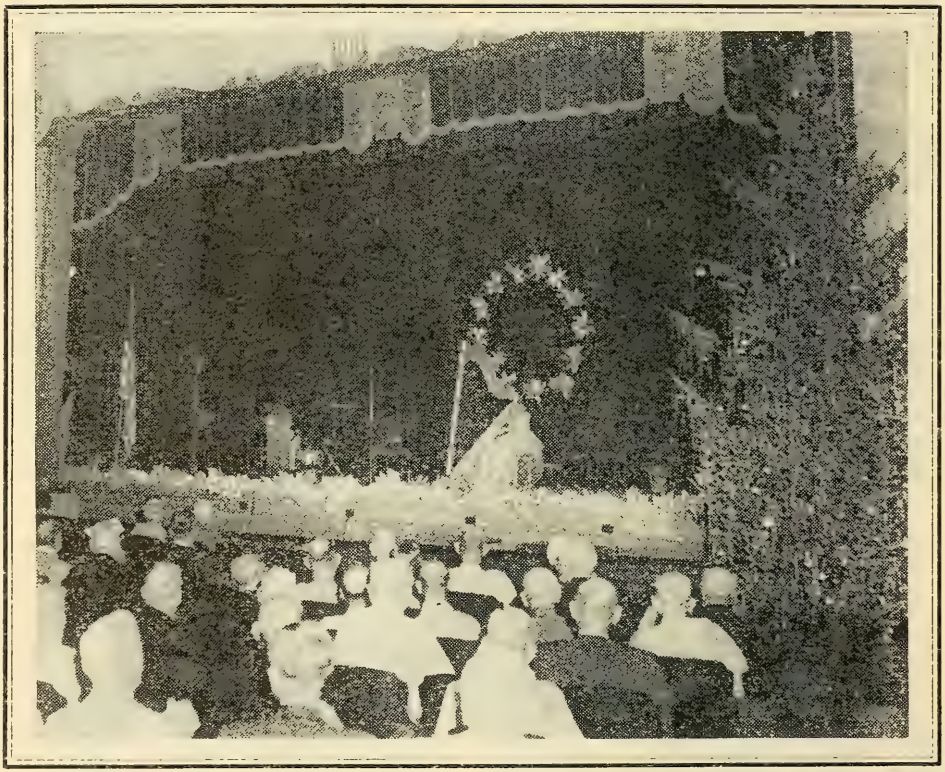


to the outside of the scaffold board. Distributed by Dalsin Metal Products, 3506 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

★ Home Enjoys Fine Christmas Eve Party ★

As Santa Claus flew over the nation distributing gifts and good cheer on Christmas Eve, the Carpenters Home at Lakeland was not forgotten. A special Christmas party on Christmas Eve brought happiness and the Christmas Spirit to the old-timers who are guests at the Home.

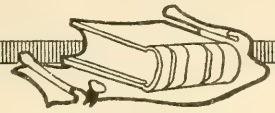
The spacious auditorium was suitably decorated for the occasion. A giant Christmas Tree filled one corner of the room. Holly, poinsettias and other traditional Yule trimmings graced the stage, the backdrop and other parts of the



auditorium. For two hours music and entertainment set the festive mood, following which there was a distribution of presents under the Christmas Tree. The serving of refreshments wound up the evening in true Christmas fashion.

Harp solos by Mrs. Richard Deardorff, Christmas music by the Bertha Cole Music Club Ensemble, and a presentation, "Magic Hour," by Harry and Hilda Hayden made the occasion a memorable one. After many hours of good fellowship and good fun, the guests retired to their rooms convinced that Christmas is Christmas wherever one happens to be and whatever one happens to be doing.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor convened in the Cocoanut Grove of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, at 10 o'clock A. M. September 16, 1954, with Vice-President John J. Mara presiding. The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
United Automobile Workers, A. F. of L.	3
Bakery and Confectionery Workers	7
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists	4
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, etc.	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	3
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	4
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	3
Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers	1
International Chemical Workers Union	2
Cigar Makers International Union	3
Retail Clerks International Association	6
Coopers International Union	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	2
International Union of Operating Engineers	4

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

For Want Of A Nail A Kingdom Was Lost

With a good deal of pride, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks recently sent out a couple of publicity releases. One consisted of the proceedings of an all-day meeting held by top brass of American industry to consider ways and means of minimizing sabotage in the event of all-out war; the other was a pamphlet notifying corporations what preparations they should be making now to insure that production could be resumed quickly in the event of a surprise enemy attack.

Since they both deal with the same subject matter—what a company should do to reduce the effects of an enemy attack, what can be done to control espionage and sabotage, and how production can be resumed fastest in the event of an attack—there hardly needs to be any distinction drawn.

Perhaps the pamphlet summarizes the whole problem when it says:

"Industrial defense historically has been associated with the physical protection of plants and facilities against sabotage, espionage, and the damage caused by nuclear or conventional weapons.

"Today, this is only part of the job, important as it is. Of equal importance is planning to insure the continued existence of a company's management and technical know-how, and to insure that a company can resume production quickly after an attack."

To deal with this vital subject, Mr. Weeks, on December 15, called to Washington the heads of some 33 major American corporations. They included presidents or vice presidents of such notable industrial giants as Ford Motor, Westinghouse, General Electric, Edison Co., etc.

We have nothing but admiration for Mr. Weeks' foresight and zeal. A sudden enemy attack poses a constant threat. If war does come, there is little doubt but that it will come in the form of a heavy bombing attack. The last war proved conclusively that industrial might is the deciding factor in modern warfare. The side which can produce fastest is almost certain to win. Therefore, keeping production going in the event of war is a paramount consideration.

So far Mr. Weeks' program has consisted of encouraging companies to set up sabotage-control techniques, draw up succession plans for top management posts, and plan for prompt resumption of production under bombed-out conditions.

As far as these precautions go, they are fine. However, they stop far short of actually meeting the problem. It may pain Mr. Weeks to learn that there is actually somebody besides top management involved in production, but it is a fact nevertheless. It takes skilled workers as well as managers to turn out guns or tanks or planes.

In the event a factory is hit by a bomb, a skilled carpenter who can shore up a sagging wall or a millwright who can line up an uprooted machine or a

machinist who can cut a gear by hand when no automatic gear cutter is available can become much more important to getting production under way than knowing who will succeed the treasurer or the general counsel in the event he is blown to Kingdom Come.

Yet not one single labor man was called into any of Mr. Weeks' planning conferences. Apparently he sees the whole thing as a management job. In fact, he even titled his pamphlet "Job For Management." But if the day ever comes when American factories are mowed down by bombs—atomic or otherwise—the men who will mean the difference between quick resumption of production and no production at all will be the carpenters and machinists and plumbers and other skilled mechanics.

From where we sit, it seems that it is more important to catalogue who in a plant can patch a roof quickly or turn down a vital machine part by hand than it is to know who is third in line to become comptroller in event the first team is knocked off.

In the matter of controlling sabotage, too, we think Mr. Weeks is missing the boat. Somehow or other we find it a little hard to visualize a saboteur sneaking by a whole battery of stenographers and secretaries to slink into a vice president's office to do his dirty work. Come to think of it, what would he do after he got there? Put Epsom Salts in the thermos bottle?

Sabotage occurs on the production line. It is emery dust in transmissions or sand in gears or dynamite under a conveyor. Smashing the president's gold fountain pen or cutting up the secretary's desk may be classed as sabotage, but we doubt if such acts could seriously affect the outcome of a war.

Secretary Weeks is wrestling with a serious problem. He needs and should have all the cooperation possible. That he is working with management in an effort to get management prepared for any eventuality is commendable. But it seems to us he needs to raise his sights. He needs to enlist the cooperation of American labor. He needs to have every union member in the land alerted to the dangers of sabotage and espionage. He needs to have all the skills of every man in a factory or an area catalogued, and the catalogue available on a moment's notice. He needs to have every union hall in the country prepared to furnish skilled mechanics instantly when and where they are needed.

There is not a sincere person in the nation who does not fervently hope that another war may never come. But hope must be undergirded with adequate preparation to meet any emergency. Labor is ready and willing to do its part. To Mr. Weeks we commend the old poem about a kingdom being lost for want of a horseshoe nail.

More Power To The Canadians

Like their Brothers south of the border, Canadian workers have been coming out on the short end in recent years insofar as labor legislation is concerned. At both the national level and the provincial level, labor legislation has been tightening up the areas in which unions can operate effectively ever since the end of World War II.

Also like their Brothers south of the border, Canadian unionists are battling valiantly to rid themselves of hampering laws. With every means at their disposal they are pressuring both the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Par-

liaments for more realistic labor laws. To date, their efforts have not been much more successful than the efforts of unionists in the United States to rid themselves of the Taft-Hartley Law or the various Right-To-Work Laws which plague some 17 states.

However, our Canadian Brothers use one gimmick that unionists in the United States might adopt with some advantage: they go right to the top and lay their cards on the table in front of people who have some measure of authority to remedy particularly obnoxious situations. For example, the Trades and Labor Congress periodically draws up a bill of particulars which it presents directly to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour.

On the provincial level, the same sort of technique is used. Last fall the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters drew up a list of legislative suggestions and presented them directly to the Provincial Minister of Labour. The Council asked for changes in the Labour Relations Act to eliminate delays, cut down on chiseling by sub-contractors, broaden Workmen's Compensation, tighten up loopholes which are cheating workers out of paid vacations, etc. Most other Provincial Councils have done the same thing from time to time.

As we mentioned before, our Canadian Brothers are encountering heavy going in their efforts to improve conditions. But at least they have the satisfaction of knowing they went right to the top, thereby eliminating the chances for buck passing and evading—favorite dodges of U. S. politicos for avoiding responsibility.

In both the United States and Canada anti-labor legislation is becoming an increasingly cumbersome burden to organized labor. An unfriendly climate permeates Ottawa as well as Washington; the Provincial Capitals as well as the State Capitals. Until such time as labor on both sides of the border can do a better job of electing its friends and defeating its enemies, little real change can be expected. In the meantime, labor must fight the tidal wave of unfriendly legislation with whatever weapons it can muster. More power to the Canadians for the gallant efforts they are making.

Look Out Below

Is the singing commercial—that diabolical invention of the advertising mind—about to invade the field of public affairs? Could be.

The bright boys in the advertising business long ago discovered that if you hammered away long enough at an idea—regardless how silly it seemed at first—you could eventually sell it to the American public. They used that technique to sell the proposition that a soap which floats is purer, or a cigarette which is "toasted" is milder, or a breakfast food which is shot out of guns is tastier. They sang it, danced it, "proved" it with "scientific" facts, and cartooned it. They told you in magazines and newspapers and billboards and streetcar ads. They hummed it, whistled it, sky wrote it, and televised it. In the end, they must have convinced a lot of people, because a lot of people are buying soap that floats and cereals shot out of guns.

Now, apparently, advertising men are convinced if they can sell you cigarettes that are toasted and beers that are calorie-controlled by wearing down your resistance through endless repetition, they can do the same thing in the field of national affairs.

At any rate, special interest groups seem to be adopting the same technique to sell ideas—even ideas which are contrary to your own best interests.

Take, for example, the producers of natural gas. They are now embarked on a drive to convince you that somehow or other your freedoms are being tampered with because the Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal Power Commission has authority to regulate the price of natural gas flowing from one state to another. The natural gas people are backing legislation which would over-rule the Supreme Court's decision. They want public support for their bill, and they figure the best way of getting it is using the same selling techniques which have sold fags and beers and shampoos.

Just the opening gun in the campaign—a series of newspaper ads run throughout the country—has set the gas people back a million and a half dollars. Feature stories, television programs, civic club speakers, and the whole gamut of advertising gimmicks are to follow. Lord only knows how much the whole campaign will cost, but one thing is certain—the gas-using public will pay the freight in the end.

In advertising, cost is a minor item. If the advertising does not bring back dollars for cents spent, there is something wrong with it. If the gas people can get federal regulation kicked out, they can soon recoup every penny they spent for advertising.

So when you hear a big brave TV program or see a full page newspaper ad weeping for your lost freedoms because Uncle Sam is regulating the price of natural gas flowing in interstate commerce, remember, the freedom you are losing is the freedom to pay higher prices for the gas you buy. It may not sound that way when the ad men have worked up their pitch, but that will be the end result. And don't be surprised if some busty chick breaks out on your TV set singing the praises of paying more for "Zilch's Gas, the gas with the built-in vitamins and sure-cure for athlete's foot."

An Important Conference

In a new approach to the pressing problems of anti-labor legislation, the Building and Construction Trades Department is calling a legislative conference in Washington, D. C., on March 7-10. Object of the conference is twofold; first, to acquaint local, state and national representatives with the many problems brought about by unfavorable labor legislation, and, second, to devise ways and means of combating such legislation and stopping its spread.

While primarily aimed at educating representatives of Building Trades Councils, the conference is open to all organizations connected with the Building Trades. If at all possible, every area having a Building Trades Council should send a representative to the conference. If the Building Trades Council is in no position to send a delegate, there is nothing to prevent a Local Union or District Council of any affiliated International Union from sending a representative. The Department will issue credentials to any Building Trades affiliate asking for same.

If the conference is to be a success, widespread representation is essential. Every area should have at least one representative there. Nothing jeopardizes the continued progress of organized labor quite so much as the present wave of anti-labor legislation. The Building Trades conference is a brave new approach to the problem. All of us should do all in our power to make it the success it can and must be.

(Continued from page 23)

American Federation of Technical Engineers	1
International Photo Engravers Union	3
Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	2
United Garment Workers of America	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association	3
American Flint Glass Workers Union	1
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers	2
Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Union	3
American Federation of Hosiery Workers	2
Insurance Agents International Union	3
International Jewelry Workers Union	3
Laundry Workers International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	5
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	1
International Molders and Foundry Workers	1
American Federation of Musicians	2
Office Employees International Union	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
United Association Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers	1
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	2
Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers	2
Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Machine Operators	3
Stereotypers and Electroplaters Union	1
Stove Mounters International Union	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	5
Tobacco Workers International Union	2
International Typographical Union	5
Upholsterers International Union	3
American Federation of Women Auxiliaries	1
Union Label Councils	26
Total Delegates	153

The report of the Executive Board summarized the many activities of the Department in promoting the use of union label goods and services during the preceding year. The report pointed out that the Department is constantly utilizing every available means of promoting the union label and the union shop card. Furthermore, it is at all times looking for new ways and means of dramatizing the importance of looking for the union label or shop card when buying goods or services. Having only a limited amount of funds at its disposal, the Department is always faced with the problem of trying to maintain an equitable balance between the time and effort spent working among A. F. of L. affiliates and the general public.

In part, the Board's report said:

"The Label Councils Division of the Department has concentrated its efforts during the past year in helping establish sound programs for the many Union Label Councils throughout the country. At the same time this Division has continued its efforts to establish new Councils and strengthen some that had not been functioning to their fullest extent.

"Organizational efforts were concentrated in areas where recent Union-Industries Shows were held. Outstanding progress was made in forming Councils in California prior to the 1954 exhibition. These local label organizations were of great value in helping publicize the Show and helped develop the huge attendance the exhibition enjoyed.

"State Union Label Councils are in the process of being formed in Connecticut and Massachusetts and several other states are studying the possibility of similar groups. These State Councils will help coordinate the activities of the local Councils in their respective areas and will work in close cooperation with the sponsoring State Federations of Labor.

"The period of September 6 through 12 was celebrated nationally as Union Label Week. Established to promote good will and better public relations for all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., this year's celebration was again an outstanding success.

"The Department issued special news releases, photographs, special mats and posters. In addition, Department personnel worked closely with numerous organizations in staging special parades, picnics, exhibits at fairs and displays in store windows.

"Officials of State Federations, Central Labor Unions and Union Label Councils went all out in encouraging many state governors and city mayors to issue special proclamations declaring the period of September 6 through 12 be set aside for union label celebrations.

"The Public Relations Division of the Union Label and Service Trades Department has continued to devise new promotional ideas for the propagation of the union label, shop card and union button. It has steadily increased the output of news releases, special feature articles, stories of union labels, photos, mats, cartoons and posters.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor have loyally and wholeheartedly supported the cause of the union label, shop card and union buttons.

"This union label conscious organization, with its outstanding leadership, has continued to concern itself with the great purchasing power of its membership and has continued to work toward the end that its members are the most potent force as a solid bloc of consumers.

"The AFWAL has made steady progress during the past year in gaining affiliates and in the placement of many of its members in a large number of important civic, state and federal positions.

"These staunch supporters of the union label program have been most important to the entire labor movement in helping to bring about a better understanding of the problems and aims of our parent organization, the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor outdid Hollywood itself this year in staging the 1954 A. F. of L. Union-Industries Show.

"The ninth such exhibition staged by the Union Label and Service Trades Department, the Los Angeles show, held at mammoth Pan-Pacific Auditorium, played host to approximately a half-million visitors. From near and far, spectators flocked to the auditorium to see the "World's Greatest Labor-Management Exhibition." Nowhere else in the world could such a graphic example of harmony between unions and their respective contractual employers be seen. Side by side, union members and the nation's leading manufacturers and purveyors of union services demonstrated the quality and craftsmanship of union-made products. This indeed was democracy on display."

One of the resolutions adopted at the Convention was that an all-out effort be made that the 1955 American Federation of Labor Union Industries Show, scheduled for Buffalo, New York, May 19th through May 24th, be an even greater and more outstanding exhibition than was ever held throughout the many years.

The coming show, which is to be held in the city of Buffalo, New York, will be the tenth A. F. of L. Industries Show that the Department has undertaken and as of today, the A. F. of L. Union Industries Show is among the three largest shows operating in the United States. The United Brotherhood has participated in each one of the exhibitions since their first one, which was in the year of 1938.

The report of the Executive Board of the Department makes mention of affiliation of the Building Service Employees International Union during the fiscal year. Also mention is made of the Executive Board meetings since the last convention. Their meetings were held in St. Louis, Missouri; Miami, Florida; Los Angeles, California, and in New York City. They also recommend in their report the continuation and the uses of various publicity and promotional techniques in getting the union label shop card and union button story across, not only to the membership of the A. F. of L., but to the general public as well.

There were twenty-seven resolutions introduced for consideration, which were referred to the proper committees and acted upon accordingly. Several resolutions dealt with the Union Label Councils, State Union Label Councils and Central Labor Bodies and the importance of Local Unions affiliating with Councils for the promotion of the Union Label, et cetera.

Also a resolution as to new legislation be adopted by Congress to strengthen the Lanham Act in such a way as to protect the right of a union to control its union label, a vital matter since court interpretations of the present act have cast some doubt on the right of a union to exclusively administer its label activities.

The resolution mentioned above is of particular significance to every union issuing a union label. Several recent court interpretations of the Lanham Copyright Act as it now exists have challenged the right of a union to lay down the rules which shall govern the issuance of its label to any employer. Unless the loopholes are plugged, the whole value of the union label may be nullified through unfavorable court interpretations.

The Union Label Week has been officially set for the period of September 5 through the 11th, for the year of 1955. Encourage Local Unions when negotiating wage and hour contracts to include provisions that the employer's products and services be identified by union label shop cards, and union buttons, in accordance with constitutional requirements of the various Nationals and Internationals.

All officers were re-elected unanimously. The convention having previously voted to change the term of office for the president and secretary from one year to four years, President Matthew Woll was re-elected for a four-year term, as was Secretary Raymond F. Leheney. The following Vice-presidents were re-elected for a one-year term:

John J. Mara, First Vice-President
Joseph McCurdy, Second Vice-President
Herman Winter, Third Vice-President
Richard F. Walsh, Fourth Vice-President
James A. Suffridge, Fifth Vice-President
Joseph Lewis, Sixth Vice-President
Sam J. Byers, Seventh Vice-President

The Convention having completed its business, Vice-President Mara declared it adjourned at 12:45 P. M., Friday, September 17, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,
John R. Stevenson
Benjamin Gray
William Sidell

– NOTICE –

For several years the General Office has been furnishing motion picture films for the use of Local Unions and Councils as information on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This program has been received with so much enthusiasm and favorable comment that we have gradually been increasing the number of films available.

In the past year we have completed two films which are now being booked, particularly for use in our Local Unions. The latest one is entitled "ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS," and is the first of our Jurisdictional Films to be used in showing our members the various types and manner of installation for the acoustical materials. We believe this film should be shown in every Local Union of the Brotherhood in order to acquaint the members with this type of installation.

The other film released in 1954 is entitled "BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION," and shows the employment of our members on this type of construction, and while not intended as an instructional film, it has proven to be very educational to our own members as well as having received much praise and favorable comment from the public that has viewed it.

We particularly urge you to arrange for showings of all of our films to your Local Unions and Councils, and stress that the films "THE CARPENTERS HOME" and "THE CARPENTER" and "BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION" are of the best public relations material to be used by civic organizations, clubs, lodges and churches so that everyone may know more about the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All films are 16mm sound and color and may be booked by writing direct to this office, and we feel we have enough prints of all of these films to take care of your requests. We do stress that it takes a few days to get the films to you and suggest that you allow plenty of time for booking and handling; however we assure you that we will do our utmost to fill every request.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

AUGUST AALTO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
A. G. ANDERSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ARTHUR M. ANDERSON, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
CHARLES F. BAUM, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
CECIL BIRKS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
FRANK BOXRUD, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ANTHONY BROWN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
SIMON BUCKSTAD, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BERNARD B. BUSWELL, SR., L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calf.
C. E. BUTLER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
REED K. CHENEY, L. U. 972, Rockford, Ill.
A. B. CURLIN, L. U. 676, Brownwood, Texas
ARTHUR W. EALY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN EFFINGER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
MAGNUS ERICKSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. H. FANT, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
E. L. FONES, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM H. FOSTER, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.
MEL GONZALES, SR., L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. M.
REUBEN C. GOODERUM, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wisc.
CHARLES GREINER, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
JACOB GUTZLER, L. U. 1535, Highland, Ill.
PHILLIP W. HAMILTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. V. HARVEY, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEORGE E. HAY, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
E. B. HILLS, L. U. 200, Columbus Ohio
FRED HOLLAND, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
CHARLES W. HOPF, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RAYMOND INGALLS, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
HENRY JOEHNKE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
ARTHUR JOHNSON, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
O. C. KICKLITER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
WALTER E. KNIPE, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
STEPHEN H. LEETHAM, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
CARL A. LIND, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ELLIS LIVINGWAY, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
W. L. LONG, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WILLIAM LOVE, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. McCORD, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
EARL McDONALD, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
KENNETH V. McNEIL, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
NICHOLAS MENSCH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN H. MYERS, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y. --
BENJAMIN H. MILLER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
EUGENE MILLER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
JOHN E. MILLER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN F. MOORE, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
A. B. NELSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN G. NELSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN W. NETTLES, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ALFRED R. PASQUINUCCI, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.
JOHN PITTMAN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOSEPH QUINN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
TRULS RASMUSSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
INVALD B. REINERTSEN, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES D. SAMUEL, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
CHARLES SCHASSBERGER, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.
W. R. SCHIRBOCK, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
HAROLD F. SCHUFF, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
C. J. SEIFERT, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
RAY SHARP, L. U. 933, Hermiston, Ore.
DAVID SMITH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CARL STACE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOSEPH C. STRICKLAND, L. U. 779, Waycross, Ga.
ALEX SYZEPANIK, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARL SZCGESNY, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
T. O. TEMPLE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
CHARLES WALLACE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRED E. WEAVER, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
GUSTAVE WELSCH, SR., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT WENDLAND, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
ERIC WEYER, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES WHITE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM WHITESELL, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.
B. E. WILSON, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
OSCAR WILSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
HENRY WINKLER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ELMO R. WRIGHT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CLINTON YERRICK, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL 42 HONORS 37 MEMBERS

An occasion of both solemnity and festivity was the dinner recently held by Local Union 42, of San Francisco, California. Many members and their families attended the affair, held in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, and saw the presentation of lapel pins to 37 members who have served the United Brotherhood for from 25 to 54 years without interruption.

John Hogg, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, called the old timers up to the rostrum one by one and presented the pins in an impressive ceremony.

William G. Seagraves has the honor of longest service of any member of the Local, having joined the organization January 6, 1900. Those who are now in their 54th year of membership, include R. H. Fant, Henry R. Davis and Joe Hurley.



The valiant veterans of Local Union 42; members with from 25 to 55 years continuous service in the United Brotherhood at a dinner and honor service of the Local.

Fifty year members include W. G. Desept, Arvid Olson, Julius Neumann, J. B. Malpass, Charles Helbing, Fred Spieler and A. W. Edwards.

Veterans of 40 or more years membership include Fred Hoeller, Conrad Schreiber, Art Neidlinger, Franz Seifert, F. E. Macumber, William P. Kelly, Frank Blazek, Martin Tomsted, Henry W. Lidley and Joe Cruise.

Thirty or more years service is held by Rene Galau, Charles Bernecker, David Bernstein, Julius Tham, John Ham, Peter Byrne, B. G. Biser, Martin Mildner, Paul Weidhaas and Herman Meyns.

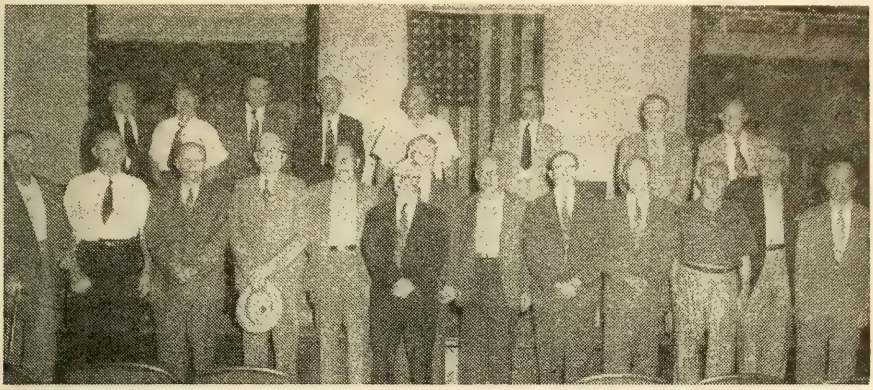
Those who received 25-year pins include Louis Ternullo, Gottfried Larson, Oscar Landgren, Carl Tway, Emil Bendsen and Al Fromm.

BRONX LOCAL 488 HONORS 27

Twenty-seven long time members of Local Union 488, of Bronx, New York, were presented with 50-year membership emblems at a quarterly meeting last year. Heading the list of long time members is General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy, who was unable to attend the affair due to a slight illness. Nine others were unable to attend for various reasons.

Each of the seventeen old timers attending was presented with a 50-year pin by Edward A. Bjork, president of Local 488. Each was congratulated and given best wishes for many hale and hearty years in the future. John Flynn, General Representative, gave an interesting speech and also wished them well.

Following the presentation, refreshments were served and many of the old-timers met with friends whom they had not seen for many years and enjoyed a pleasant evening discussing the trials and tribulations of the years when unions were young.



Veteran members of Local 488 pose with officers and others who played a part in honor ceremonies recently held by the Local.

Included on the honor list are Anton Swoboda, 52 years membership; Axel Paulson, 55 years; C. A. Johnson, 54 years; Olof Stoveland, 53 years; Brother Duffy, 59 years; Thomas Commerford, 57 years; Jack Dauwalder, 51 years; Conrad Durlam, 50 years; Alfred Johnson, 52 years; Anton Karlson, 53 years; J. E. Stratton, 54 years; Emil Voight, 51 years; Gus Yoerges, 58 years and Albert York, 52 years.

Others are Henry Petri, 50 years; Hans Simonsen, 50 years; Emanuel Olsen, 53 years; Bengt Johnson, 53 years; Peter Anderson, 51 years; Ernest Paulson, 50 years; A. A. Anderson, 51 years, C. H. Eyring, 53 years; Ferdinand Leske, 52 years; F. E. Johnson, 54 years; Isadore Morris, 51 years; H. W. Theil, 53 years; Frank J. Wall, 52 years; Peter Christensen, 58 years and Eugene Lyon, 54 years.

WYOMING LOCAL BUILDS NEW HALL

Members of Local 1564, of Casper, Wyoming, achieved one of their goals last year when they moved into their newly completed meeting hall. It has two auditoriums and is 66 by 48 feet. The main meeting room is on one of its three levels and is just a few steps down from the entrance. A small meeting room is located in the basement and is equipped with a walk-in storage vault and storage closet, fireproofed to secure valuable records. On a level with the main meeting room is a large, well-lighted kitchen, which will serve very well for the festive occasions.



The modern, roomy meeting hall of Local 1564.

The main floor also contains the usual rest rooms, cloak rooms, ample closet space, a fine conference room, a large entryway and a waiting room. At one side are offices for the financial secretary and business agent.

Of all its many fine features, a majority of the membership seems to feel that the most pleasant one is the fact that it's paid for and the title is clear.

CRESTLINE PRODUCTS NOW CARRY OUR LABEL

Henceforth when you buy millwork carrying the brand name, "Crestline," if you take a careful look you will see the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on it in addition to the brand name. Recently, Local Union No. 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin, and the Silcrest Company, makers of Crestline products, signed a label agreement—the first of its kind to be signed by a stock pine millwork plant in the area. As the benefits of carrying the Brotherhood Label become apparent, it is the hope of the Midwestern Millmen's District Council that all millwork produced in the area will bear the label.

Crestline products are among the best produced in the middle west. Our label signifies that they are built by union craftsmen under conditions deemed equitable by the members of our organization. Since they carry our label, they are welcomed on any job at any time by all members of our organization.



Pictured above are the members of the negotiating committees of Local Union No. 1594, Wausau, Wis., and the Silcrest Company as they signed the first Union Label agreement in the area.

From left to right, members of the two committees are, front row—Knox Burno, Company manager; Lawrence Riordan, Company executive; Lawrence Kittle, business representative, Midwestern Millmen's District Council.

Back row, Robert Warosh, recording secretary; Leo Black, Company superintendent; Harold Thirsten, Union negotiating committee member; and Ray Pias, Union president.

Products marketed under the Crestline brand include: inside and outside exterior flush doors, all sorts of exterior units, window units, screen doors, casement sash, and a complete line of first class millwork.

LOCAL 1622 HONORS FOUNDERS

More than 400 members of Local Union 1622, of Hayward, California, assembled recently for a "Social Night," honoring the 20 remaining charter members of the group. Each of the 20 was presented with a brass and walnut plaque, appropriately inscribed in dedication to the charter members, with the names of the 55 who originally founded the Local.

Following the presentation ceremonies, refreshments and dancing were the order of the evening.

Included among the 20 charter members still surviving are A. H. Allington, T. I. Bonner, Ray Bahnson, John Cabral, Harold Hetser, Eric Hoyer, E. C. Kelso, August Lund, S. W. Peterson, Sylvester Silva, Charles Ubhoff, C. E. Conway, Raymond Frietas, Andrew Holm, Guy Jury, John McIntire, Charles Roe, Joe Ray, Jr., N. W. Smith and Earl Schultz.

BEST CARPENTER GRANTED MEMBERSHIP

In order to attract the cream of the crop of promising young carpenters, Local Union 1024, of Cumberland, Maryland, has granted an award of an apprenticeship membership and a complete set of carpenter's tools to a young man judged to be the best carpenter to come out of four high schools in the county.

Winner of the award last year was Charles M. Brooks, who, at that time, was a senior at Fort Hill High School.

In determining the best carpenter among the young men, instructors at each of the four schools which have carpentry courses were asked to select the outstanding boy in their class. Out of seventy-eight boys, four were selected to compete. Each was given an aptitude test conducted by the State Employment Board. Samples of their work were judged by a committee from the Local and the boys were interviewed to determine their character and how well they enjoyed carpentry.

In each phase of the contest, Brother Brooks ranked first and his selection was unanimous. After a sixty day probationary period he was given an excellent recommendation by his foreman and he was initiated as a member.

It is the hope of Local 1024 to make the award an annual affair with the intent of continually raising the standards of craftsmanship of their group by selecting those best suited for the profession.

WILLIAM J. KELLY RETIRES

More than 17,000 persons assembled in West View Park, near Pittsburgh, last year to attend the Sixth Annual Picnic of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity and to pay tribute to the long and honorable career of William J. Kelly. Brother Kelly had announced his resignation as Business Manager of the Pittsburgh D. C. just a short time previous to the picnic, marking the end of an illustrious career in the ranks of American labor.



Eugene Considine, of the Keystone D. C., and former General Executive Board member William J. Kelly discuss old times at the Pittsburgh D. C.'s 6th Annual Picnic. Last year's picnic was held in honor of Brother Kelly, who was retiring after devoting more than 50 years of his life to the cause of organized labor.

Soon to observe his 80th birthday, William Kelly has been a member of the United Brotherhood for nearly 56 years. He joined Local Union 164, of Pittsburgh, in April, 1899. Later a consolidation transferred him to new Local Union 142, where he still retains his membership. He served as Business Agent of the Pittsburgh D. C. until he was appointed as General Executive Board member from the Second District in 1936 by the then General President, William L. Hutcheson.

Brother Kelly served efficiently and loyally on the Board until 1948, when he resigned to return to the Pittsburgh D. C. to serve as its Business Manager. He retained this post until his recent retirement.

Among those who honored Brother Kelly were Second Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier, General Representatives Charles Slinker and William Kendrick, Homer Brown and L. J. Hemmis, business agent and president, respectively, of Local 81, of Erie, Pa.; Eugene Considine, Keystone District Council; L. N. Ross, secretary of the Eastern Joint Council; Richard O. Driscol, president; Robert Gray, secretary; Brothers Elder, Ganetti and Kendrick, all of the Metropolitan D. C. of Philadelphia; Wm. T. Bowden and James Mill, secretary and assistant of the Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania; and Nicholas Stirone, president of the Laborers' Joint Council of Western Pennsylvania.

PILEDRIVERS HONOR VETERANS AT PICNIC

Local Union No. 34, of San Francisco, California, as a special feature of its annual picnic, honored its veteran members with the presentation of pins commemorating their long years of service.



Just a few of the 37 old-timers of Local Union 34 get into the picture at the annual picnic in their honor at San Francisco.

Veterans with from 40 to 54 years of continuous membership took part in a grand march to the tune of "The Old Grey Mare, She Ain't What She Used to Be," after which each was presented with a gold lapel pin bearing the emblem of the United Brotherhood.

Among those so honored were Joseph Cunningham, Bruno Crossfield, Mike Coghlan, F. J. Burrows, W. H. Comiskey, G. E. Witham, Richard Porath, Archie McKillopp, Gordon Bell, O. H. Walters, Albert McDonald, C. H. Ledbetter, Ben Fouche, McClellan Shideler, John O'Leary, Lew Morris, Donald Cameron, Ed Burnham, C. F. Anderson, Joe Willis, Francis Wheeler, John Stahl, P. F. Birmingham and J. H. Luthin.

Other old-timers present included Vic Edwardson, Finley McIntosh, G. W. McLean, Frank Hall, John Kemp, Charles Nelson, Charles Anderson, George Benson, Tom Jensen, L. E. Wall, George Rounds, Rolie O'Neal and Arnold Kramer.

LOCAL 514 HONORS THREE 50-YEAR MEN

Last July, Local Union 514, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, honored John Finney and William Rutz by presenting them with gold lapel pins signifying 50 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. A similar presentation had been made to Frank Ayres a short time previously.

In making the presentation, John K. Feist, president of the Local, said, in part, ". . . these brothers, who have labored their entire adult lives in the field of carpentry, are visible tokens of a philosophy that furnishes strength and support to millions of men who seek a finer way of life. They are a constant inspiration to the craft."



From left to right, Frank Ayres, John Finney and William Rutz receive congratulations from John Feist, on the receipt of pins emblematic of 50 years service to the United Brotherhood.

Brother Frank Ayres was initiated into Local 514 on December 29, 1903. Although 73 years of age he is still active in the Local.

John Finney and William Rutz were also originally members of Local 514. Finney, a former president of the Local, became a member in March, 1904. Brother Rutz has also served as president of Local 514 and as business agent of the Wyoming Valley District Council. He became a member in June, 1904.



FIRST LETTER FROM BOONE, IOWA

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 55, of Boone, Iowa.

This is our first letter to THE CARPENTER but we hope to write again soon and often in the future.

Our Auxiliary consists of 15 members who meet on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. The second Thursday is our social meeting and we serve lunch and invite the men of Local Union 315 as our guests.

We have recently staged rummage and parcel post sales to make money for our various activities. The latter was especially successful and enabled us to make a sizeable donation to the local Community Chest drive.

We customarily send flowers to members when they are ill and get-well cards to members' families.

Our group held a Christmas party for the children in 1953 and also in 1954. It was apparently appreciated by the children and the adults who participated enjoyed the festivities thoroughly.

At present our officers include Marie Pharoah, president; Gladys Paris, vice-president; Blanche McCracken, secretary; Agnes Stemerman, treasurer; Joan Godfrey, conductress; Imo Grace Muzney, warden; and Addie Miller, Florence Bushore and Doris Lincoln, trustees.

Our Auxiliary would appreciate correspondence from sister groups.

Fraternally,

Blanche McCracken, Recording Secretary.

SOONER AUXILIARY ONE YEAR OLD

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 678, of Local Union 1028, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, celebrated its first anniversary with a party for members and their husbands on September 10, 1954. Principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Albert Gray, of Oklahoma City, president of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries.

Programs for the party were fashioned in the form of the Brotherhood Label, decorated with the Auxiliary's colors, green and white. The colors were also carried over to the refreshments, as we served a beautiful white cake, lime sherbet, sandwiches and coffee after a period of games and group singing.

At present we have 21 members on our roster.

Our activities have been of a wide variety, including rummage sales, sponsoring cooking schools, aiding needy families, dressing dolls for the Salvation Army, assisting in the drive for a community swimming school, donating to the March of Dimes and taking an active part in our state and county government.

At present we are selling monkey dolls and Christmas cards to increase our funds.

Officers for the 1954-55 term include the following: Mrs. Ted Spurgeon, president; Mrs. Ray Turner, vice-president; Mrs. L. R. Rainwater, recording secretary; Mrs. Shelton Estes, financial secretary; Mrs. Gormon Holt, conductress; Mrs. J. K. Martin, warden; Mrs. M. Mountain, chaplain; and Mrs .Olin Shores, Mrs. Roy Nance and Mrs. Earl Watson, trustees Mrs Earl Hunnicutt is our reporter

Fraternally,

Mrs. L. R. Rainwater, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

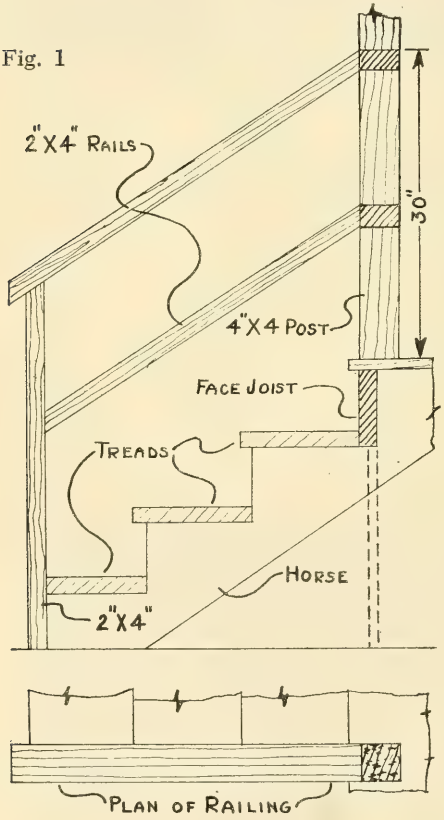
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 317

Railings for Steps.—One does not have to go far into any residential district before he discovers that many porch steps do not have railings. In such cases, when the porches are provided with railings, as they usually are, the steps have an unfinished appearance, or leave the impression that there is something lacking. The reasons for omitting the railings from porch steps, perhaps, are first, that railings are not needed, and second, that it reduces the cost of the steps. In many instances both of these reasons are good. But on the other hand, step railings are often a necessity, inasmuch as they guard against accidents. Old or ailing persons must have something to hold on to in order to pass over steps with safety, and when the steps are covered with ice, young and old alike need railings for their protection. Besides the safety element, when step railings are carefully designed in keeping with the architecture of the main building, they will improve the appearance, not only of the porch, but of the side of the house where the steps are.

Fig. 1



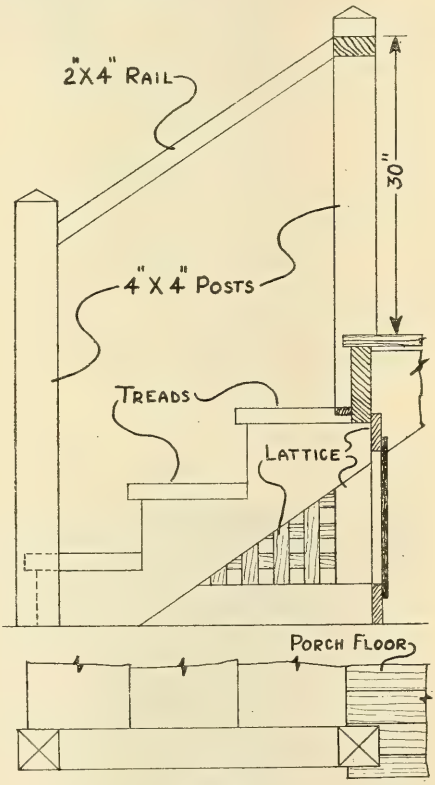


Fig. 2

Cheap Step Railings.—A side view of a cheap step railing is shown by Fig 1. This railing is used with plank steps, either for a porch or some other platform. The railing is fastened to a 4x4 post and is made of 2x4's. At the bottom a plan, or top view, of the railing is given. The 30-inch height of the railing shown here is a convenient height, but should not be taken as standard.

Some owners might want a still higher railing, while others may favor a reduced height. The mechanic is usually safe in giving the owner just what he wants when there are no specifications to determine the matter. Fig. 2 gives a side view of a little better railing for steps. While only a top rail is shown, one or even two rails can be added in between the steps and the top rail.

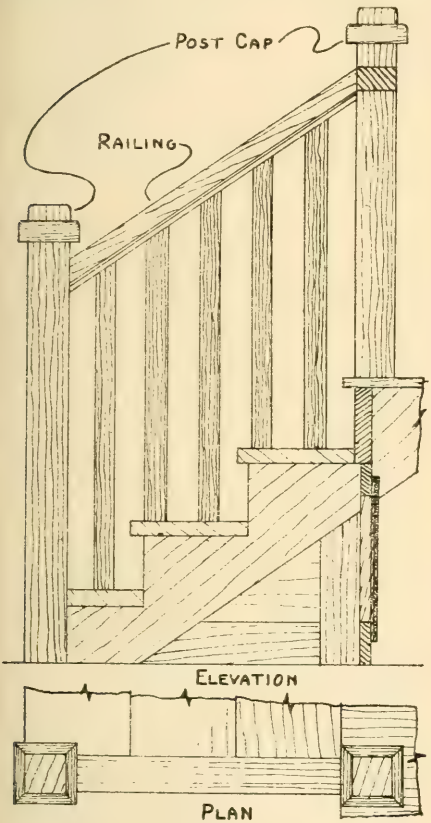


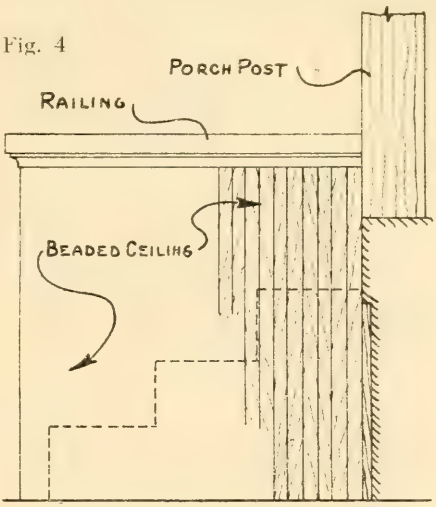
Fig. 3

The 4x4 posts with finished tops indicate that the steps might lead to some open platform. However, such short posts are often seen on railings for porches or platforms that have roofs over them. At the bottom is shown a top view of the railing, posts and steps in part.

Railings with Balusters. – The layout shown in Fig. 2 could readily be used with balusters, such as are shown by Fig. 3. In this figure the posts have slightly different caps. The drawings in Figs. 2 and 3 should be studied, noting the similarities and the differences.

Closed Railings for Steps.—Fig. 4 shows a side view of a step railing that is closed. In this case, the sides of the railings are covered with beaded ceiling, with a rail on top and a cove molding in the angles of the rail projections. Fig. 5 shows the rough

Fig. 4



construction of the railing shown by Fig. 4. The top rail and the beaded ceiling are indicated by dotted lines, both in the side

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view and the top view. The nosings of the treads will have to be cut out to receive the beaded ceiling on the inside of the railing. The rough nailers, that are pointed out, should be made of 2-inch stuff. The width will have to be determined by the width of the top rail. Figures giving the width of

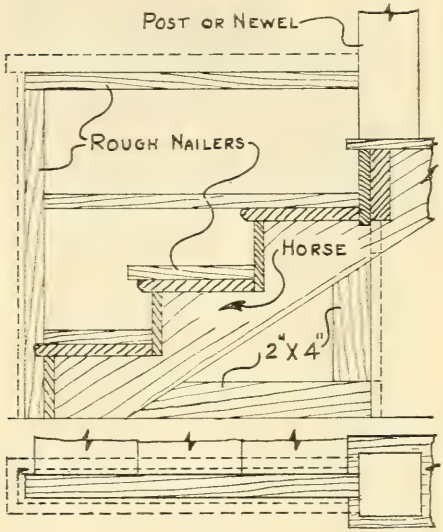


Fig. 5

the material, as well as the rise and the run of the steps, are purposely omitted here, because in practice the mechanic usually has to govern himself by circumstances. This is especially true when he has to do his own planning.

Stuccoed Railings.—Fig. 6 shows a closed railing for steps that are covered with stucco. The top rail is on a level with the porch floor, and has a cove molding in the angle of the rail projection. The steps are indicated by dotted lines. This railing is similar to the one shown by Fig. 4, excepting that the one in Fig. 4 is higher. In both cases, either stucco or beaded ceiling can be used for the side finish. This design of railings

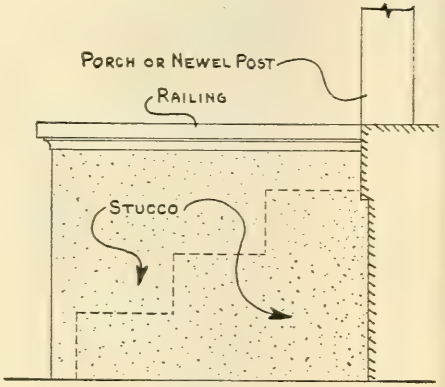


Fig. 6

is usually desired by owners who want to use the railings for holding flower boxes or

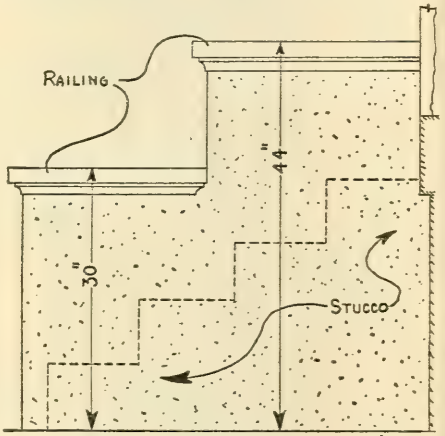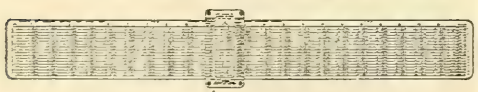


Fig. 7

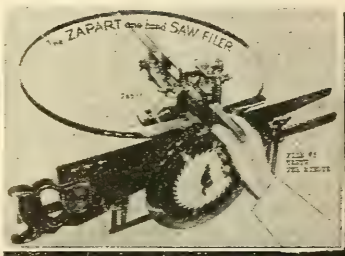
pots. The figures giving the height are taken for convenience, and do not represent standards. Another pleasing and rather con-

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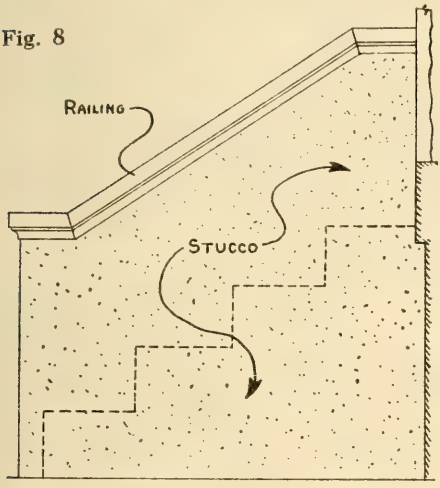


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venient design for a closed step railing is shown by Fig. 8. The top rail in this design serves more nearly the purpose for which step railings are built, namely, to give per-

Fig. 8



sons who use the steps something to hold to on passing over them. The designs shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are used for show, rather than for safety purposes.

A LITTLE DIFFERENT

A little different base and base shoe are shown by the accompanying illustrations.

To the left, Fig. 1, is shown an edge view of a base block that supports a one-half-inch casing. To the right a face view of the lay-out is shown, together with a cross section of the base and base shoe. The dotted lines indicate the finish floor line. This means that the base shoe rests on the blind floor and is nailed to the wall before the finish floor is laid.

Fig. 2, to the left, shows an edge view of the base block in a larger scale. To the

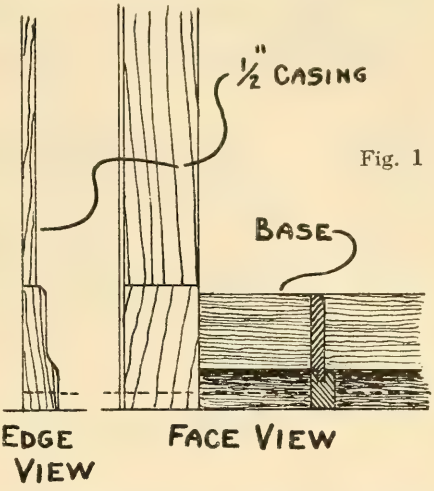


Fig. 1

right we have a cross section of the base and base shoe, also in a larger scale. It will be noticed that the base shoe is grooved to

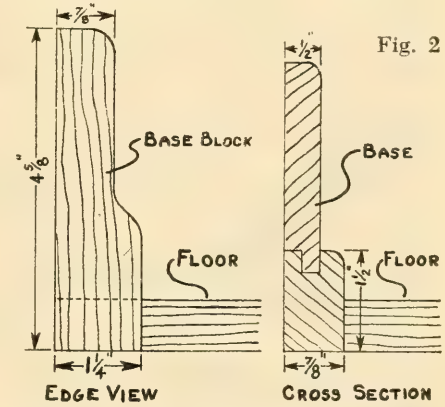


Fig. 2

receive the tongue of the base. In Fig. 2 the floor is shown in place.

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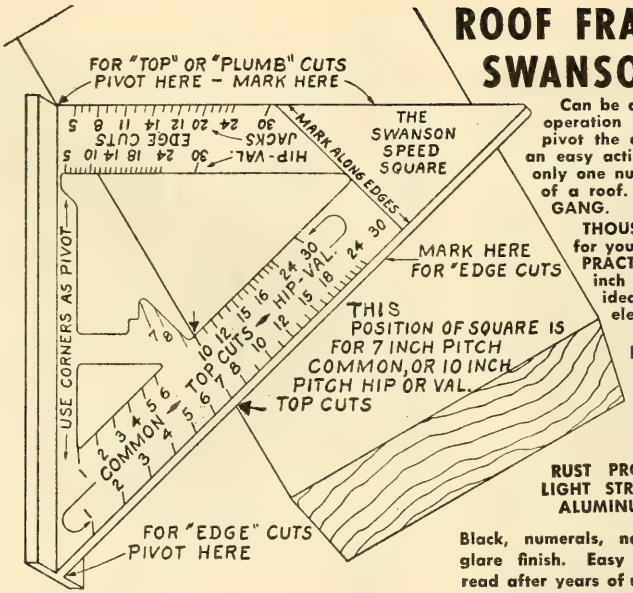
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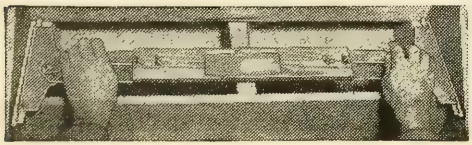
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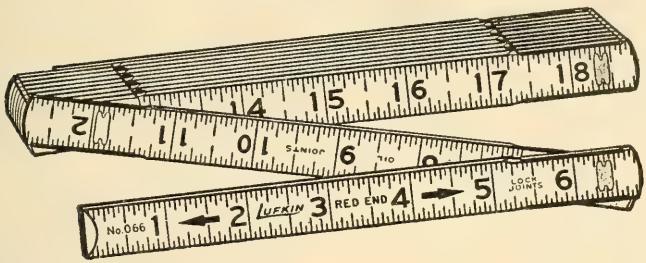
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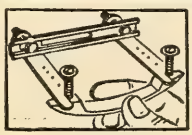
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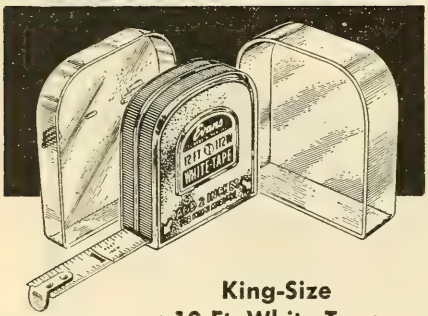
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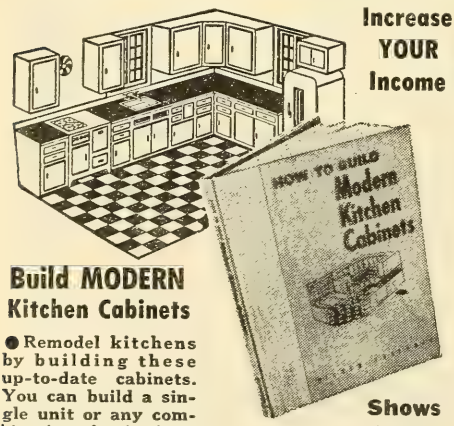
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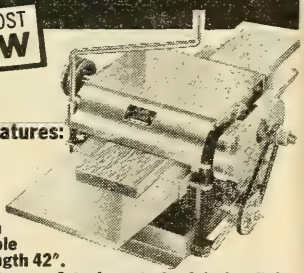
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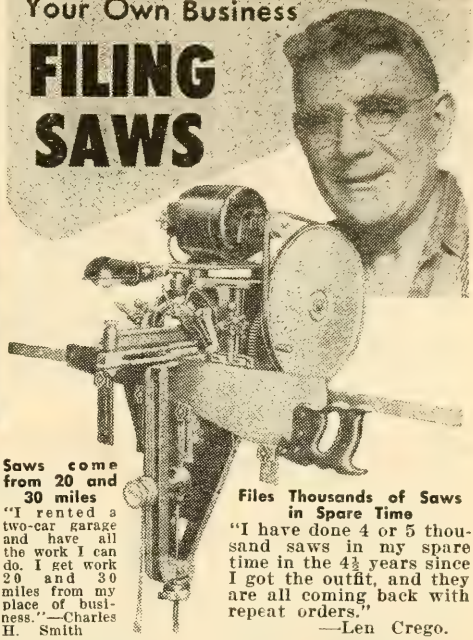
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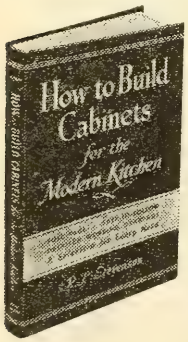
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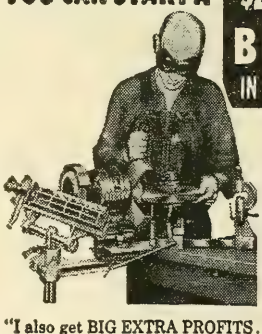
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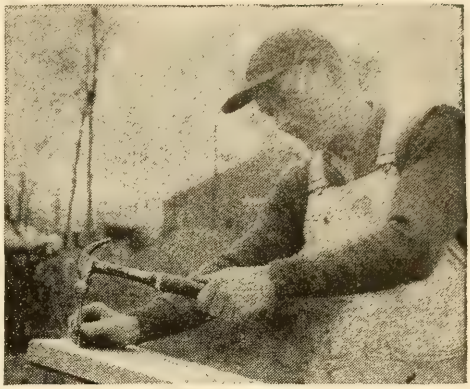
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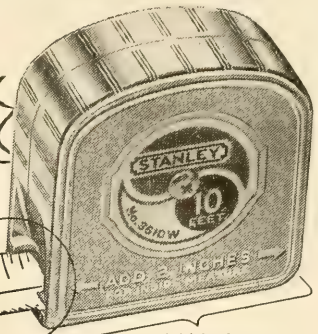
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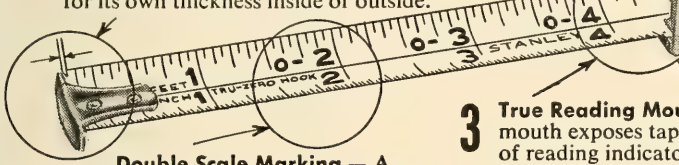
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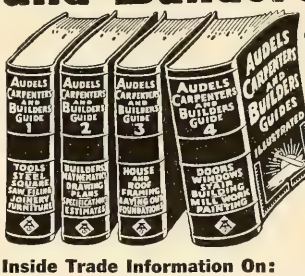


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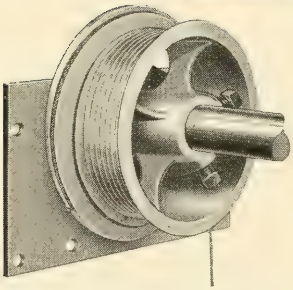
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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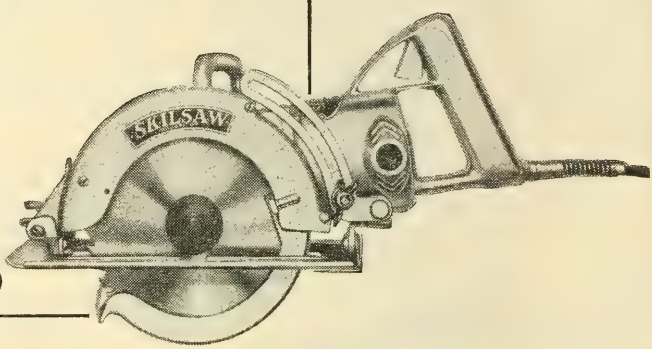
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Signing of the AFL-CIO merger pact heralds a—

Promise of Labor Peace

★ ★ ★

AFTER 20 years of internecine strife, the promise of unity has once more been restored to the American labor movement. As the culminaton of many months of negotiations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations early last month approved a merger agreement designed to weld all American labor into one gigantic federation. If the agreement is ratified by the constituents of both organizations, the breach in American labor which occurred in 1936 will be healed. Both the Executive Council of the Federation and the Executive Council of the CIO have placed their stamps of approval on the merger agreement. Only ratification by the conventions of the two organizations remains.

At the regular meeting of our General Executive Board, held at the Home in Lakeland, Florida, the merger agreement was presented to the Board by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. After a careful study of all its terms, the General Executive Board approved the merger agreement with the following observations:

"For many years the elimination of jurisdictional problems and the establishment of true labor unity have been major concerns of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Board has constantly searched for ways and means of bringing about these desirable ends. It has always subscribed to programs that leaned in this direction. Today, as always, the Board is vitally interested in establishing and perpetuating lasting unity within labor on a just and honorable basis.

"The good faith of the United Brotherhood in this regard has been manifested on numerous occasions during recent years. Agreements and understandings regarding jurisdiction have been worked out with numerous other organizations in the past. Even the 40-year-old dispute with the Machinists, regarding the erection and installation of machinery, has been resolved through negotiation. Brotherhood committees presently are meeting with several other trades in an effort to achieve complete harmony. Since 1881, the United Brotherhood has been and still is in the vanguard of those organizations seeking the establishment of a unified labor movement.

"On the other hand, the Board has the prime responsibility of protecting and preserving the wages and working conditions established through 74 years of sweat and sacrifice. This obligation it intends to fulfill to the very best of its ability. It will never bind the United Brotherhood to any program which does not permit it to maintain its jurisdictional integrity and protect the advances it built up so painfully over the decades.

"In a declaration of policy adopted two years ago, the General Executive Board unanimously placed itself on record as favoring any and all moves designed to unify the labor movement, so long as such moves guaranteed the jurisdictional integrity of all parties concerned. The Board today reaffirms that policy.

"We have no desire to encroach on any other organization's jurisdiction; and by the same token, we do not intend to allow anyone to encroach on ours. As always, our hand is extended to those who desire our friendship on a basis that allows all to maintain their integrity and preserve the advances they have made."

Under the terms of the agreement, affiliates of both the AFL and CIO will maintain their identity and integrity. The agreement provides machinery for voluntary—not compulsory—merger of individual unions operating in the same general field when and as they can arrive at mutually satisfactory arrangements. If the agreement is ratified by both the AFL and CIO conventions, a joint constitutional convention will subsequently be called. Integration of the field and office staffs of the two organizations will be made the responsibility of a joint committee set up for the purpose. Merging of state and central bodies of the two organizations is spelled out as a two-year program.

For years, the outstanding champion of labor unity has been General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. Repeatedly he has pointed out to the Executive Council of the AFL that inter-union rivalry was jeopardizing the whole future of organized labor. Passage of the Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935 gave organized labor the green light to organize. However, the act set up no rules for recognizing traditional and established jurisdictional lines. As a result, some unions went far afield in their organizing efforts. Naturally, jurisdictional integrity all but became lost in the shuffle.

Time after time, General President Hutcheson warned that such a situation could only lead to disaster. Time after time he urged unification of the labor movement on a just and honorable basis which guaranteed jurisdictional integrity to all parties. Under his direction, our United Brotherhood has led the way in negotiating settlements of differences with other organizations through negotiations. Even the dispute between the Machinists and Carpenters which stretched back over 40 years was adjudicated by this method.

While the merger agreement between the AFL and CIO is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, it is no guarantee that labor's jurisdictional problems are solved. In fact, it probably adds to the challenge which labor faces in eliminating jurisdictional strife. Old wounds sometimes heal slowly, and even after they are healed they leave scars which can be irritated easily. In 20 years of competition, animosities and hard feelings that are deep seated and far reaching can develop. Patience, understanding, and honesty are the only medicines which can cure them. The leaders of the labor movement must display these qualities on a higher plane than ever if the promise the merger holds is to be fulfilled. Based on the magnificent record of achievement chalked up by our Brotherhood under the leadership of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, there is little doubt but that our organization will carry its share of the load in this field.

Quoting President Hutcheson, "Nothing is a greater threat to the continued welfare of organized labor than constant inter-union strife." The AFL-CIO merger is a start toward genuine labor unity. Our General Executive Board spelled out in unmistakable terms its willingness and desire to go along with any program which allows participants to maintain their jurisdictional integrity. So long as the merger works along those lines, our Brotherhood can be counted on for backing. Too many members have given of their time and effort down the years to build what we now enjoy to allow anyone, under any guise whatever, to tear it down.

The many problems which beset labor today—automation, right-to-work laws, Taft-Hartley, and many others—make unity imperative. It is the earnest hope of our Brotherhood that true labor peace can be achieved. But labor peace will not and cannot be bought at the price of honor.

Union Label Show To Play In Buffalo

The greatest labor-management show on earth will open in Buffalo, New York, on May 19th, and run through May 24th. If successes of previous shows can be used as a criterion, hundreds of thousands of citizens of Buffalo and environs will stroll through Memorial Auditorium during the six-day run of the show to marvel at the miracles of production progressive management and skilled union workers can achieve by working together.

The AFL Union-Industries Show is an annual affair sponsored by the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL. It moves from city to city. Everywhere it plays, hundreds of thousands of citizens get a new conception of the skill and know-how that union members must possess to keep our industrial machine producing at top efficiency. They also learn that products bearing the union label are tops in quality and craftsmanship.

For the past five or six years, our Brotherhood has been an exhibitor at these shows. Each time, the exhibit sponsored by our Brotherhood has been among the best in the show. The Buffalo District Council and affiliated Local Unions are hard at work preparing an exhibit for this year's show which will be second to none.

To those who have attended a show, it is a waste of time to extend an invitation, for they already appreciate the excitement and glamour that the show generates. All members in Buffalo and vicinity are advised to set aside a date between May 19th and May 24th for attending the show. Admission is, of course, free. There will be bands and celebrities of the entertainment world on hand to keep things lively. There will be free prizes and souvenirs. There will be education and fun for the kids as well as the adults. And it is all "on the house."

Remember the dates—May 19th to May 24th.

According to Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, first labor union member to be sent to Congress in a long, long time, productivity has risen seven per cent in 14 months. In January, 1955, it took 1,006,000 fewer workers to turn out the same amount of goods that was produced in November, 1953, he says. Automation—a two-bit word for automatic machinery—made the difference. The Michigan-plumber-turned-Senator wants to know when Washington is going to quit issuing rosy statistics and start tackling the real problem—increasing the number of jobs.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK IS GOOD

★ ★ ★

ATROCIOUS weather throughout much of the country during January and February slowed down construction to a walk. Now that better weather is on its way, what are the prospects for 1955?

In today's highly complex economy, reliable predictions are difficult to make. Like a finely-tuned racing engine, our economy is capable of turning out tremendous efficiency if all parts are functioning properly. But if one important item konks out, the whole machine breaks down. So it is with our economy; if all parts function as they are supposed to, our production potential is virtually unlimited; but if credit or finance or some other segment of the economy bogs down, the whole machine is thrown out of kilter.

However, it is the consensus of opinion of all leading economists that 1955 will be a record-breaking year for construction. Both the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor think so. So do such pulse-feelers as F. W. Dodge Corporation and Engineering News-Record. Surprisingly enough, they all foresee about the same thing for 1955—an increase of about seven per cent over 1954.

Construction volume for 1954 wound up at about 37 billion dollars. At the beginning of 1954, experts expected it to be about a 34 billion dollar year. By June they were revising their estimates upward to about 36 billion dollars. When the year was finally written into the record books, 37 billion dollars was the actual figure.

Using the same system and considering the same factors, the experts now look for a 39½ billion dollar year this year, an increase of around seven per cent over last year. Again they are leaning toward the conservative side, so that a 40 or 41 billion dollar year cannot be ignored as a possibility.

Four major reasons are responsible for the experts' rosy predictions. The first is that current building has been gaining all through 1954. Construction in December of last year ran eight per cent ahead of the first part of the year. That stepped up construction has carried over into 1955.

The second encouraging factor the experts like is the fact that the backlog of needed construction has hardly been dented by last year's record pace. The backlog wound up considerably bigger at the end of 1954 than it was at the beginning.

The accelerated pace of contract awards is the third reason why the crystal ball gazers feel 1955 is going to be outstanding. By the end of 1954, contract awards for non-residential work were running eight per cent ahead of the year before. Housing awards were up by over 20%. Much of this work is yet to be completed in 1955.

Plentiful mortgage money is another reason why experts see higher construction activity for this year. Unless mortgage money is available, contractors and builders run into an insurmountable roadblock. The amount of money available for financing new construction now is higher than it has been for a long, long time.

Added together, all these factors indicate that our construction machine

is working well. Unless something entirely unforeseen develops, it should chalk up new records in dollar volume erected, number of man-hours of work provided, and use of materials. A change in the ticklish foreign situation could create even greater demands for the construction industry.

New spending records will be pretty generally spread throughout all construction categories in 1955. What the experts see is a seven per cent increase for private outlays for construction—a jump from 25.5 billion in 1954 to 27.4 billion in 1955. Public spending is expected to jump from 11.5 billion to 12.1 billion—roughly five per cent up.

Strength in the private construction outlook stems primarily from greatly increased demand for housing. Housing starts this year are expected to reach 1.3 million—a 17% increase over last year.

However, this does not tell the whole story. Better houses are being built these days. Right after the war, when the demand for housing was terrific, a roof and four walls were considered a house. Anything that kept out the rain and the worst of the weather and could be slapped together with a minimum amount of time and labor got by. This is no longer the case. The houses which are built today must be built carefully and decently. This means that the amount of labor involved in the erection of a house is a good deal higher than it was eight or 10 years ago.

People want bigger and fancier houses, too. The three bedroom house has replaced the two bedroom as the standard. Millions of Americans have improved their financial condition during the past 10 years. Adding all these factors together, it is easy to agree that housing may provide many more jobs in 1955 than it ever did.

Commercial construction, too, is looking up. What the experts see is a gain of around seven per cent over last year, much of it coming from the fact that Americans are moving out of the cities into the suburbs. This means new shopping centers, new churches, new schools, new service stations, etc. In self-defense, the stores and business houses in the down-town areas must modernize and improve their facilities to try to stem the exodus out of the cities. They are planning new parking garages, and new modernized stores, new fronts, etc. As the competition between suburban areas and down-town areas increases, the construction industry will reap big rewards.

Schools, hospitals and highways are three categories in which the backlog has not even been scratched as yet. Schools are already bulging at the seams. From 40 to 50 thousand new schools are needed to house decently the children now of school age. In the years ahead the load is going to increase rather than decrease. Come hell or high water, the biggest school construction program in history must be undertaken shortly.

Basically, the hospital situation is about the same. Thousands of new hospitals are needed to take care of the infirm and the ailing. In most cities waiting periods of from weeks to months for anything but emergency cases are not unusual. Hospital construction during 1955 should reach new highs.

Serious as the school and hospital shortages are, they are more than matched by the inadequacies of our highway systems. The number of cars using our highways has quadrupled in the past 30 years, yet highway improvements during that period have been negligible. A huge overhauling of our entire highway system is im-

perative. Present indications are that at least 20% more will be spent on highway construction in 1955 than was spent in 1954.

Highways are no longer two ribbons of concrete or asphalt following the contour of the land. Overpasses, underpasses and bridges are lavishly used in today's highway construction. This means carpentry work.

Add to all these things the fact that bad weather during January and February has put many projects behind schedule, and the only conclusion that can be reached is that jobs in the carpentry field should be more plentiful this summer than they have been for several years.

Fortunately, lots of new construction also means lots of heavy buying in fields other than building materials. Every time a home or an office building or a factory is built, there is a big demand for furnishings and equipment. So long as the construction industry remains prosperous, the rest of the nation cannot help but be prosperous, too.

Unless something unforeseen upsets the applecart overnight, 1955 should be a prosperous year for all—particularly the construction industry.

Based on figures released by agencies of the U. S. government, the following table shows what the experts see in the construction picture for 1955:

OUTLOOK FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES
1954-1955
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of Construction	1954	Forecast 1955	% Increase from 1954
Total New Construction	$ 37,000	$ 39,500	% 7
Private—Total	25,525	27,400	7
Residential, Non-Farm	13,305	15,000	13
New Dwellings	11,890	13,475	13
Additions, Alterations and Non-Housekeeping	1,415	1,525	8
Non-Residential Building	6,140	6,400	4
Industrial	2,000	1,850	−8
Warehouses and Offices	955	1,000	5
Stores and Garages	1,200	1,300	8
Other Non-Residential	1,985	2,250	13
Farm Construction	1,560	1,450	−7
Public Utility	4,400	4,425	1
All other Private	120	125	4
Public—Total	11,475	12,100	5
Residential	340	250	−26
Non-Residential	4,605	4,450	−3
Industrial	1,570	1,050	−33
Educational	2,070	2,400	16
Hospitals and Institutions	350	400	14
Other Non-Residential	615	600	−2
Military and Naval	935	1,100	18
Highway	3,550	4,200	18
All other Public	2,045	2,100	3

SOURCE: Joint Estimates of U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Labor

BOOKLET EXPLAINS SOCIAL SECURITY

"What You Get From Social Security," a booklet published by Charles B. Cochran Co., Baltimore, has been revised to include information on the newest amendments.

The booklet, 24 pages in length, answers questions that arise from the operation of the system. It takes up such matters as the old-age insurance benefit to a single or married worker, the wife's insurance benefit, that of a widow, death benefits, the benefits for a man and wife at 65, occasions when an adult receives benefits before 65.

Cochran's address is Box 36, Waverly Post Office, Baltimore 18, Md.

Worth Noting

In this department we will endeavor to publish items of passing interest to working people, even though the printer may be tempted to slip an "h" between the "t" and the "i" in the second word of the above title.

EFFORTS TO CEMENT better understanding between the church and labor are gaining ground.

Last month, for example, A.F.L. union officials and clergymen of all faiths in Minneapolis, Minn., got together for a discussion of common interests. Both sides urged strong cooperation and laid plans for setting up church-labor discussion groups.

Meantime, out in Los Angeles, 12 Presbyterian ministers who were attending a three-week training course of the Presbyterian Institute of Labor Relations took time out to attend a regular meeting of the A.F.L. Central Labor Council as part of their program to learn more about unions. The clergymen voiced enthusiasm at witnessing union activity from the inside.

Recently, a particularly sucessful church-labor conference was also held at Des Moines, Iowa, and plans were mapped for further joint meetings in the future.

★

A DALLAS WOMAN, dog-tired, apparently, advertised in the Times-Herald: "My husband's $50 puppies for sale for a lot less. If he answers, hang up."

★

DURING THE PAST 50 YEARS, when unions were busy winning higher wages and shorter working hours for American workers, the nation's standard of living increased by 100 per cent.

William F. Ogburn, a University of Chicago sociologist, reported that industrial production doubled on a per capita basis since 1900. During the same period working hours averaged 23.3 per cent less.

Writing in the American Journal of Sociology, Ogburn said that the figures show a worker in 1950 produced in 23 minutes as much as he could have produced in 1900 in an entire hour.

In dollars and cents, said Ogburn, average expenditures per family of 3.37 persons increased nearly seven times over the 50-year period. In actual purchasing power the family's expenditures would have been $598 in 1895 compared to $1,728 in 1950.

A.F.L. UNIONS won 409 National Labor Relations Board elections in the last three months of 1954, the N.L.R.B. reported.

During the period, a total of 121,535 workers were eligible to vote in 1,073 elections. Valid ballots were cast by 88 per cent of the eligibles with 72 per cent of those voting favoring unions.

Of the election petitions filed, 52 were to decertify the union holding collective bargaining rights. The unions lost in 38 of these elections. Decertification was set up under the Taft-Hartley Act over strong union opposition.

★

IT IS NO LONGER a man's world—if it ever was. Statistics prove it. A study entitled, "Changes in Women's Occupations, 1940-1950," recently released by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, reveals that there is at least one woman employed in each of the 446 job categories reported in the 1950 census.

According to the study, the number of women doing housework declined by 300,000 between 1940 and 1950, while the number filling clerical jobs increased by two million during the same period. Engineering, drafting, coaching sports, radio operating, surveying, etc., are now occupations in which girls are competing with men.

Wonder where the female Turkish Bath attendant is holding forth?

★

NEW CONSTRUCTION activities hit a new January high this year with an outlay of $2.8 billion, a joint Commerce-Labor department's report disclosed here.

The January level of construction activities, though somewhat below the December level, was 13 per cent above the previous January high of last year.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the annual rate of construction expenditure in January topped the $40 billion mark compared to an actual 1954 outlay of $37.2 billion.

Than those who do not care to see, there are—

None Quite So Blind

***Editor's note:** Labor long has considered certain manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce as the acme of reactionary thinking. Nobody, however, can top some small businessmen. Your editor has seen west coast towns transformed from dilapidated, decaying communities into thriving, bustling centers of commerce by the advent of unionism and union wage scales. But most of the small town merchants still damn the union which brought them stability, prosperity and reprieve from bankruptcy. The following story illustrates how narrow small town businessmen can be—even when they are cutting off their noses to spite their faces.*

By Paula Goldberg

(Reprinted from The Hat Worker)

★ ★

A FIERY cross lit the night. It was the standard Southern threat, burning on the front lawn of a small town factory superintendent. The man had committed no crime. But he knew the meaning of the warning. He also knew who was responsible for it and just why he was singled out as a handy target.

It was no personal fault, but his job, that made the factory superintendent vulnerable. And it was not KKK, but the respected community leaders who chose this symbol to demonstrate their wrath.

The fiery cross was their response to an announcement by the garment firm whose management he represented. The company had advised them that it might consider signing a union contract.

The meaning was simple: Keep the union out!

The only unknown factor was the effect. That was made clear very soon. The violence of the local hot shots will cost the native citizenry a quarter of a million dollars. That's not hay, gentlemen! It's certainly not tar and feathers.

This is the story behind an unprecedented agreement, signed recently by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a New York-based manufacturer. The agreement is a novel but effective solution to a peculiar problem. The manufacturer was willing to negotiate for a contract covering his two new Southern shops. The workers were ready to organize. The union proposals for higher rates, shorter hours and increased fringe benefits had been accepted.

Unionization was blocked only by the community leaders in the towns in which the two shops are located. Therefore a settlement, suggested by ILGWU President David Dubinsky, was worked out. It provides that the manufacturer make monthly payments to the union. These payments wipe out the unfair advantage of operating his plants non-union. They represent his savings in labor costs—the cash difference in wages, hours and welfare benefits between current working conditions in his Southern shops and what those conditions would be if the shops were unionized.

If the shops remain unorganized for the next four years, the total will reach $250,000.

Two Southern towns have thus become dramatic proof of an old fact. It is not a union which is expensive, but no-union; the treadmill route of low-paid, unorganized labor. The anti-union bias of their leaders has gained the towns nothing. It has lost them $250,000 in purchasing power,

money that would mean increased commerce and prosperity for *all* the people of the area.

The circumstances that led to the unique agreement began with earlier contracts between the manufacturer and the Garment Workers' Union. At that time, the firm was exclusively a New York business. The contracts provided that all its operations, wherever they might be located, must meet union conditions.

As the company prospered, it sought facilities for expansion. It took the bait offered by two Southern towns—municipally financed plants and long-term tax exemptions. It was a warm and profitable welcome.

When the new shops were opened, the manufacturer asked for a temporary halt to unionization because he was not certain that his location would be a permanent one. Meanwhile he enjoyed a competitive edge over other garment makers, due to his lower costs, which, in any case, violated a specific contractual obligation.

As soon as the union organizing drive began, it became evident that there were strings attached to the towns' generosity.

A campaign of intimidation was directed against both the firm and the union. The organizers were driven out of town. Management personnel were threatened. The manufacturer was forced into an impossible stand.

On the one hand, he assured the union that he was not seeking any unfair economic advantages nor trying to welsh on his contract. On the other, he protested his good faith to the town leaders, who had given him all possible cooperation up to that time, as long as he was anti-union, or at least non-union.

The union could have used several orthodox techniques to make him comply with his agreement. But in this situation they would merely have hurt the manufacturer, who was not responsible for the towns' bigoted stand against trade-unionism. The ILGWU was legally in a position to sue for damages. It could have stopped the flow of work to the Southern shops by striking the cutting department which was still in New York. However, these methods could have destroyed the Southern jobs and the manufacturer's investment. A new formula was needed.

The arrangement finally negotiated preserves an estimated investment of $250,000 in equipment and training of personnel. It saves the Southern jobs. What's more, since the union doesn't need and doesn't want the money, it's holding it in trust for the underpaid help. It will be theirs when their domineering neighbors let them join the union.

And it makes perfectly obvious to two small towns and every other community which shares their rationale that cheap labor is no bargain.

In the meanwhile, legitimate manufacturers are protected from being underbid by sweatshop labor.

The money to be paid into the union treasury—10 to 16½ per cent of the payroll of the two shops—should have been and could have been paid to the workers without endangering the firm. It was available for them and, in the long run, for local merchants, investors, businessmen and other workers. It could have been spent on groceries, new housing and better schools.

The union-baiters of the South, who claim to speak for their towns' best interests, have gained a strange victory. They have unwittingly given the lie to their own arguments.

To the employers, they advertise as their prime resource a cheap, docile labor supply. To the passive citizens,

they claim that labor organizations will scare off new business. To the workers, they offer the choice of depressed working conditions or no jobs at all.

In their scheme of things, no union can be tolerated, even if an individual employer is willing to pay the help a decent wage with secure union standards. They prefer to use their town's money and their town's property to lure bargain hunters, exponents of the quick profit and the quick escape.

The assumption, almost unconsciously accepted by the townspeople, that these Southern leaders are concerned with their welfare and not just the wealth of a few greedy employers, is debatable. But let's give them the benefit of the doubt. They apparently believe that only the people's poverty can promote their town's prosperity!

In line with this weird logic, they argue that the union is merely interested in closing up Southern plants, so that there will be more jobs for Northern workers. They argue that the union wants only Southern dues, for the greater glory of the union treasury. They do not attempt to explain how dues can be collected from closed shops. These fairy tales are necessary to keep the workers quiet, and to keep the rest of the population in the right mood for burning crosses.

The significance of the agreement described here is not the surprising financial arrangement but the clarity of its point. A union contract is now patently to the advantage of two Southern towns.

This was true before a single figure was written. It is now a glaring fact for the blindest citizen of those towns to see.

Although there are no restrictions on the use of the money, the union would like to get it back to the workers. No definite plans have been made, but possible methods may be retroactive improvement in hours or welfare benefits, more generous vacation pay, or the speedier set-up of a retirement plan when the plants are finally signed up.

If these methods prove unworkable because of legal or other considerations, it may be donated to charitable or social service institutions.

Organizational efforts will be strengthened. "A careful effort," says the union journal, "will also be made to show the communities the constructive part the ILGWU has played in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the land and to indicate how it can contribute to the stability and prosperity of the two towns involved."

With the dollar sign as an eye-opener, the industrial education of these Southern communities should be relatively easy.

HEALTH PROTECTION IN INDUSTRY

The primary purpose of medicine in industry is to guard the worker's health so that he can continue to earn his livelihood uninterrupted. One great safeguard of good health is the periodic medical examination and prompt medical treatment following early signs of disease. The worker who takes advantage of this service can usually maintain good general health and be free from fear of disability. With medical supervision and treatment, even chronic diseases and conditions are no bar to continued employment.

Therefore, medical service on or near the job helps the worker take care of his immediate requirements while he keeps on working. The purpose of labor health centers is to provide this direct medical service.

Voluntary health agencies have done much to inform the public about diseases which can be successfully conquered. The American Cancer Society has rendered an especially important service to the public in keeping us informed about the best means to combat cancer. By careful education it has endeavored to remove the unfounded fears and superstitions surrounding this disease. Research has developed new surgical techniques and new methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Lives can be saved through periodic medical examinations and annual chest X-rays to find and treat cancer early.

Communism From The Inside

The final installment of a moving speech presented to the United Brotherhood's 27th General Convention. In preceding installments Dick Applegate told of his capture, imprisonment and many months of subtle mental torture at the hands of the Chinese Communists.

★ ★

By Dick Applegate

THIS TIME I had learned the lesson; I knew that the truth was a lie and a lie was the truth, and that's the way they wanted it. I said, "I did make it a year wrong, so that at my trial for treason when I return to the United States I could show them if you read this report that I had lied by one year." And the Communists bought that. They said, "Now you have told the truth; you have to a certain extent balanced your fault, your crime, but you must tell more." So I said, "I will try, I will think of things I want you to know." And immediately the food started getting better, they started giving me books. Possibly by coincidence, but certainly by luck for me and the other Americans who were captives, there was a conference, an international conference at Geneva, called to consider the Korean question and the Indo-Chinese question, and Communist China was invited by the Russians to attend. Many correspondents there were friends of mine. And, incidentally, I want to express my very deep gratitude to *The Carpenter* magazine, which was fighting desperately, as were many others, to get us out of there and keep the story of Dick Applegate and his companions alive, forcing the State Department into constant action continually and embarrassing the Chinese government, which claims it is the friend of the working people. At Geneva this constant drive to keep the story alive was helped very much by *The Carpenter* magazine and by you people and the correspondents whom I knew got the Chinese delegation into a corner at Geneva and forced them to admit that they held us. We had been in China fifteen months at that time, and they had never admitted that they held us at all. Once they publicly admitted it, then they had a tiger by the tail, and they had to let us go, or they had to have something a lot better on us to shoot us.

But I didn't know all of that. All I knew was that I had confessed and they had accepted this confession. And, incidentally, for those eighteen months I never saw Donald Dixon or Captain Krasner or Sheila Wong Ying or my two deck hands and I haven't seen some of them yet. One night, on the 12th or 13th of September, my door crashed open at two o'clock in the morning and three men came in and said they wanted to talk to me. I said, "O. K., I will be here all night." They didn't laugh, they have no sense of humor at all, but I was trying desperately to keep mine. And one of them said, "What were you doing in Hong Kong before you were captured?" I said I put a new mast in the boom and I put a new Diesel in my yacht. He said, "I am not talking about that." Then I said I was broadcasting for NBC. He said, "How do you say that in Chinese?" I said, "I don't know." They kicked this one around for awhile, and then departed. I was sitting bewildered on my plank bed trying to figure what this was all about, and finally my door crashed open again and two of them came

back. One of them said, "You lied." I said, "What did I lie about?" He said, "You said National Broadcasting Company, and we understand it is National Broadcasting Corporation." I said, "I am awfully sorry. I am so tired I just didn't remember it, but if you say it is Corporation maybe it is corporation or maybe it is company." Then he said, "Would Dixon know?" And that was the first time in eighteen months they had ever indicated to me that Donald Dixon was alive.

But if I was bewildered, think of poor Don Dixon. At 3:30 in the morning his door crashed open, two Chinese rushed in and said, "Was Applegate broadcasting for the National Broadcasting Company or the National Broadcasting Corporation?" He was still half asleep and he said, "National Broadcasting Company."

They didn't say "Thank you," but they crashed out again, his door slammed shut and the steel bars crashed across it and left him sitting there wondering what that was all about. They were going to let us out, but they wouldn't tell us that. But if you were listening to the radio or looked at a newspaper that day, and the story happened to catch your eye, you knew two and a half days before I did that we were going to get out of China.

The next night they called me up to an office upstairs. There was a Chinese commissar there who had flown down from Peking for the purpose. He asked me questions that could only have come from two detestable people, one of them named Alan Wennington, a so-called reporter for the so-called newspaper, the *London Daily Worker,* and the other a nasty little rat from Australia, named Wilfred Burchett, who wrote for the Paris Communist newspaper, *Ce Soir,* which he successfully killed because it no longer exists. And he now writes for the French newspaper, *L'Humanite.*

These two people I had needled unmercifully at Panmunjom and Kaesong because I don't like traitors. And this commissar talked to me that night and was asking me questions that could only have come from those two. He talked to me for about two hours through three interpreters, all of whom spoke very bad English and all of whom I detested when I had seen them before. Then after about two hours he got angry and he dismissed his interpreters and started to talk to me in perfect English. He said, "What have you learned in your eighteen months in prison?" I had learned one thing; I had learned to tell the Communists lies which they call truth. So I gave him the full treatment. And he said, "That is very good if you mean it. Do you mean that, or are you just saying that to get out of prison?" And I said, "I mean it very sincerely," and I looked him right in the eye. He said, "Good, your case will be settled in a couple of days."

I said, "May I ask one question?" He said, "Yes."

I said, "How are the other crew members? Are they healthy?" He said, "It is not necessary for you to know."

I said, "May I ask another question?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Will I get my yacht back?" He said, "No. You are dismissed. Go back to your cell."

I went back to my cell. The next day they took me out and gave me a shave. We used to get shaves once a month by a Chinese prisoner who was a barber and who had made his razor out of the rear fender of a jeep, I think. When they took us in it was only two and a half weeks since we had had a shave. They took me in

and shaved me, and I knew then that we were coming out. At 6:00 o'clock in the morning the door crashed open as it only did when I was allowed to go to the toilet twice a day. Otherwise it stayed shut with a round hole and a slide bar to see through. And I can still see those two Chinese eyes looking at me through the hole. At 6:00 o'clock in the morning on September 15th, two months ago today, that door crashed open. The Chinese interpreter came in and said to my cellmate in Chinese, "Do not accept any gifts from this man." To me, "Pack your things."

I packed my things and they led me out into the hall of this very dreary, gray prison in the early morning, and they walked me down as I had always walked in the prison, with my eyes on my feet and my hands at my side, at a half run to a circle where there was a man with a machine gun, and coming down out of another cell block was Donald Dixon. I saw him for the first time in eighteen months. We grabbed hold of each other, and down from another cell block came Captain Krasner. We couldn't say anything. We were too emotionally upset. We just hung on. They took us up to a room on the third floor of the prison, and a man shouted at us in Chinese and an interpreter said, "The following three men, Americans Richard Applegate, Donald Dixon and Benjamin Krasner, have been found guilty of intruding into the waters of the People's Republic of China and are hereby deported from China. The yacht, Kert, has been confiscated."

I said, "May I ask a question?" He looked at me and he said, "Yes." I said, "What about our Chinese crew?" He said, "It is not necessary for you to know."

He wouldn't permit any further questions. They took us downstairs, gave me back all the dirty pots and pans from the yacht Kert, old neckties, beat up shoes and things and said, "Now sign this receipt."

I ran down the receipt. Listed on it were a pair of binoculars, my navigating watch, my stop watch from NBC, and my sextant. I said, "This stuff isn't here. I am not going to sign for it."

He said, "The train for Hong Kong leaves in 20 minutes." I said, "I see what you mean." And I signed it.

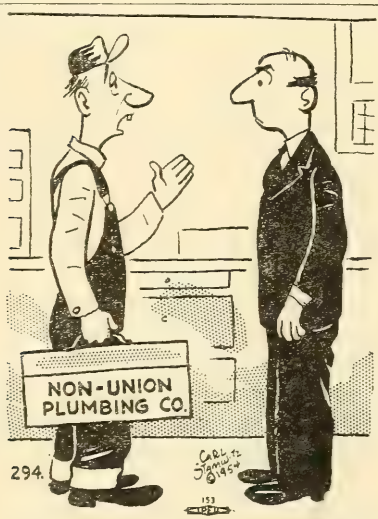
They took us across Canton in a jeep, put us on a train and four hours later we stepped into the free world that you know and love, and I hope you appreciate it as much as I am learning to appreciate it. I have been in this country only ten months out of the last twelve years. Now I am going to stay here awhile and try to terrify decent, wonderful people like you into realizing that the Communists are out to take over the world. They will do it subtly and by letting other people fight their battles if they can, and if they can't, they will do it with a war. They are not afraid of us and our military potential. The Chinese proved that in Korea. They don't want a war if they can get us without it, but they know that the free, working people of the United States are a great stumbling block to Chinese domination of the world because we are not the fat prospect for their propaganda that the working people of Asia are because we are not hungry. The working people of Asia are, and always have been hungry, and the Chinese are feeding them. That is not the approach they are going to use on us, but they are working constantly, and I am afraid, and I hope you are.

PLANE GOSSIP

ADVANTAGES OF PULL

"Archie" Gordon, former labor attache of the British embassy in Washington, tells the story of the two British scientists watching three construction workers wheeling loads of bricks. Two of the workers were pushing their wheel-barrows. The third was pulling his. Convinced that they had stumbled on a profound discovery that possibly could revolutionize the construction industry, the scientists called their staffs together for lengthy discussions.

No one seemed to have a logical idea as to why one man was pulling his wheel-barrow. Consultants from the Labor Ministry were brought into the conferences. At length someone suggested calling the eccentric worker and asking him why. This was done and the man was ushered into the conference with great formality and told to sit down and take his time in answering the question because it was of the great scientific importance. Finally the puzzled worker said: "Well, gov'nor, sure I can tell you why I pull my wheel-barrow full of bricks. I can't stand the sight of the bloody thing."



"The customers are getting Union minded, boss — They're all telling me to go plumb to you-know-where!"

THE RIGHT ANSWER

"Automation" is the newest word to creep into the economic language of the country. Automation means the replacement of machinery which requires human direction by machines which are automatic. It is a process that is rapidly sweeping many industries.

In Detroit they are telling about a union official who was touring the Ford factory with a company official. As they came to a bank of machines that was turning out engine blocks without any human guidance, the official said to the labor leader:

"How are you going to collect dues from those guys?"

"I'll tell you," replied the unionist, "the same way you are going to sell them Fords."

★ ★ ★

MORE THAN THE TUNE INVOLVED

According to a newspaper article, one Texas oil man alone contributed $750,000 to the political campaigns of reactionary candidates during the 1952 election. If the newspaper account is true, he kicked in to favorite candidates in 24 states.

From where we sit, that looks an unhealthy situation. When one man can pull political strings in half the states in the Union through financial handouts, the best interests of democracy hardly seem advanced.

There is an old saying that the guy who pays the fiddler calls the tune. In this case, however, (in view of the fact that contributions involved totaled three-quarters of a million dollars) it was more like paying a whole symphony orchestra in exchange for the right to compose music, announce the numbers, tune the instruments and turn the pages, and maybe even take a crack at the musical saw.

★ ★ ★

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

With school houses all over the land literally bulging at the seams already and an even bigger crop of students due next year, it is difficult to understand why Congress and many state legislatures continue doing nothing about the problem. It is like trying to understand a wife's jealousy after you see a picture of her slain husband in the newspaper.

LET'S REMEMBER THE CHANGE

A proposal to increase the salaries of Congressmen and Federal judges by 66⅔% has been introduced in Congress. From where we sit, a decent pay increase not only for Congressmen and judges, but for all Federal employes as well, is justified.

However, we cannot pass up the opportunity to comment that it is a good thing for Congressmen that they are not on piecework. If they got paid by the piece for beneficial legislation they passed, most of them would have starved to death by now. Schools, housing, unemployment, a realistic minimum wage and a hundred other matters are all in need of legislative attention, but so far Congressional production has been nil.

So on the matter of a Congressional pay increase we keep thinking of the story Dusty Rhodes, Giant hero of the last World Series, tells. It seems that times were bad when Dusty got married. After the J. P. had performed the ceremony, Dusty asked him what he owed.

"Whatever you think it's worth," replied the J. P. All Dusty had was a fifty-cent piece, so he handed it to the man. The J. P. looked at it slowly and turned it over several times. Finally the ball player blurted out:

"O. K., your Honor, quit looking at that fifty-cent piece and give me back my change."

As far as we are concerned, Congressmen are entitled to more pay, but we would like a little change in the way of some progressive legislation.

★ ★ ★

NOT SO DAFFY

"Daffynitions," that is, definitions with a humorous twist, have become something of an indoor sport. Just to keep you up-to-date, here are a few of the latest ones:

Taxpayer: Government worker with no sick leaves, paid holidays or guaranteed vacations.

U.S.S.R.: Union of Silently Swallowed Republics.

8-Ball: A place behind which there is no housing shortage.

Pawnbroker: One who lives off the flat of the land.

Adolescence: That period in a male's life when he stops being taken in, and starts being taken by a female.

Jitterbug: A gal who chews gum and is wrigley all over.

Hot Rod: A sort of automobile that can take curves as neatly as a bath towel in a sorority house.

IT'S GOT TO GO

A California Congressman has introduced a bill which would eliminate that section of the Taft-Hartley Law which permits states to pass labor laws (right-to-work) which are even more restrictive than the Taft-Hartley Law itself. Congress should not only throw out this section of the law but all other sections as well.

In this regard, we feel something like the lady who had a stinker of a husband. He gambled his pay, beat the kids, and starved the pets. Finally he died.

As the minister was preaching the funeral services, he put his hand on the coffin. By accident his hand slipped in and he touched the corpse. To his amazement the body was warm.

"There is some mistake," he cried. "This man is not dead."

"Go on with your preaching," replied the widow, "hot or cold, at ten thirty sharp he goes out of here."

★ ★ ★

NO ARGUMENT

A ladies' magazine recently proclaimed that "The American woman has the best figure in the world."

We are inclined to agree. Statistics may not show it, but she does—God bless her.



"It's easy to understand why we're always financially embarrassed—We're so shy every payday!"

A leading Methodist churchman finds right to work laws a—

Conspiracy Of The Crafty

In the January issue, Father William J. Kelley, prominent Catholic churchman, set forth many cogent reasons why he believes so-called "right-to-work" laws are contrary to Catholic teachings. In the following piece, Rev. Walter G. Muelder, dean of the Boston School of Theology and a leading Methodist prelate, brands such laws as being unethical and "a virtual conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant, or the misguided to subvert industrial peace, exploit men's need to work, and deluge the community with industrial irresponsibility."

By Rev. Dr. Walter G. Muelder
Dean, Boston University School of Theology

(Reprinted through the courtesy of the International Association of Machinists)

★ ★ ★

THE direct appeal to a "right-to-work" arouses a spontaneous warm response in the mind and heart of any sensitive person. In American society work has a high value. It represents productivity and self-respect. A person who is willing to work thereby signifies his responsibility. An unemployed person who wants to work is well thought of and commands sympathy. Americans dislike unnecessary dependence on government. At a time when a few people have learned how to exploit the welfare of government the demand for an individual opportunity to work seems to express personal integrity. But for these very reasons it is important to give a realistic analysis of those legislative attempts under the slogan of the "right-to work." For the slogan seems to assume that an obvious affirmative response to the "right-to-work" can be made and that the freedom of opportunity to work without union membership is a simple and self-evident moral fact. We shall see that the right to work is **not** self-evident.

In modern industrial society personal and group relationships are highly complex. A long history lies behind the present structure of relative justice in industry. Each job relationship, whether of management or of workers, is surrounded by a firmament of understandings, social policies, and legal enactments which defy self-evident slogans. The significant peace of our present industrial society has been made possible by organizational and institutional agreements entered into through collective bargaining. Tens of thousands of these agreements are involved in the warp and woof of the employment situation. Work is not individualistic, it is a network of conditions, responsibilities, and opportunities.

A recent writer has wisely pointed out that the relative justice of labor management relations today is the product of understandings between two organized groups, industrial management and organized labor, in which both co-exist and in which each retains institutional sovereignty, working together in reasonable harmony and in a climate of mutual respect and confidence. Industrial peace and labor management relations cannot be taken for granted. They must be positively striven for. They can be easily undermined where either party violates the assumptions on which the industrial peace exists. We must keep these factors in mind when we reflect on the efforts in numerous states to undermine through "right-to-work" legislation the basic security of or-

ganized labor. In the discussion which follows we will consider first the general problem of rights and then relate it to this legislative situation.

Responsible Citizens

All moral rights root in the worth of persons in the community. This means that rights are claimed by persons in their relations to other persons. Both the principle of individual worth and the principle of social responsibility must be recognized. All persons in the community make claims against all other persons. No one right or claim is unconditional but must prove itself in the light of all other claims. In the last analysis the standard of measuring the rights of man is the kind of person we ought to develop in society. The kinds of persons we need and can approve of in a democratic society are not the kinds that look out only for themselves but who are responsible members of the community.

In the U. S. A. the principle of personal worth is recognized in many constitutional provisions and legal statutes. Among these an important milestone was Section VI of the Clayton Act of 1914, which begins with these words: "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." It has been one of the great contributions of organized labor to give effective implementation to this idea. It is not worthy of mankind that any individual be treated merely like a commodity in a free market. Another milestone was the statement of national policy embodied in the Wagner Act of 1935 as follows: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to (encourage) the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and (to protect) the exercise of workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection." This national policy of the United States expresses the truth that respect for worker personality is to be protected by and in appropriate and effective associations. The previous history of labor management relations had clearly demonstrated that the "right-to-work" as a moral demand could not be effectively implemented on an individualistic basis but needed both organized labor and the legalized policy of the Federal Government to be made effective.

What is a right? A right is the moral claim of the person on the community for the satisfaction of needs which are indispensable for his fulfillment as a person. There are many rights which the community is not able to fulfill. For example, in countries like India and China today the community is not able to fulfill the basic claim for enough food to prevent starvation for millions of people. The general moral claim persists as a mandate to the community to create the social conditions in which these basic needs can be satisfied. The claim and the responsibility are two sides of the same moral coin. The general moral claim does not produce the food. To produce enough food for all many conditions of agricultural and cooperative life must be fulfilled. It is a responsible, complex and cooperative assignment. Likewise the general "right-to-work" does not produce jobs nor the conditions of just and decent employment. It does not produce a specific claim to a specific job.

A legal right exists when moral rights have been defined and written into law and the appropriate institu-

tional responsibilities have likewise been specified in law with appropriate sanctions. Legal claims do not exist in the abstract; they are part and parcel of developing social policy. They rest on moral claims, but they are not to be confused with general moral ideals. Legal rights define policies and practices in concrete historical situations. When a legal right has been established a corresponding legal satisfaction enforceable in the courts has also been established. Workers know these things because of legislation like the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Law.

Effective Associations

Is there a right to work? Work does not confront the average person so much as a right as it does a necessity. Most of us work, or else. When we are out of work we need to get a job, or else. The unemployed person has a general moral claim on the community for an opportunity to satisfy his need for a job. This claim has been put in words by the National Council of Churches: "Every able-bodied adult has an obligation and the right to an opportunity to serve the community through work. He should take responsibility for supporting himself and his family." In response to these claims the community has the general obligation to create those institutions through which the need and duty to work can be met. But this general human claim does not create an unconditional legal right to a job in any particular place of employment.

Is there a legal right to work? This question can be answered only by asking another: Who can satisfy such a legal claim? Can private industry in its various forms? Can organized labor? Obviously not. Neither of these private groups can carry the legal obligation of guaranteeing employment to everyone who needs work. If private industry, which provides the bulk of employment opportunities in the U. S. A., is not able to fulfill the demand for work for the unemployed, then either the legal right must be limited or institutions must be developed which can legally acknowledge the claims. The claim is not unconditional.

No Absolute Rights

How are moral and legal rights limited? They are limited by all other rights and by objective historical circumstances and relationships. There are no absolute individual rights. The only absolute is spiritual dignity of the person in community with other persons. Individual work rights are not signed blank checks which can be drawn to any amount on the unlimited resources of society. They are concretely limited by the conditions of responsible employment.

Work rights are the rights of workers. Any worker must be willing to accept the conditions of responsible industrial relations. In modern society these relationships rest on the historical struggles of organized labor and the national policies which have protected the rights of collective bargaining. Even in the Taft-Hartley Act the historic need of the worker to have his freedom protected by union membership and power is recognized. The law says in Section I:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employes who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing

(Continued on page 28)

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 50 QUESTIONS

How are you on geography? If you're pretty well up on that subject and are sportingly inclined, you can put a bit of ginger into this quiz. Pay yourself $50 for the 50 questions. Pay yourself $2 for each correct answer. Get them all right and you're in a nice fifty. CAUTION! DRIVE CAREFULLY. DANGEROUS CURVES AHEAD. Answers, Page 33.

1. Which is the largest of the 48 state capitals?
2. What is considered to be the oldest city in the world?
3. The Hague is in what country?
4. By what name was Leningrad known in the geographies of 1916?
5. Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar. In what country is Trafalgar?
6. Wellington won the Battle of Waterloo. Where is Waterloo?
7. What is the capital of the Republic of India?
8. In what South American country is Portuguese the official language?
9. What is the largest lake in the world?
10. Name the three islands most conspicuous in Napoleon's life.
11. January River is the English translation of what capital city's name?
12. What country is populated mainly by Flemings and Walloons?
13. A Manxman is a native of what island?
14. The former kingdom of Bohemia is now part of what country?
15. What geographical area is abbreviated T.H.?
16. "On the Road to Mandalay." In what country is Mandalay?
17. What is the largest city in Africa?
18. You've heard of Monte Carlo, of course. What country is it in?
19. What foreign capital is named after an American president?
20. Nova Scotia is part of Canada. Nova Scotia means what in English?
21. What is the capital of Australia?
22. The Iberian Peninsula is composed of what countries?
23. What was the former name of the country now called Thailand?
24. Disregarding Australia, what is the largest island in the world?
25. What two bodies of water are joined by the Suez Canal?
26. Capetown gets its name from what nearby cape?
27. What geographical area is represented by the letters B. W. I.?
28. Which of the 48 state capitals is nearest to Europe?
29. St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix are the largest of what islands?
30. What Mediterranean island, mainly Greek-populated, is a British colony?
31. "Joburg" is the nickname of what large African city?
32. What river is considered the longest in the world?
33. What capital city is located approximately right on the equator?
34. Sailing due east from New York, what country would be sighted first?
35. What former Danish possession is now a republic and a member of the U.N.?
36. Sofia is the principal city and capital of what country?
37. What countries make up the Scandinavian Peninsula?
38. Port-au-Prince is the capital of what French-speaking country?
39. What is the present name of the foreign city formerly called Christiania?
40. Before 1949 Canada had 9 provinces, now it has 10. What's the tenth one?
41. What Moslem country is situated both in Europe and in Asia?
42. In what country is Afrikaans one of the two official languages?
43. Which foreign capital city is nearest to the South Pole?
44. On its stamps this country is called Sverige. What do we call it?
45. The names of three of the United Nations begin with A. What are they?
46. Name the four absolutely independent countries in Africa.
47. The Battle of Jutland was a World War I naval scrap. Where is Jutland?
48. Quote—"This precious stone set in a silver sea." What's the country?
49. In what country is the Yellow River?
50. The U. S. A. has two capitals. What are they?

Answers correct _____ x 2=$_____. Paid $50. In $_____. Out $_____.

Editorial

Right To Work Or Right To Wreck?

The wave of right-to-work laws which is now pervading the country constitutes the greatest challenge in 30 years to the continued growth and prosperity of organized labor. The right-to-work movement is an open shop movement, pure and simple. To all intents and purposes, it is a revival of the mis-named "American Plan" which nearly wrecked the labor movement in the 1920's. It is just as deceitful and just as thoroughly hidden behind the pseudo-patriotic motif.

Seventeen state legislatures already have adopted such laws. At least 25 others are seriously considering such laws this year. There seems to be little doubt but that sooner or later an effort will be made to pass such a law in every state in the Union.

To defeat this vicious open shop drive, labor must use every weapon at its command. It must counteract misleading newspaper and radio propaganda with facts whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. It must be prepared to carry the fight into every state legislature where a right-to-work law becomes an issue. Above all, it must carry on a ceaseless campaign of education among its membership to acquaint it with the evils inherent in such laws.

In order that union people may be prepared to fight such laws intelligently, a few of the issues are herewith spelled out. They give you the main facts. Put them in your own words and they will give you effective ammunition for fighting a right-to-work law in your own state.

WHO IS BACKING RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS? Is there a huge body of aggrieved workers demanding such a law? Of course not. Are the advocates of such laws working people? Decidedly not. These bills are promoted by employers' organizations. For these organizations to claim that they are protecting the interests of working people is silly on its very face. If they are interested in the welfare of working people, why are they not concerning themselves with the widespread discrimination which exists against workers over 40? Or the discriminations because of color or religion? These are problems which really exist and affect millions of working people.

WHY ARE EMPLOYERS' GROUPS PUSHING THESE LAWS? The figures probably speak for themselves. The average hourly wage of factory workers in the 17 states which already have adopted right-to-work laws is $1.45 per hour. In states without such laws, the average hourly wage is $1.91 per hour. In other words, factory workers in right-to-work states make 46¢ an hour less than their brothers do in states without such laws. Some employers argue that lower wage rates in the right-to-work states means cheaper products. This is hardly a valid argument. A Westinghouse television set made in Vandalia, Alabama, sells for the same price as a set made in Newark, New Jersey. The company does not advertise a Vandalia set at one price and a Newark set at another price.

ARE RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS NEEDED? The answer is a decided NO. Are there vast groups of workers demanding such a law? No. Are work stoppages hampering production substantially? No. Figures show that in 1946 work stoppages amounted to almost one and one-half per cent of total working time. Since that year the work stoppages have declined more or less steadily to a point where preliminary figures for 1954 indicate that work stoppages last year will run something less than one quarter of one per cent. If no great numbers of working men are demanding such laws, and if labor relations are not hampering production substantially, why are employers pushing such laws? The answer undoubtedly lies in the 46¢ per hour differential in wage scales between right-to-work states and those without right-to-work laws. The Denver Rocky Mountain News in a recent editorial lowered the boom on the State Chamber of Commerce for pushing a right-to-work law. "As a member of the state chamber," said the paper, "we protest wasting time and energy on such a venture, particularly while there are so many pressing problems confronting Colorado." The paper declared that the very fact the chamber finds it necessary to send out leaflets and pamphlets begging for support is a strong indication no such law is needed.

ARE UNION MEMBERS VICTIMS OF COERCION? The argument that employer propaganda puts out is that millions of union members are coerced into belonging to a union, and, therefore, need "protection." Nothing could be farther from the truth. In the four years the Taft-Hartley Law required secret, government-supervised elections as a prerequisite for union shop, 46,119 elections were held. Workers voted for union security in 97% of them. Five and a half million workers voted in such secret elections and 91% of them voted in favor of union security. Yet many legislators who never got more than 25% or 30% of the eligible votes in their districts have voted to make union security unlawful.

DOES UNION SECURITY INTERFERE WITH LIBERTY? Year in and year out many employer organizations have been bitterly bemoaning the fact that people are supposedly losing their liberties as government injects itself into more phases of our lives. That may be a debatable point, but the fact remains that a right-to-work law really takes an important step in this direction. When an employer and a union representing a majority of his employes mutually agree to sign a union shop contract, government automatically must say no where a right-to-work law exists. Government thus interferes with the right of free contracts. Yet the very people who are shedding crocodile tears over government regimentation are the very ones who want to limit the rights of employer and employe to enter into a free contract.

ARE UNIONS DICTATORIAL? The answer is pretty obvious from the overwhelming vote which union security received in government-controlled elections. The majority in favor of union security was so great that election provisions were dropped as being unnecessary. If members thought unions dictatorial, would 91 out of a 100 of them have voted for union security? And the fact should not be overlooked that the Taft-Hartley Law still provides that the only reason for which a union can separate a man from his employment is for non-payment of dues. No matter how critical or uncooperative a member may choose to be, the only legitimate reason for which he can be separated from his employment is non-payment of dues.

These are but a few of the arguments against right-to-work laws. There are many others, but these are sufficient to give every sincere union man some factual information with which to fight the open shoppers' efforts to hamstring organized labor completely.

What it all boils down to is this; those who believe that free and democratic unions play an important part in the development of our social and economic life naturally must be against right-to-work bills. Those who want to see unions destroyed cannot help but be for right-to-work bills. Abraham Lincoln put it this way:

"All that serves Labor serves the nation. All that harms Labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet hates Labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet fears Labor, he is a fool. There is no America without Labor, and to fleece one is to rob another."

Safety Training Pays Off

If ever there was dramatic proof that safety training pays, an unfortunate accident which occurred recently at Seneca, Oregon, is it. As reported in the Union Register, the fine weekly paper published by the Northwestern Council, the life of a cat skinner whose body was completely run through by a three-inch pole was saved because his fellow workers knew what to do and how to do it.

The unfortunate member was Brother Phillip Hankins. As he was driving his cat through the brush, one of the tracks suddenly picked up a pole three inches in diameter and five or six feet long and drove it straight at him. Although he saw it coming, he had no time to jump clear. The pole carried him off the seat and pinned him against the protective screen, ramming completely through his body in the process. His cries for help brought fellow crew members on the double.

At this point safety training paid off. There was no panic and no guesswork. An ambulance was radioed for, and pending its arrival the crew members proceeded to follow the rules laid down in the First Aid book. With a minimum of movement, they lifted the injured man from the cat. Instead of trying to remove the pole, they sawed it off at both ends. They staunched the bleeding as much as possible.

When the ambulance arrived the injured man was carefully hoisted into it. He was given a blood transfusion on the way to the hospital. At the hospital an operation removed the pole. As a result of this careful teamwork, he was given an excellent chance of recovering completely.

Accidents as dramatic as that which befell Brother Hankins are, thank God, rare. But accidents do not have to be dramatic to cripple or kill. Every day thousands of workers are laid low by industrial accidents, some avoidable and a few unavoidable.

Against accidents there is only one effective weapon—knowledge. Knowing what is dangerous and how the danger can be avoided or eliminated is the key to being safe. Knowing what to do in case an accident does happen is the second great minimizer of accident tolls. When all workers become thoroughly familiar with the precautions they must take to avoid accidents on their jobs, and how to cope with accidents when they do happen, the frightening annual

toll taken by industrial accidents will be cut down. Not before. Safety training is something every worker owes to himself, to his family and to his fellow workers.

To Brother Hankins, who proved at such great cost in pain and suffering that safety training pays, we wish a complete and speedy recovery. To his fellow workers who performed so capably in a dire emergency, we extend our congratulations for a job well done. To everyone who works for a living we recommend safety training as a must.

We're For A Fair Shake For Everyone

A speaker at a recent community planning conference made the charge that the labor movement in general—and the labor press in particular—are negative forces in the community. He emphasized that they are constantly "against" things and seldom "for" things.

From a superficial examination of the aims and ideals of labor, that charge might appear to have some justification. But a deeper look soon dispells this notion. Of course labor is against many things. It is against exploitation, and sweatshop conditions and child labor. Essentially, the labor movement began as a protest movement. It protested against starvation wages, health-menacing hours, and inhuman working conditions. It is still protesting against these things, and probably will continue to do so as long as it exists.

That is only one side of the coin. The things we are for make a longer list than the things we are against. We are for decent schools, and decent pensions and adequate safety. We are for sustained purchasing power, wise use of our natural resources, and the maintenance of human dignity at all levels of life. We are for equitable taxation based on ability to pay, and freedom of opportunity for all.

Communities are improved in two ways—by wiping out the bad things which impede progress and by introducing good things which add to the prosperity, democracy and general advancement of the area. Being against the bad is just as important as being for the good.

Generally speaking, labor can be found on the side of those things which promise the greatest good for the greatest number, and against those things which promote the interests of a favored few. That is why we are for an adequate school and hospital building program. That is why we are against monopolies and tax favors and right-to-work laws.

To paraphrase the Defense Secretary's quote, "What is good for General Motors is good for the nation": what is good for all the nation, labor is for; what is good for a small segment of the nation at the expense of the many, labor is against.

Anyone who says that labor is "against" things more than it is "for" things simply does not know very much about American history. Free schools and universal suffrage and Workmen's Compensation and Social Security and abolition of child labor are only a few of the constructive improvements labor has worked for and fought for through the years. That these things exist today can be attributed in a large measure to the tireless efforts of organized labor in times gone by. Certainly by no stretch of the imagination can they be called negative. They are measures that add to the enlightenment, happiness and prosperity of all the people. They are representative of things labor will always be for.

(Continued from page 22)

wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by laws of the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of difference as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employes."

Industrial peace is a dynamic relationship. A recent scientific survey of conditions of industrial peace begins with this finding: "There is full acceptance by management of the collective bargaining process and of unionism as an institution. The company considers a strong union an asset to management." There are other causes of responsible industrial peace, but this one is fundamental.

It would appear, then, that the current concern of some private interests to promote so-called "right-to-work" laws expresses either ulterior interests hiding behind a misnomer or it expresses a moral confusion. Since "right-to-work laws are claims which will cost somebody something, we may ask who will bear the price?

What do they cost the business men? Very little in the short run! They increase his immediate freedom of operation. He has greater freedom from the unions active participation in the decision making processes. In the long run, however, his price is high in terms of cut-throat competition from other businesses, in terms of labor unrest, in terms of low morale among his workers, in terms of protracted strikes such as marked the industrial world before unionism became firm national policy.

What cost will the union bear? The major cost both immediately and in the long run! The cost includes union insecurity, anxiety about the labor contract, the threat of lower wages, the sense of defeat in the struggle for industrial democracy and stability.

What cost will the non-union employe bear? At first, it means freedom from union obligations! But it means tension with his fellow workers who have achieved through collective bargaining whatever wage rates, hours and working conditions characterize the factory, plant, or place of work. In the long run it means the same fate for his "right" as confronts all unorganized workers and it means the demoralization of the labor force. It means freedom **from** security and freedom **from** opportunity to share in the decisions affecting his own work and family welfare.

Anarchy of Insecurity

In sum, no one gains in the long run and everyone loses. Democracy suffers from the anarchy of union insecurity.

It is a most irresponsible social policy to destroy the integrity of labor unions under the guise of the so-called "right-to-work." The individual worker has no effective legal right to work under conditions worthy of human dignity where strong unions have been eliminated. Since collective bargaining is under present circumstances a proved condition of stable industrial relations, a worker has a moral responsibility to accept his share of responsibility

through membership in organized labor.

But what of the large portion of the labor force who do not belong to organized labor? Undoubtedly many of the benefits which they experience are by-products of the historical victories of the trade unions. They owe gratitude and support to the trade unions. They may not be in a position to join a bona fide trade union, but they ought to seek the extension of collective bargaining so as to expand the area of truly responsible industrial relations.

The "right-to-work" laws are a virtual conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant, or the misguided to subvert industrial peace, exploit men's need to work, and deluge the community with industrial irresponsibility. "Right-to-work" laws do not create jobs; they only victimize the worker and make his organization ineffective.

"Fraud" Claimed in Jobless Payments

Although only four per cent of all claims for unemployment compensation were considered "improper," in a recent sampling, enemies of this form of depression insurance are screaming widespread "fraud" is taking place throughout the nation in connection with such payments. A careful investigation of what the samplings term "improper" will show that it includes overpayments and errors, as well as willful fraud.

At least two of the nation's largest and most respected newspapers, the Washington Post and the New York Times, recently ran headlines emphasizing the "widespread fraud" in unemployment compensation payments.

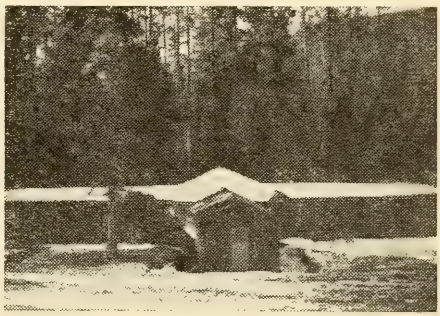
An example of what may be considered fraud was recently given in a story printed in the East Bay Labor Journal of Oakland, California. It said, ". . . if an applicant's card is not filled out correctly to the last detail, it is considered a fraudulent claim." Apparently the responsibility of determining fraud is that of the state administrators, who may use the term to hide errors committed by their own staff members.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

If you travel to Bozeman, Montana, ten years from now you will probably find that Local Union 557 will have many strong supporters among the younger folk in town. Children usually remember when someone does something for them and members of Local 557 spent nearly all of their spare time during 1954 working for kids of the area.

Bozeman is in a mountainous area and is ideally located for outdoor activities. A nearby area has been widely used by youth organizations but their activities were restricted by a lack of adequate sleeping quarters.

Learning of this need, members of Local 557 decided to see if they could help. They collected donations to pay for a proposed building and then heard of some surplus dwelling units, left over from World War II, on the campus of Montana State College.



The school's president, Dr. R. R. Renne, gracefully donated the buildings, which were scrapped for usable materials.

Red tape reared its ugly head, so the carpenters contacted state forestry officials, the State Board of Health and the state fire officials to be sure of regulations covering public building construction.

With the big problems out of the way, work began with local contractors supplying equipment and the men gladly donating their spare time until the job was complete.

Now the kids of Bozeman spend nights on their outings in a snug, octagonal-shaped lodge, with four long wings extending out. The wings contain sleeping quarters and the central hall is used for activities and houses heating facilities.

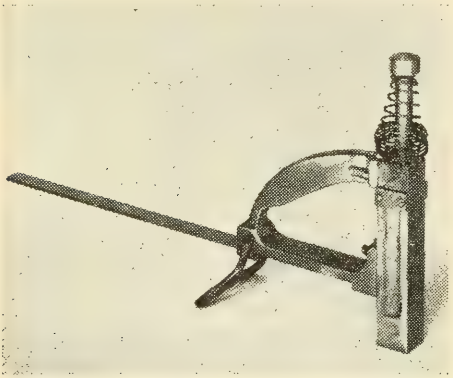
Now we're anxiously awaiting 1965 to see how actively the next generation will operate Local 557.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

Here's a gadget which the manufacturer claims will double production in house shingling, siding and floor fastening jobs. It's called the AVALANCHE NAIL FEED-



ING and POSITIONING MACHINE and it feeds and positions the nails automatically. All you need is a rubber hammer to pound on the large knob. The machine does the rest. Manufactured by Vera Products, 4041 Ridge Ave., Bldg. 17B, Philadelphia 29, Pa.

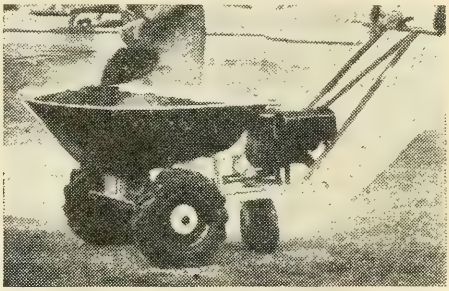
★ ★ ★

The MECHANIZED MOLE is a new, lightweight, portable drilling machine. Its manufacturer claims it will drill through any surface including stone, glass, tile, marble,



reinforced concrete or any other ceramic material. Made by MOLCO Drilling Machines, Inc., 1100 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

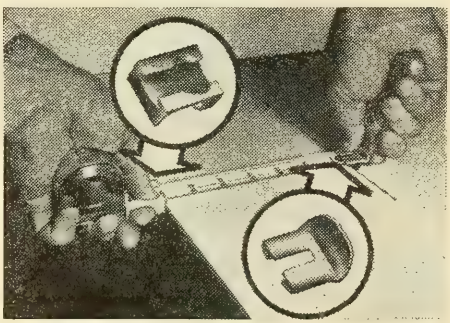
This power wheelbarrow, called the "WORKHORSE," seems to be just what construction men need on those tough jobs. Said to be able to carry a 400-lb load up a



16% grade, it is powered by a four-cycle, 2½ horsepower motor. A bulletin on this wheelbarrow is available from Worthington Mower Co., Stroudsburg, Pa.

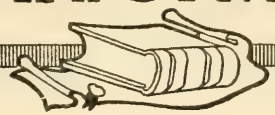
★ ★ ★

You are supposed to be able to easily and accurately mark and cut large panels without a straight edge with these two attachments. They can be used to measure and scribe all types of material, such as lumber, plywood, wallboard and for measuring all dimensions of pipe. Developed especially to fill the need for a fast, accurate marking tool for craftsmen. You place the TRU-GUIDE and TRU-CUT on a steel tape and mark away to your heart's content. The TRU-CUT



is an aluminum tape-tip with a slot for holding a marking pencil or knife. Either a hookbill or carton knife may be inserted in the tip. Each attachment will fit friction tight on any ¾ inch steel tape rule, so says the manufacturer, Wallboard Tool Co., 1704 Seabright Ave., Long Beach 13, Calif.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. W. ANDERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GUNNER ANDERSON, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
V. H. AREND, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WILLIAM A. ASHTON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM BELLENBAUM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CARL BERG, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OTTO BERLEKAMP, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
J. C. BOYCE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
S. J. BRIDGES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
PAUL BROERSMA, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
ANTHIONEY J. BROWN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
C. A. BROWN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM S. BROWN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM BUSCH, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. CALLAHAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MYERS CAMPBELL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHARLES R. CARLSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
OSCAR CARLSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CLARENCE G. CHASE, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
EMIL CIZMAS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
P. L. CLARK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
O. D. COLEMAN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ORVAL J. COLGAN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
W. T. COMBER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN R. CONWAY, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
WALTER T. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES L. DAVIS, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
T. V. DAY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GEORGE DENNIS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES DIENER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
E. E. EGGIMAN, L. U. 17, Bellaire, Ohio
JOSE ELIZALDE, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
EMANUEL FLICKINGER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
OSCAR FLINN, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
ARNOLD J. FOSTER, L. U. 2855, Johnson City, N. Y.
GUY FOWLER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
EDWARD GAUDET, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JEFF GRIMES, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
OSCAR GUSTAFSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
VERNON C. HAMILTON, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
WAYNE HARRIS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
N. B. HASTINGS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
G. R. HENDERSON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
HARRY HINDE, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
S. L. HOLCOMB, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
E. J. HUDSON, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
LOON HUGHES, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES HURT, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
ROBERT HUTCHISON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
CARL JOHANSON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
JACOB JOHNANSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDREW B. JOHNSTONE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
HENRY JONES, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
GUY JURY, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
FRED KARDOS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH J. KAVAN, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
FRANK KETTELL, L. U. 2855, Johnson City, N. Y.
J. A. KING, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
PAUL KROUOLECK, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
EDWARD LAFFERTY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MACK L. LATHRAM, L. U. 1078, Fredericksburg, Va.
FERD H. LEE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
RICHARD LE JEUNE, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT H. MacMAHON, L. U. 2855, Johnson City, N. Y.
ED MAGEL, SR., L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM McCAULY, L. U. 1511, Southampton, N. Y.
NOAH E. McGRAW, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GEORGE B. McLEAREN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
L. B. McNITT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ELWIN O. MEADE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOE A. MILLER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
C. B. MITCHELL, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE D. MORRISON, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
JOSEPH MORRISON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
OLOF W. NASS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HARRY C. NEWMAN, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kan.
OSCAR J. NEWMAN, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
MANLEY J. OWENS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ELVIE W. PEAVEY, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
J. C. PENCE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HALLS PENFOLD, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
JOE PETERS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
A. L. PETERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
G. A. PETERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WALFRED PETERSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
JOSEPH PHILABAUM, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
N. A. PONTIAS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM POWLOWICH, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
GORDON P. PROPER, SR., L. U. 2855, Johnson City, N. Y.
ELLIS RAIKE, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
RUFUS P. RERTZ, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
EDWARD REUBEN, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
VAN M. ROE, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
JOSEPH SARGESE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
HAROLD SCHMIDT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN SCHNEITMAN, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES M. SCHULER, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
O. E. SEVERSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
ROBERT M. SHUART, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
R. W. SMITH, L. U. 25, Van Nuys, Cal.
RICHARD SMRZ, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM SNYDER, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. B. SPOONER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.

In Memoriam

CHARLES E. SPRAKER, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
FRANK STEBBINS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
LEO D. STEPHENS, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
BASIL A. STEVENS, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
ERNEST W. SWIFT, L. U. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.
EDWARD THOMAS, L. U. 1027, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
GERHARD TOEBBEN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
VITO TURI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
R. VALENTINE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. J. VITTRUP, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
STACEY W. WAGNER, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
GEORGE WAITS, L. U. 1511, Southampton, N. Y.
FRANCIS A. WELKER, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.
WALTER WLOCHALL, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.

FIGHTING HEART DISEASE IS YEAR-ROUND JOB

During February, the Heart Association conducted a fund drive. While this drive was reasonably successful, the task of fighting heart disease, the nation's greatest killer, is a year-round job. There can be no letup until such time as science has succeeded in finding the cause and cure for the three types of heart disease which take the greatest toll.

Thanks to the efforts of the Heart Association, research workers have been making great strides in ferreting out the underlying causes of crippling heart diseases. With sufficient backing, they eventually will find an answer. When that day comes, millions of people will be spared the tortures and agonies of having to go through life broken in body and impaired in mind. Other millions will have their lives prolonged to something approaching a normal life span.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. **Boston.** Known as Bostonmass.
2. **Damascus.** Capital of Syria.
3. **Holland.** Officially, The Netherlands.
4. **St. Petersburg.** Later, Petrograd.
5. **Spain.** Cape Trafalgar, S. W. Spain.
6. **In Belgium.** The Cockpit of Europe.
7. **New Delhi.** Built by the British.
8. **Brazil.** Where the nuts come from.
9. **The Caspian Sea.**
10. **Corsica, Elba, St. Helena.**
11. **Rio de Janeiro.**
12. **Belgium.** Speaking Flemish and French.
13. **The Isle of Man.** In the Irish Sea.
14. **Czechoslovakia.** Capital, Prague.
15. **Territory of Hawaii.**
16. **Burma.** Now a republic.
17. **Cairo.** Population over 2 million.
18. **Monaco.** Area, 375 acres.
19. **Monrovia, Liberia.** After Pres. Monroe.
20. **New Scotland.** Many Scots there.
21. **Canberra.** Population, 20,000.
22. **Spain and Portugal.**
23. **Siam.** Capital, Bangkok.
24. **Greenland.** Area, 827,300 sq. miles.
25. **The Mediterranean and the Red Sea.**
26. **The Cape of Good Hope.**
27. **British West Indies.** Jamaica, etc.
28. **Augusta, Maine.**
29. **The Virgin Islands.** Cost, $25 million.
30. **Cyprus.** Annexed by British in 1914.
31. **Johannesburg.**
32. **The Nile.** Length, 4,160 miles.
33. **Quito.** Capital of Ecuador (Equator).
34. **Portugal.**
35. **Iceland.** Population, 150,000.
36. **Bulgaria.** Iron Curtain country.
37. **Norway and Sweden.**
38. **Haiti.** Owned by the French up to 1804.
39. **Oslo.** Capital of Norway.
40. **Newfoundland.** Formerly a colony.
41. **Turkey.** Ankara, the capital, is in Asia.
42. **Union of South Africa.** Spoken by Boers.
43. **Wellington.** In New Zealand.
44. **Sweden.** The French call it Suede.
45. **Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia.**
46. **Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya.**
47. **In Denmark.** The northern part.
48. **England.** Quote from Shakespeare.
49. **China.** In Chinese, the Hwang Ho.
50. **Pretoria, Capetown.** Union of So. Africa.

Blooper—January Locker. Problem: Clocks Again.

As question was worded, answer should have been 144 hours. Question should have read: "In how many hours will they both show the same time again?" Sounds like the same thing, but it isn't. Sorry. Thanks to the many readers who pointed out the error.

John Hart

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MOTOR CITY LOCAL CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

With many officers and friends from other labor groups joining in, members of Local 19, of Detroit, recently celebrated their 15th anniversary in the banquet room of their Local hall. More than 400 guests attended as many well known persons in Detroit labor circles paid tribute to the record of Local 19 and its devotion to the cause of organized labor.

Included among the speakers were L. M. Weir, secretary of the Detroit District Council; C. O. Van Horn, General Representative of the United Brotherhood; Rev. Michael Furney, of the Grace Lutheran Church; Finlay C. Allan, secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council; Neil McArthur, president of Local 19; and George Elliott, business agent of Local 19.

Local 19 was first formed in Detroit in 1927, was consolidated with 1805 to form Local 337 and was reissued its original number in 1939. Its membership has increased from 400 in 1939, to nearly 2,000 today.



Officers and a few of the guests of Local 19 pose at its 15th anniversary banquet.

Brother Van Horn, in lauding Local 19 in particular and organized labor in Detroit in general, said: "Other communities in the United States which are considered top-notch union centers keep asking, 'How do they do the things they do in Detroit?'

"They are wondering how you in Detroit, which was formerly recognized as one of the worst union towns in the country, made it one of the best."

The record of Local 19 speaks the answer, for its 15 years of rapid progress and growth have helped to lead the way to making the Motor City one of the best union towns in the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL HONORS OLD TIMER

Fifty years of loyal service is the record of William A. Ashley, a member of Local Union 1416, of New Bedford, Mass. Brother Ashley joined the United Brotherhood on July 8, 1904, and has retained his membership continuously to this day.

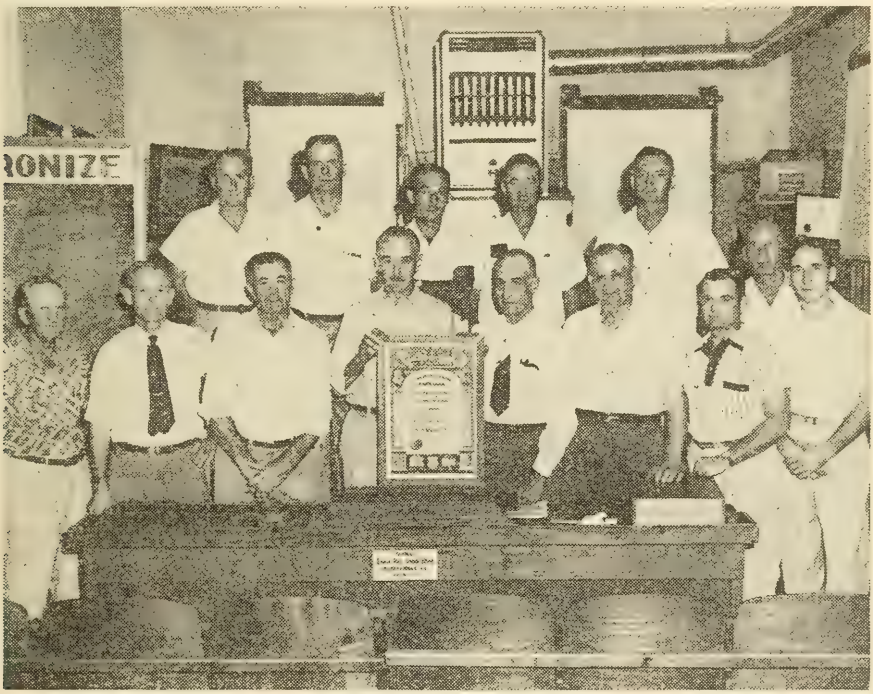
Always exceptionally active in the affairs of his Local, Brother Ashley served for several years as a trustee. Tribute was paid to his unselfish service by the membership of Local 1416 at a recent meeting when he was presented with a gold pin on the 50th anniversary of his membership.

It has been men such as this who have brought the United Brotherhood through the darkest moments of its history. The periods when trouble beset the labor movement were when membership lagged and some of the less courageous deserted to wait for sunnier days. But the loyal veterans, such as Brother Ashley, remained to make our organization what it is today, and with such men we will continue on our path of progress for the working men of America.

EGYPTIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL FORMED

Last September marked the formation of a new District Council in southern Illinois. Known as the Egyptian D. C., it is made up of Local 604, of Murphysboro; 1056, of Pinckneyville, and 2010, of Anna.

General Representative Earl Welch acted as chairman of the first election of officers and later installed the following in their various posts: W. R. Hatcher, president; Dale



Members and friends at the first installation of officers of the new Egyptian District Council, of Illinois.

Horner, vice-president; C. A. Mileur, financial secretary; Earl Ward, treasurer; Milo Richmond, warden; Clarence Toler, conductor; and Jack Williams, Truman Treece and John Mouteia, trustees.

ANNUAL PICNIC HELD BY LOCAL 373

Each year members of Local Union 373, of Ft. Madison, Iowa, gather up their families on a summer's day and travel to a nearby park for their annual picnic. All the wives spend the night before the affair, and the early morning of the big day, baking chickens and hams, beans by the ton, preparing potato salad, soft drinks and ice cream for the children and all the other good foods which are typical at such gatherings.

After the children and adults are fed to the point that they can hardly walk, the games begin, to the delight of the youngsters and the absolute horror of the adults.

The fine old American institution, the picnic, serves Local 373 very well each year. It helps to strengthen the fraternal bonds of friendship and fellowship and brings the families of the brothers much closer together. It also graphically demonstrates the power



Members of Local Union 373 and their families pause for a moment during their annual picnic, held last year at Rodeo Park.

of combined effort for it shows the members that they can have much more pleasure by pooling their efforts at play and makes them realize that the goals of unionism can only be achieved if all commit themselves wholeheartedly.

TENNESSEE LOCAL HONORS FIRST 50-YEAR MEMBER

Twenty members of Local Union 74, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, were honered at a recent meeting commemorating their joint years of membership totaling more than 650 years. Oldest member from the point of service was J. S. Tollet, the first of the Local to achieve 50 years of continuous membership.



J. S. Tollet, the first fifty-year man of Local 74, stands proudly beside the emblem of the organization he has supported for more than half a century.

As he was presented with a gold fifty-year pin and congratulated by General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, Brother Tollet quipped, "I hope to get a 100-year pin fifty years from now."

He said he joined the union originally "to get the other fellow to help me get a job. . . We helped each other and I stayed in so as to help that other feller as I had been helped."

Hourly pay was 17½ cents per hour, for a 10-hour day, six day week, when Brother Tollet joined Local 74, so he seems to have succeeded in helping the other "feller as I had been helped."

Other honored guests among the old timers included W. H. Ridge, 47 years membership; S. A. Coulter, 46 years; W. F. Bonner, 40 years; R. L. Malone, 40 years; L. L. McArthur, 36 years; Lon Ault, 34 years; E. D. Boseman, 33 years; E. W. Appleton, 29 years; G. L. Partin, 29 years; H. E. Garner, 29 years; W. H. Wheeler, 28 years; H. L. Overturf.

28 years; J. A. Davis, 27 years; W.F. Edwards, 27 years; R. E. Grant, 27 years; Lester High, 27 years; T. S. Rose, 27 years; G. C. Jones, 26 years; and H. C. Prince, 26 years.

Appropriate pins were presented to each of the veteran members commemorating their long service and following the ceremonies the audience was entertained by music, including songs dedicated to the old timers. One was especially dedicated to Brother Tollet by the singer, Mrs. Mary Jane Peck, his daughter.

PORTLAND D. C. HONORS EIGHT

The highlight of last year's picnic sponsored by the Portland, Oregon, District Council, was the presentation of 50 year pins to veteran members. Although the oldest, both in years and length of membership, Charles Sjolin, 87, with 67 years membership, and Charles Monroe, 79, 52 years membership, were unable to attend they were also considered guests of honor at the event and were presented with the emblems at a later date.



Six of eight old timers honored by the Portland, Oregon, D. C. From left to right are Brothers Eisiminger, Horrocks, Kane, Don Cameron making presentation, Crockett, Kremel and LaMotte.

No youngster himself, Don Cameron, General Representative, with 49 years membership, made the presentations. Among those receiving pins were, from Local 226, William Eisiminger, 79, 53 years membership; P. H. Kane, 85, 59 years membership; August Kremel, 79, 52 years membership; and A. P. LaMotte, 85, 52 years a member.

Representing Local 583 was the "junior" of the group in years, Vern Crockett, 68, 51 years membership; and from Local 2154, Tom Horrocks, 75, 55 years membership. Brothers Monroe and Sjolin are also members of Local 226.

CANADIAN LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

Members of Local Union 2404, of Vancouver, British Columbia, assembled on the last meeting date of 1954 to honor 33 of its members who have served the Local continuously for 25 or more years. Each of the honored men was presented with a 25-year pin in recognition of his service.

The presentations were made by General Representative William Page, who offered his congratulations, stating that "much of the growth of the United Brotherhood, wages and working conditions enjoyed today, depended on men such as these; 'the stickers,'" as he called them. Tribute was also paid to the Local for its record of so many faithful members with a total roll of less than 350 Brothers.

Honored Brothers included Al Armstrong, A. E. Colbourne, H. Casperson, Les Corbett, P. Eckland, H. R. Egan, A. Foley, Sid Goy, Harold Graham, E. Jalbert, Dick Johnson, Peter Johnson, D. M. Johnson, Stan Jones, F. McCharles, J. McCoy, J. M. McDonald, Stan McKay, Angus McLean, Ken Matheson, John Martin, Murdo Matheson, Willis Moors, M. J. Nash, T. C. Patterson, Ed Peladeau, J. Prevost, E. Shay, Ed White, Fred Wilson, J. Younger, Bill Byman and Ted Robinson.



WASHINGTON AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from the Pasco-Kennewick Ladies Auxiliary 427.

Our home is located in the southeast corner of the State of Washington. Our membership comes mainly from Richland, the home of the Hanford Atomic Plant, Pasco and Kennewick. It is known as the Tri-City area.

Last July we entered a float in the Pasco Water Follies Parade. Three older boys, sons of our members, were dressed in carpenters' clothes and the girls joined them, holding placards proclaiming themselves to be future members of Auxiliary 427 and Local Union 1849.

September marked the celebration of our 10th anniversary. It consisted of a dinner with the President of the State Council of Auxiliaries, Mrs. Bernice Watkins, of Tacoma, attending as our guest of honor.



Future members of Local 1849 and Auxiliary 427 ride gaily on a float in the Pasco Water Follies Parade.

Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, the former being the business meetings and the latter set aside for social events. Members alternately provide some form of entertainment and our husbands usually join us following the adjournment of their Local meetings.

In the past we have always attempted to help families of members of Local 1849 when they are beset by trouble and we try to give all worthy charities as large a donation as possible.

Celebrations of members' birthdays are held four times each year and in November, December and February our families are invited to a dinner. August marks the occasion of our annual family picnic.

Our sunshine lady remembers members and their families whenever there is an illness.

We will continue to welcome visits from members of sister groups whenever they are in our area.

Fraternally,

Phyllis Van Schoiack, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 318

Latticework.—The purpose of placing latticework between piers under porch platforms is threefold. First, it improves the appearance of, not only the porch, but the whole house; second, it provides ventilation for the porch, and third, it keeps dogs and



Fig. 1

cats as well as other animals out from under the porch. Stray dogs and cats, particularly when they are sick, will take refuge under porches, if they can get there. Latticework, properly cared for, will safeguard the householder against such nuisances. Ventilation for porches is highly important, for porches are only partly out of the weather. Without

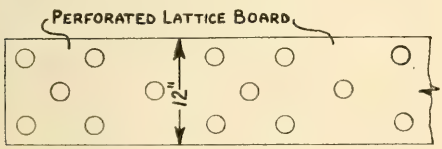


Fig. 2

ventilation the woodwork in them will begin to rot much sooner than with proper ventilation. Ventilation is also important in localities where termites operate. Treating the wood used in porches, plus proper ven-

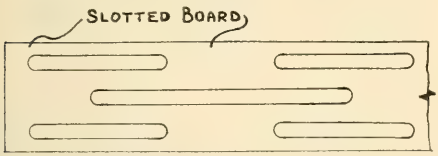


Fig. 3

tilation, is the best guarantee against termites.

Termites.—Termite is the technical term for the pest that commonly is called a white ant. But they are not ants, and, according to scientists, not even related to ants. They are in a class of their own. There are over three thousand different kinds of termites, which can be put into two classes, the wet and the dry. Those that have wings are the dry termites and work in dry wood, such as telephone poles and other wood kept entirely off the ground. The wet termites, of course, are in the majority. They must have

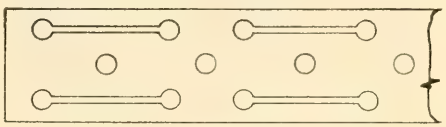


Fig. 4

moisture in order to do their work. Therefore, to keep them out of wood, it must be kept off the ground. No wood is entirely termite-proof, but some woods have a stronger termite-resistance than others, such as oak, cedar hedge, etc. A treatment of creosote for wood that contacts the earth will keep the pests from doing their destructive work.

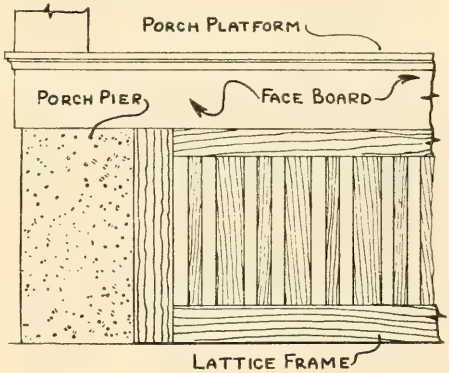


Fig. 5

Cheap Latticework.—Fig. 1 shows a front view of a porch platform in part, which is provided with a lattice board that has holes bored in it to provide for ventilation. In fact, lattice boards are not lattice at all, but are called lattice because they are substitutes for it. The different orders in which the holes can be bored are almost unlimited. The holes are made to line in different directions, horizontal, perpendicular, and on angles. Fig. 2 shows a little different arrangement. Here the angling

lines are on 45- and 30-degree angles. Perforated latticework is a good term for such lattice boards. Fig. 3 shows a slotted lattice board. The holes were first bored on the order shown by Fig. 1, and then the slots

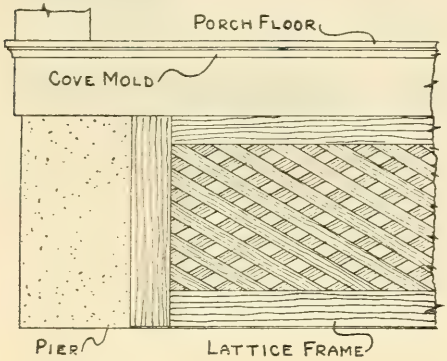


Fig. 6

were sawed out. This provides a little better ventilation. A board with holes and narrow slots is shown by Fig. 4. This arrangement is a variation of what is shown by Fig. 2, plus the slots.

Substantial Latticework.—Fig. 5 shows a part of a porch platform, with a pleasing design of latticework. This design is simple, economical, and yet serves all of the purposes for which latticework is used. A different design of latticework is shown by Fig. 6. In this the lattice is placed on a 30-degree angle. The face lattice runs in one direction, and the back lattice runs in just the opposite direction.

Spacing Conventional Latticework.—Fig. 7 shows the back of a lattice frame, with the

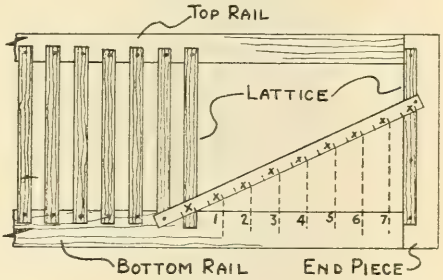


Fig. 7

perpendicular face lattice in place up to the last seven pieces. The spacing of the lattice up to this point was figured out on a basis of coming out just right. Even though spacing is figured that way, on long frames it usually comes out a little ahead or a little behind. To neutralize the difference, a spacing stick is made with larger but convenient spaces. Then it is placed in the angular position, and the points dropped, as shown, to the bottom rail of the frame. The top rail is marked in the same way. On the bottom rail the locations of the lattice pieces are numbered from 1 to 7, but on the spacing stick they are indicated by

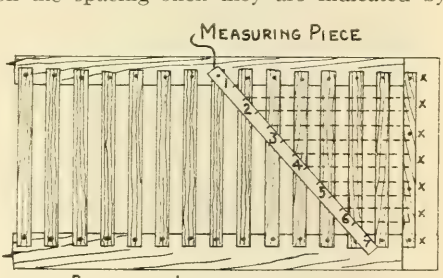


Fig. 8

X's. For rather short lattice frames, the right number of spaces should be figured out. Then a spacing stick should be made with the same number of spaces, but larger and convenient. This piece is fastened to the frame in an angular position, so that when the points are transferred to the frame, the lattice pieces will come out right. It will help the workman if he remembers that the number of lattice pieces necessary

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is always one more than the number of spaces.

When the perpendicular pieces are in place, as shown by Fig. 8, a spacing stick should be made for the horizontal pieces, which is nailed on the back, as shown on the drawing. Here the location for the lattice pieces are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., while on the frame they are marked with X's.

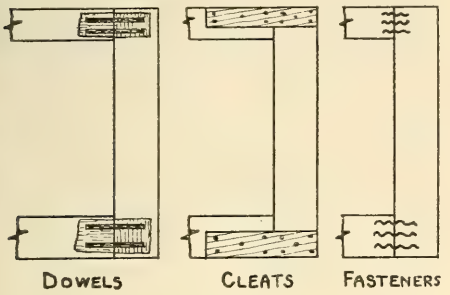


Fig. 9

Dowel, Cleat, and Corrugated Fastenings. —Fig. 9 shows three ways to fasten the joints of a lattice frame. To the left are shown two doweled joints. These are good joints, if well made. At the center the joints are held by means of small cleats, which are nailed to the back of the frame over the joint, as shown. This is a very practical method of fastening joints. The joints shown to the extreme right are made with corrugated fasteners. This is the easiest way to fasten such joints, but it is also the cheapest one and the least substantial.

To reinforce the lasting quality of the wood, the joints should be painted before they are put together. If termites exist in the community, the wood should be treated against them.

CROOKED STUDDING

A simple way to straighten crooked studding is shown by the accompanying illustration.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows (exaggerated) a crooked studding in a partition. The dotted line gives the studding line of the partition. The slanting lines, two of which are pointed out with indicators, are saw kerfs. After these saw kerfs are cut somewhat as shown, a straightedge is held about as shown to the right, against the concaved edge of the studding. Then the studding is pushed against the edge of the straightedge, and each saw kerf is nailed as shown by the drawing to the right. Three of the nails are pointed out

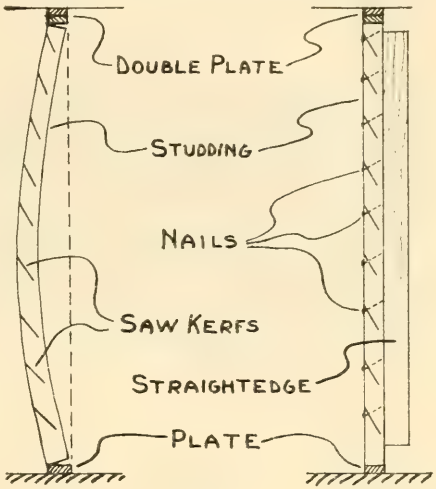


Fig. 1

with indicators. How to straighten a crooked studding with a different kind of crook, is shown by Fig. 2. To the left the studding is shown with the saw kerfs cut, while to the right the straightened studding is shown with the kerfs nailed. Here again three of the nails are pointed out.

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It is not necessary to wait until the crooked studding are in the partition. In fact, it is much easier to straighten them before. In that case, you do not use a straightedge, but kerf the studding as shown by the drawings, push the concave edge flat on the floor and

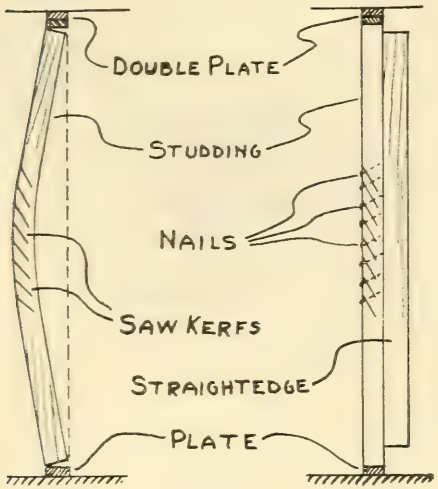
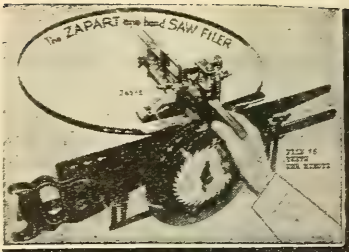


Fig. 2

nail the kerfs. Any crooked scantling can be straightened by this process, but care must be taken in using such studding. They should not be used for supporting much weight. For instance, they are all right to use for non-joist-bearing partitions—for joist-bearing partitions use straight studding.



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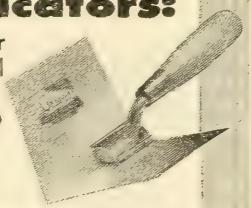
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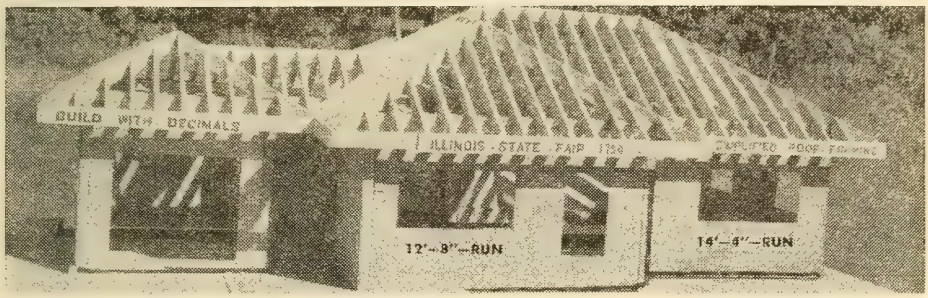
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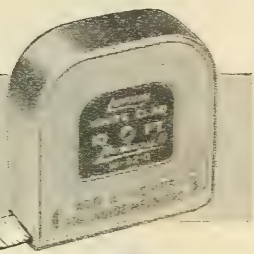
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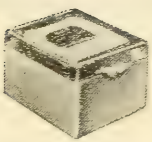
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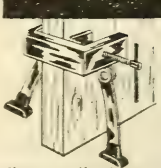
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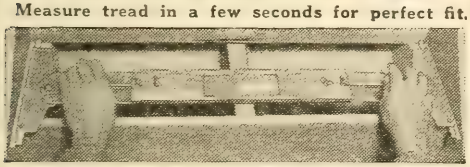
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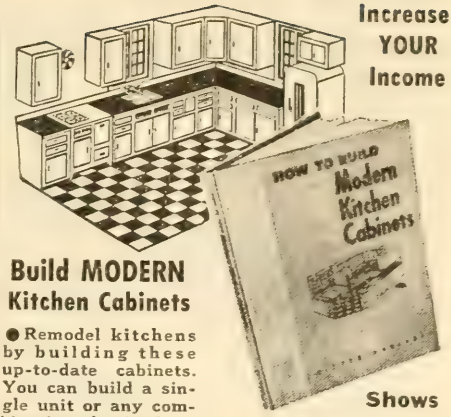
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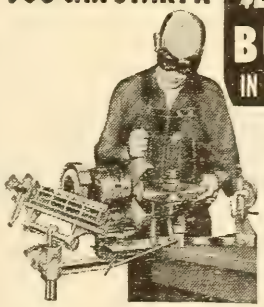
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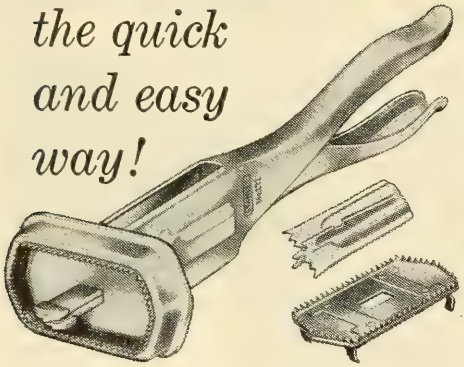
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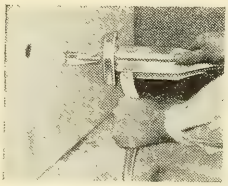
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One movement of the lever cuts a clean, smooth hole in gypsum board. No more sawing . . . no damaged board . . . no damaged wiring.

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2. Using pilot hole cutter, cut hole at center of switch box. Remove pilot tool.



3. Insert locking cams through hole to engage cutter plate in switch box. Close handle.



4. Finished hole is smooth and clean . . . perfect fit for switch box, too!

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A Division of The Stanley Works

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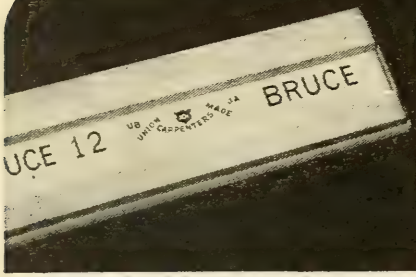
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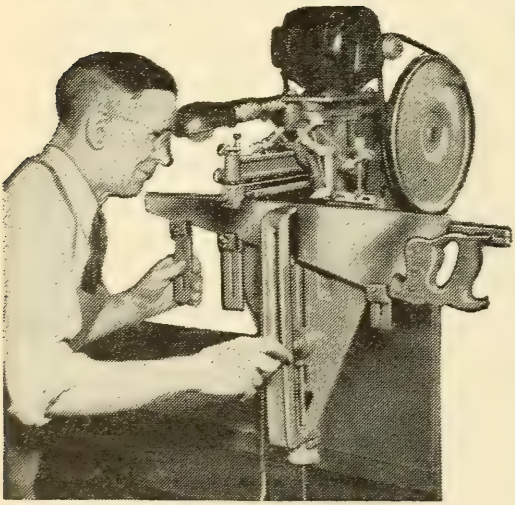
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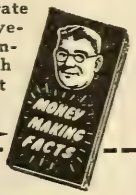
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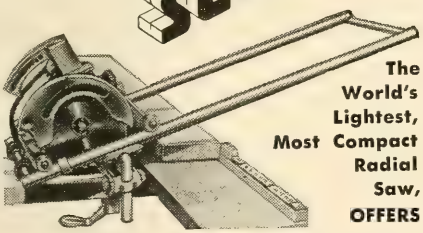
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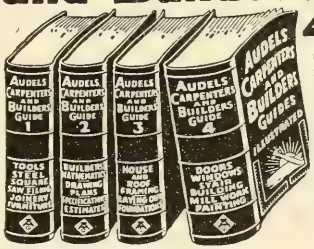
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A revolutionary advancement in power saws, The Radial See-Saw is a versatile machine that performs a score of sawing tasks . . . easier, quicker, more efficiently than ever before! So **lightweight** it's easily carried—is fully portable. "Goes" to the job—anywhere needed! **Safe**—clamps work while it's being sawed. No bucking, jambing; no danger of operator suffering serious finger cuts. Even an amateur gets professional sawing results with this beauty! **Fast** too! Tips up to clear way for material to be handled; cuts quicker, truer than outmoded models. Yet, despite so many big-time selling features, it's popular priced . . . illustrated brochure rushed free by return mail. Write promptly—**right now!**

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

APRIL, 1955



Meeting Of The Waters Fountain, St. Louis



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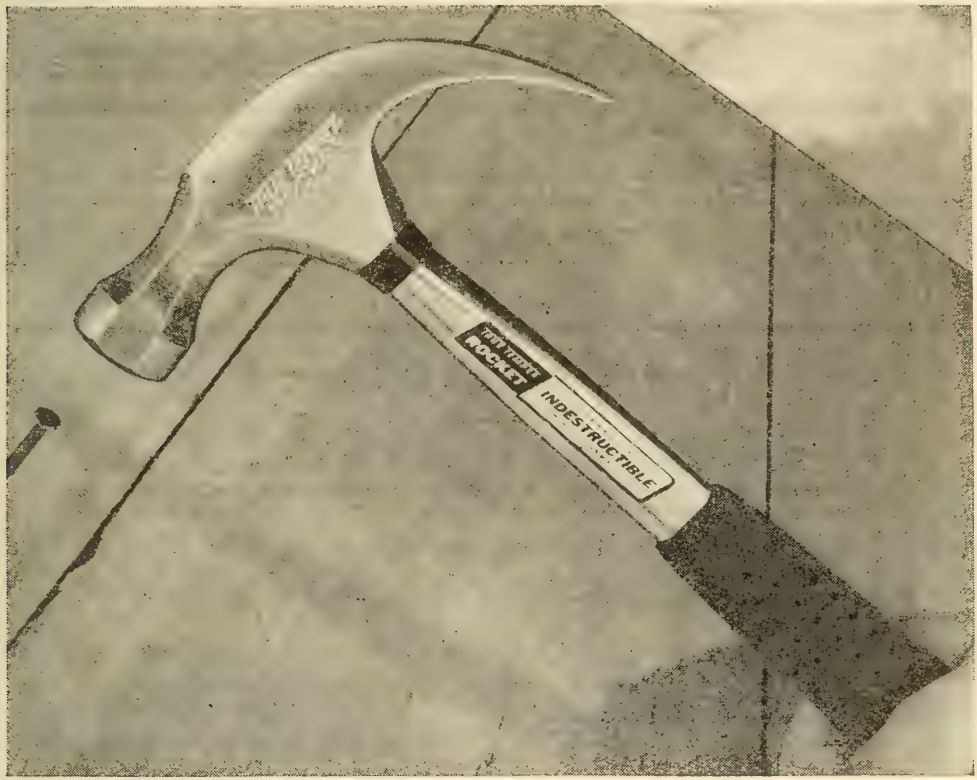
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

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Silver salmon return to artificial breeding grounds for the first time, by means of a fir plywood fish ladder, in experiment of Washington University.

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OTHER DEPARTMENTS

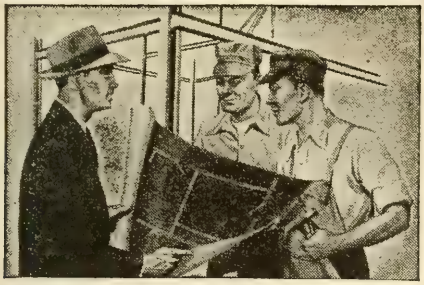
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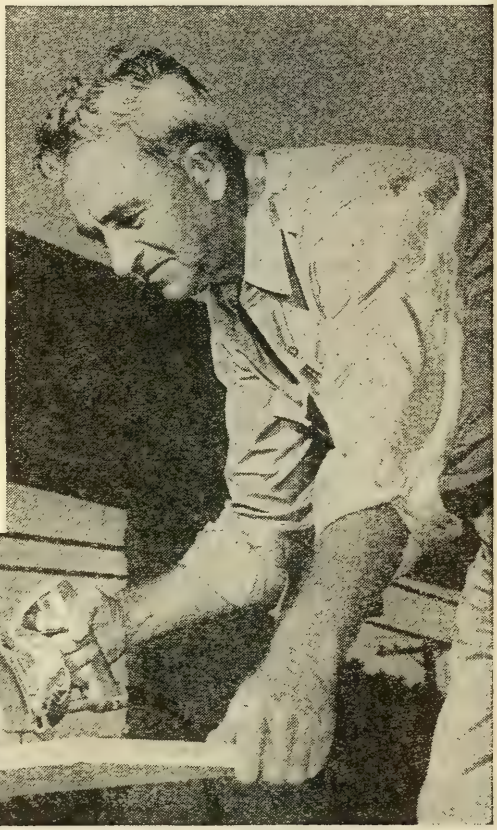
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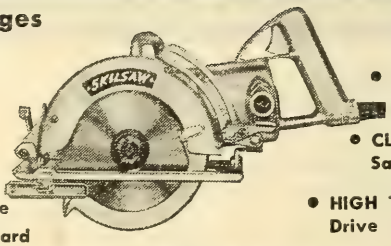
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Look at these advantages

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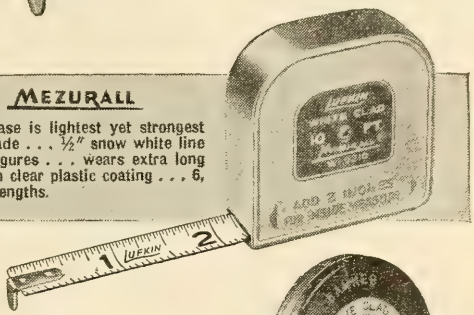
SUPER MEZURALL

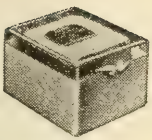
Sturdy ¾" line . . . 10 and 12 ft. lengths . . . 16" centers indicated . . . marked feet and inches one edge, consecutive inches on other edge . . . extra-long adjustable hook . featherweight case.



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Featherweight case is lightest yet strongest die cast case made . . . ½" snow white line with jet black figures . . . wears extra long because of tough clear plastic coating . . . 6, 8, 10 and 12 ft. lengths.





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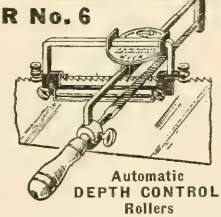
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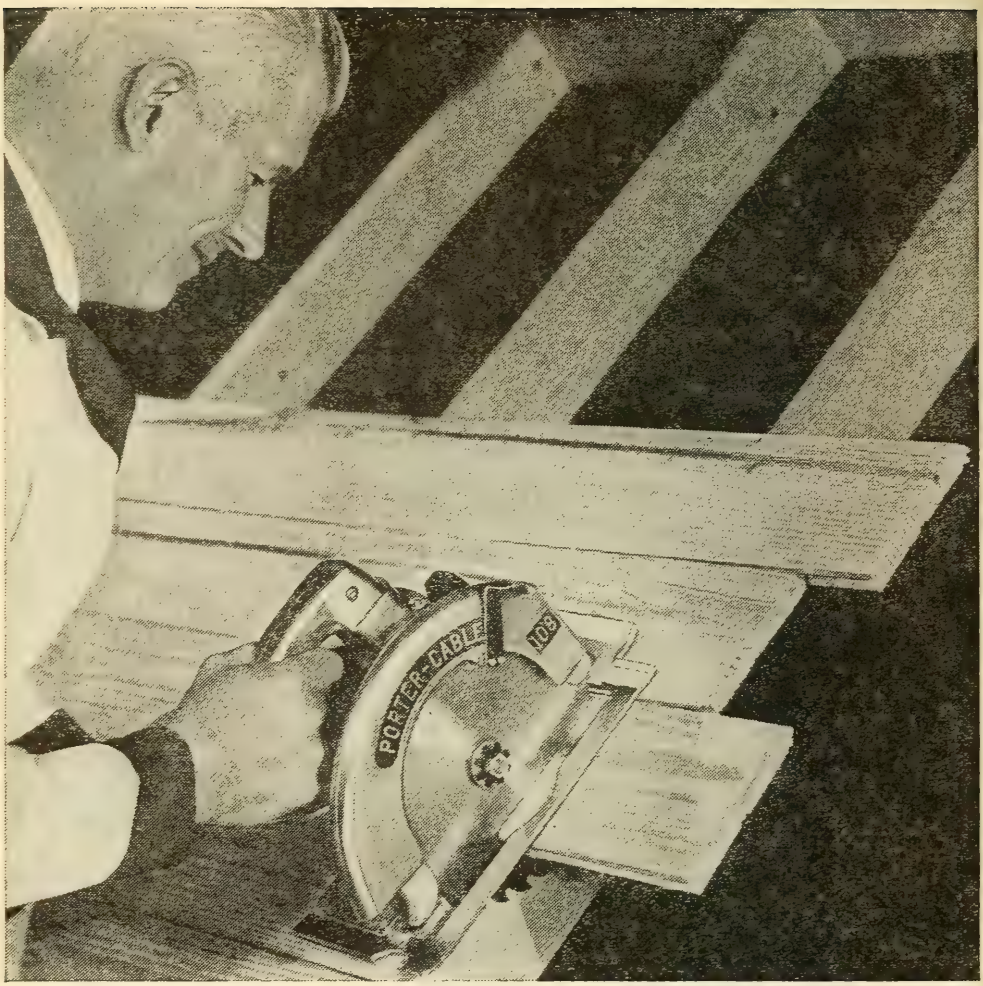
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Past Performance Holds Future Promise

Editor's Note: This month the American Federation of Labor will lay the cornerstone of its new building in Washington. Among the documents to be sealed in the stone is a statement from each member of the Executive Council predicting what the future has in store for American labor. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, as 14th Vice President of the AFL, contributed the following piece as his prognostication of things to come.

By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, General President,

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and
Fourteenth Vice President, American Federation of Labor

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TO BE ASKED to assess the future from the vantage point of April 30, 1955, is a challenging assignment. Perhaps it is even a frightening one. The world we live in has already become so complex and so prone to violent change that old benchmarks and yardsticks rapidly are becoming meaningless. As science and technological advances push back human horizons still farther, the standards and values of the past must inexorably give way to newer ones.

Yet a study of the past remains the only authentic basis for judging the future.

Although the roots of organized labor go all the way back to Colonial guilds, the union movement, as we know it in 1955, is barely three-quarters of a century old. In these 75 years, the workers of America, through the labor movement, have achieved a standard of living far exceeding the wildest dreams of its founders. They have achieved dignity, independence, and a voice in shaping their own destinies. They have eliminated the age-old spectres of hunger and freezing which have haunted mankind since the beginning of history.

What does this mean for the next 75 years? It means that if labor adheres to the principles and practices which served it so well in the past, it can, in the years ahead, build a new era of prosperity and plenty that will make the progress of the past three-quarters of a century seem insignificant.

The modern labor movement was born in a time of crisis. First the steam engine, and later electricity and the internal combustion engine, began making muscle-power obsolete. Machines that could out-lift, out-pull or out-push 20 or 30 human beings appeared overnight. The demand for human muscles was on the decline, and as a result unemployment stalked the land. Wages declined and working conditions deteriorated.

As a remedy, men turned to unionism. Alone, they were powerless to combat the effects of mechanization. Banded together in voluntary unions, they gradually made man the master of the machine, rather than the machine the master of man. As they won for themselves an increasing share of the fruits of machine productivity, their living standards advanced and their working conditions improved.

On this date—April 30, 1955, we are standing on the threshold of an industrial revolution as dramatic and far-reaching as that presaged by the introduction of steam and electricity.

We are now entering the age of the automatic machine — the machine which can think and remember and make choices. Again man stands in danger of falling victim to the machine. The same old ghosts of technological unemployment haunt both his waking hours and his dreams. Again his answer must lie in strong, democratic unions.

The coming of the automatic age confronts organized labor with a challenge of unparalleled magnitude. The fruits of the automatic age must be translated into shorter hours, higher living standards and greater security against disease and old age. Only in this way can lasting prosperity be achieved. Only in this way can we remain the master of the machine rather than its slave. Just as organized labor tamed steam and electricity for the benefit of all, so must it henceforth equalize the benefits of automation.

Through the efforts of organized labor, a new concept of the working man will be developed—a concept that recognizes him as a consumer as well as a source of labor. Automatic machines may produce goods faster, but machines can buy or consume nothing. Without consumers, production is meaningless. In the years ahead, organized labor must balance the consumer concept with the source of work concept.

Based on the achievement of the past 75 years, I predict that American workers, through their union constantly winning for them an ever-increasing share of the fruits of automation, will more than double their living standards in the next half century. I foresee a four-day week within 10 to 15 years. I foresee retirement age reduced to 60, or perhaps even 55, with pensions large enough to provide a luxury scale of living, judged by today's standards.

I foresee 90 to 95% of all American workers belonging to unions by the year 2000. Already those outside of unions are awakening to the fact that they have been missing the boat. Mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, professional ballplayers and artists are finding out that they must have organization to obtain economic justice. As yet, they feel that they can make progress as lone wolves, but as experience teaches them that only by joining hands with all workers can they advance themselves, they will eventually become part of the labor movement.

Furthermore, I see unemployment all but eliminated, industrial accidents cut to an irreducible minimum, educational opportunities open at all levels to everyone.

These may sound like brave predictions in 1955. But all of them are possible if organized labor in America is kept as alert, democratic and progressive as it has been. If the past record of organized labor can be used as any sort of criterion, they will be achieved.

U. S. FAILURE TO AID SHIPBUILDING CAN PROVE BIG MISTAKE

The government's failure to aid domestic shipbuilding in the postwar years has cost the jobs of at least 35,000 men, a recent report to Congress indicates. Of 1,347 merchant vessels under construction, only 14 are being built today in U. S. shipyards.

The cost of building these ships in American yards would have been about $600,000 more than foreign yard costs. Government aid to U. S. yards would have been about $67 million a year, of which at least $50 million would have been recovered in the form of more taxes.

The drop of the United States to 12th place in shipbuilding is hurting the economy now, but in the event of an emergency the cost might become incalculable.

Don't Be Fooled



In recent months, several counterfeit copies of our Union Label have been uncovered by the General Office. In some instances, employers have gone to the trouble and expense of having a counterfeit of our Label made. In other instances, unions having absolutely no connection with our Brotherhood have produced a spurious Label. These counterfeits are made to look as much like our official Label as possible. Only by reading the wording carefully is it possible to identify them as forgeries.

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The fact that outsiders go to such great lengths to counterfeit our Label proves how valuable it is.

We should all remember that our Label belongs to us. We allow employers to use it only so long as they meet certain conditions regarding wages and working conditions. It is highly important that we protect our Label; that we make sure it is not abused; that forgeries of it are exposed. Remember, our Label belongs to us. The better we protect it, the more important it will become to us.



Look For This Label

Jap Plywood—A Growing Headache

From time to time, this journal has called attention to the devastating inroads which Japanese plywood—produced with 11c an hour labor—is making on the American market because present tariffs are not high enough. Now Congress is considering a measure which would make possible a further reduction of 15% in the overall tariff picture. The following brief was submitted to the Senate Finance Committee by Peter E. Terzick, editor of THE CARPENTER. It outlines a few pertinent facts regarding Japanese plywood and tariffs.

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TO THE THOUSANDS of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America who earn their living directly or indirectly in the American plywood industry, tariffs are of more than academic interest. Tariffs have become meat on the table and shoes on the kids—or rather, the absence of realistic tariffs has posed a growing threat of no meat and no shoes.

Since the end of World War II, a great transformation has taken place in the industrial capacity of the world. Largely with American aid dollars, a good deal of the world has been industrialized to a high degree. Japan is a notable example. Machinery and techniques and know-how equal to anything we possess in America have been exported to Japan. The Japanese have capitalized on them to the fullest degree. The old myth that American machinery and American know-how could out-produce the rest of the world has long since been exploded. In the era when American machines were competing against Japanese hand labor, there may have been some substance to the myth. But in this day and age, when Japanese are using the same techniques and machines as Americans, it is foolish to ascribe any miraculous advantages to American productivity.

Nowhere is this better exemplified than in the plywood industry. From a handful of obsolete mills in 1940, Japan has grown to the point where some 265 modern mills are operating in the island empire at the present time. These mills have the capacity to fill all of Japan's plywood needs and still provide enough export volume to fill the **entire needs** of the United States as well.

With a wage scale of 11¢ per hour, the Japanese manufacturers can dispose of their excess on the American market at a price considerably lower than the actual production costs of American mills, despite added shipping costs, and the totally inadequate duty that exists at the present time.

In view of the fact that Japan can fill all her needs for plywood AND ALL AMERICAN NEEDS AS WELL, the figures of recent exports of Japanese plywood to the United States are significant.

In 1953, Japan sold in the United States some 106,000,000 square feet of plywood. This represented an increase of 511% over 1952 figures. Preliminary estimates indicate that the sales of Japanese plywood in this country will run nearly three times higher in 1954 than they did in 1953.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that Japanese plywood is rapidly usurping the American market. From 1950 to 1952 the process was a gradual one. In the last two years it has

grown at an alarming rate. Month by month, the invasion of Japanese plywood is eroding away the domestic market for plywood.

Another significant factor is reflected in the fact that the average declared value of Japanese plywood was decreasing at a very time when inflation was a matter of great concern to the Japanese economy. In 1951, the declared value was $79.46M. But despite the fact inflation was growing in Japan all through 1951, 1952, and 1953, the declared value in 1953 was $65.40, a drop of $14.06 in cash, or a decrease of 17.7%.

This decline in declared valuation did not stem from any deterioration in the quality or grades of Japanese plywood. Rather, Japanese plywood has improved consistently ever since the end of the war. The paradoxical phenomenon undoubtedly stems from some sort of favorable dollar exchange arrangement worked out by the Japanese Government which, in substance, gives Japanese plywood exporters a sort of hidden subsidy.

In view of all these facts, Japanese exports of plywood to the United States can be expected to usurp greater and greater portions of the American market. Considering these facts, how can it be otherwise?

1. Japanese plywood mills have all the technological advantages American mills have. In fact, most Japanese mills have been built in the last ten years, which means they are modern; whereas some American mills still have been unable to take advantage of all technological developments of the past decade.
2. Japanese plywood workers earn only from one tenth to one twentieth of what American workers do.
3. Even adding shipping costs and present tariff tolls, Japanese plywood can be laid down on West Coast docks at considerably less than actual production costs for U. S. mills.
4. There is more than a suspicion that some sort of a disguised subsidy arrangement exists between the Government and plywood producers based on dollar exchange advantages.

Unless a more realistic tariff policy is adopted for plywood, the American plywood industry faces ultimate disaster. In the past three years Australia has recognized the threat that low-wage Japanese plywood poses for its domestic industry. In 1952, the Australians increased their duty on Japanese plywood substantially. Right now they are considering a further increase. In January of this year, England announced that it was also considering an increase in duty on foreign plywood.

Lest it be assumed that Japanese plywood is merely nibbling at the American market, it should be pointed out that Japanese plywood is right now hogging nearly one half of the domestic market for hardwood plywood. In the first quarter of 1953, domestic hardwood plywood accounted for 86% of the domestic market, while Japanese plywood supplied the rest. By contrast, in the third quarter of 1953, domestic mills were supplying only 59% of the domestic market while the Japanese product was taking care of the other 41%. Since the end of 1953, the flood of Japanese imports has grown faster than ever, so that today the Japanese may be handling more than half of the market.

What has this meant to the hardwood plywood industry? It has meant a 20% reduction in work force between January, 1953, and December,

1954. It has meant a 26.8% reduction in hours worked during the same period. Unless something is done to wipe out the glaring inequities which force the American plywood worker to compete with 11-cent-an-hour labor in Japan, the American hardwood plywood industry is destined to become a rapidly dying industry.

Whatever help we can extend to the world outside the Soviet orbit we must extend with a generous hand. But never at the expense of our own strength or prosperity. First and foremost we must maintain our industrial and economic strength at the maximum. If we do so, we can then help our friends. But if we weaken ourselves; if we allow unemployment and depression to stalk our land, we can help neither ourselves nor our friends.

By condemning American plywood workers to walk the streets in idleness while Japanese workers turn out plywood for 11¢ an hour is doing little to stop the spread of Communism. In that direction lies no strength for the free world.

In principle, we are heartily in accord with the President's reciprocal trade program. Increased trade between nations of the free world is a highly desirable end. America has already done much to eliminate barriers which stand in the way of freer flow of goods from nation to nation. We have been by far the most generous in reducing tariffs and making concessions to facilitate trading. There are areas in which we can probably do more. A continuing study of the problem must be kept alive.

However, girding of foreign economies must not be undertaken at the expense of our own prosperity. While the reciprocal trade legislation contains protective devices which are ostensibly designed to prevent undue hardship in particular industries, the mechanics involved are so slow and so cumbersome, untold damage can accrue to an industry before relief is obtainable.

The plywood industry is a case in point. Ever since 1950, foreign plywood—particularly that made in Japan—has usurped ever greater percentages of the domestic market. The peril point has long since been reached, but as yet no relief has been forthcoming. If relief is not forthcoming soon, the domestic plywood industry, one of the major props of our war effort during World War II, will face permanent disaster.

Under the circumstances, tariff relief is overdue for plywood and such allied products as doors. We do not advocate the elimination of plywood imports, but we do advocate a tariff schedule that will bring foreign plywood prices more closely into line with actual domestic production costs. To think of reducing plywood tariffs still further is plain suicide for a major American industry.

High living standards are recognized by both Federal and State governments as the main bulwark of our whole economy. We have Fair Labor Standards Acts and Walsh-Healy Acts and Davis-Bacon Acts to protect the wages and working conditions of our people. We have State laws designed to accomplish the same ends. If an American decides to enter the plywood business, he must pay a minimum wage of 75¢ per hour if he wants his products to move in interstate commerce. But we have set up no standards which foreign manufacturers must meet.

For the sake of our national safety, we must not allow our domestic plywood industry to wither on the vine. World War II proved that plywood is too vital a war material.

Worth Noting

In this department we will endeavor to publish items of passing interest to working people, even though the printer may be tempted to slip an "h" between the "t" and the "i" in the second word of the above title.

THE DAILY PAPERS and various Chamber of Commerce publicity releases may make the tocsin ring with their protestations that unions are no longer necessary because employers are a big-hearted lot these days, but the cold, hard figures paint a slightly different picture.

Looking at the Department of Labor's Annual Report for 1954, one quickly learns that as a result of Labor Department investigations some 85,049 workers recovered $6,485,545 in back pay during the 12-month period. This six and a half million in back pay represented the chiseling which was turned up under Federal wage-hour and public contract laws. How much more escaped detection can only be guessed at vaguely.

At the legislative conference called by the Building Trades Department, President Dick Gray disclosed that actions initiated by the Department recovered $750,000 for non-union construction workers in a short period of time.

The Department of Labor report further notes that 6,506 under-age children were removed from unlawful employment in non-agricultural plants, and 4,300 youngsters were separated from farm employment during hours when the law says they should be in school.

This is maybe big-heartedness? We'll take a union any old day.

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THE AMERICAN FEDERATION of Labor has announced the release of a new filmstrip stating labor's case against the so-called "right-to-work" laws. The 13-minute, sound, color filmstrip entitled "Mr. Fraud—the Right-to-Work Man," is cleared for television use.

Available to purchasers at $15 for each strip and record, the filmstrip should be ordered from the AFL's Department of Education, 1625 Eye St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Discussion guides will accompany each filmstrip.

The new filmstrip depicts labor's early struggles, the gradual recognition of unions, and the establishment of union security.

MENTAL SICKNESS is robbing the country of thousands of workers and millions of dollars in production each year, a Hoover Commission task force on federal medical services has revealed.

Some 250,000 new patients will enter hospitals in this country this year because of mental illness. If the pace continues, one in every 12 children born in the country will spend some time in a mental institution.

The number of prolonged care patients at such institutions throughout the country is increasing at the rate of 10,000 a year despite new treatments to relieve mental ills.

Survey compilations "suggest" that as many as nine million persons, about 6 per cent of the population, now suffer from some form of mental disorder.

What percentage is TV "comedians" the report did not reveal.

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SO THAT WORKERS of other nations may understand how trade unions operate in the United States, and what they have achieved, the U. S. Information Agency, with the help of American labor, has readied a pictorial panel exhibit for use overseas.

The traveling display is called "Trade Unions in the United States."

The exhibit consists of 26 panels covering such subjects as union history, extent of unionization in the United States, types of unions, wages, 40-hour week, retirement and pensions, medical care and health programs, women workers, union-financed housing, apprenticeship, worker safety provisions, adult education programs, union-supervised recreation, and labor journalism.

One of the panels shows the high position American union members have achieved in their communities and in the Nation. It includes an illustration of the commemorative postage stamp issued by the United States in honor of Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL.

PLANE GOSSIP

SOME THINGS MONEY SHOULDN'T BUY

One of the evils which has tended to make a mockery out of democratic elections is the fact that money has been allowed to play such an important part in electing men to Congress. In one Senatorial election in 1950, at least $1,000,000 was spent to send a pro-business candidate to Washington.

Now a bill has been introduced to set a reasonable limit on the amount that can be spent in behalf of any candidate. It should be enacted into law as speedily as possible. The quality of the man, and not the amount of money he can raise for campaign expenses, should be the governing factor in filling Congressional seats.

This whole idea of money being so important keeps bringing to mind the story of the young girl who was being given a terrific rush by a rich old codger. He bought her furs, diamonds, cars, etc. Finally he said to her one day:

"If I go to the greatest doctors in the country and get myself rejuvenated, will you marry me?"

She looked him over carefully. Then she replied:

"No, I won't, but if you don't go I will."



"That reminds me—I'm making a motion at our next union meeting to rotate the shiftwork!"

READY FOR ANYTHING

A short time ago, Russian Premier Malenkov performed one of the greatest feats of the age; he resigned his job and kept his head at the same time. What the change in Russian leadership means, no one can say with any degree of certainty. Most experts, however, seem to feel that the dumping of Malenkov means a tougher Russian policy toward the free world.

If that is what it does mean, sooner or later the fat will hit the fire. But there is no use worrying about it too much. We are in a position comparable to that of the inebriated logger who was crashing his way through the brush. As he paused to rest a second, he heard an ominous rattling. Looking down at his feet he spotted a rattlesnake all coiled and ready to strike.

"Go ahead and strike, ye bloomin' varmint," he said, "ye'll never find me better prepared than I am now."

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NOT EXACTLY VOLUNTARY

Pressure to raise the minimum wage law from the present 75c per hour to $1.25 per hour has grown so insistent that some action is likely to develop before Congress adjourns. Certain business organizations which oppose any increase have come to realize that they cannot stave off some sort of a boost any longer, so they are trying to set the figure at 85c or 90c at the most.

However, the very fact that they admit an increase is necessary is something of a victory. In this regard they are about like the office wolf who showed up at work one day as a married man. When he hit the boss up for a raise, the boss replied:

"I never thought I would live to see you jump into the sea of matrimony."

"Well, sir," replied the ex-wolf, "I didn't exactly jump in. Her family pushed me."

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ART COMPARISON

This month, Washington's famous cherry trees are scheduled to turn the Capital into a veritable fairyland.

There is a particular thing about Washington's cherry trees—they look beautiful but never bear any fruit. This makes them the botanical equivalent of the government's anti-monopoly drives.

A LITTLE TOO COMPLICATED

"Who made the stock market go up?" may become the most important question since "Who put the overalls in Mrs. Murphy's chowder?" For weeks a Senate committee has been conducting an investigation to try to find out what is happening to stock prices and why. Several dozen "experts" have been called in to testify and so far the committee has learned: a. threat of war makes stocks go up; b. threat of war makes them go down; c. threat of war has absolutely no effect. It has also learned that drought, elections, public spending and mambo dancing all have exactly the same effect on the market.

By now the committee members must feel like the young doctor who just hung out his shingle. His first patient was a man with a cold.

"Cad you cure me?" asked the patient.

After a little thought, the doctor advised the man to go home, take a hot bath and then stand in front of an open window.

"Wid that cure my code?" asked the man.

"No," replied the medic, "but it will give you pneumonia, and pneumonia I can cure."

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A SAD TRUTH

"One of the greatest labor-saving devices," says Joe Paup, the poor man's philosopher, "is tomorrow."

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THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

The world situation may not be improving, unemployment may not be diminishing, and the national debt may not be going down, but no one can say that Washington is not making some progress.

It used to be that the Fish and Wildlife Service, when banding birds, used a thin metal strip reading, "Wash. Biol. Surv.," short for Washington Biological Survey. Now the banding strips read: "Notify Fish & Wildlife Service, Wash., D. C.

It seems a farmer shot a crow carrying one of the old bands. So the government received a letter reading as follows:

"Dear Sirs: I shot one of your pet crows the other day and followed instructions attached to it. I washed it and biled it and served it but it was turrible. You should stop trying to fool the people with things like this. . . ."

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN AGAIN

Because somebody "forgot" to check on the language of a tax bill passed last year, big business is getting a five billion dollar windfall, according to a freshman Congressman. The wording of the bill enables firms to charge off two years' expenses in one year.

Sort of reminds us of the fellow who made a disturbance in church. It seems the preacher was admonishing his flock not to run around with other men's wives. In the middle of the sermon this particular man snapped his fingers and jumped up out of the pew.

After church he went up to the minister to apologize.

"But you know," he said, "as I was listening to your sermon I suddenly remembered where I left my umbrella last week."

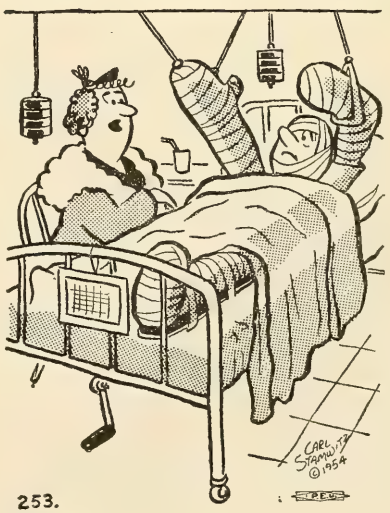
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OUR MODERN SYSTEM

"The wool for this suit I am wearing" observed Smith, "was grown in Wyoming. The cloth was woven in Massachusetts. The thread came from England. The suit was made in Chicago and I bought it in San Francisco."

"So what?" commented his companion. "Don't see anything so remarkable in that."

"But isn't it wonderful" continued Smith, "that so many people can make a living out of something I haven't paid for?"



253.

"It's nice that you're finally able to enjoy your union hospitalization plan."

Minimum Pay Raise Overdue

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IN THIS day and age, when economists figure that it takes better than $4,000 a year in income for a family of four to enjoy a very modest living standard, it seems inconceivable that several million industrial workers still should be getting less than $1,700 per year. Such, however, is the case. Statistics reveal that at least 1,000,000 factory workers in the South are averaging 81¢ an hour. Another 300,000 employes of banks, insurance companies and other low-wage institutions are in the same class. If farm hands were added to this number, the total of American workers earning less than $1,700 per year might run to two or three million.

Obviously, people earning so little money can contribute very little to the economic life of the nation. They scarcely can be classed as consumers, for the only thing they can buy is an irreducible minimum of food and clothing. They can pay little, if any, taxes, for even with today's heavy tax burdens, they do not make enough to qualify as income tax payers. Even workers living on unemployment insurance are, in many instances, better off financially than many of these underpaid workers.

All this prefaces the need for raising the minimum wage from the present 75¢ an hour to at least $1.25 an hour. A number of bills aimed at accomplishing this very desirable end are now pending in Congress. So far, none of them has as yet come up for serious debate. When and if they do come up, there is little doubt but that many employer associations will fight them to the hilt.

The immediate advantages of raising the statutory wage from 75¢ to $1.25 an hour are obvious. Several million people who, to all intents and purposes, are not now part of our economic life can be integrated into our economy. They can become a vast new market for farm and factory goods. They can be converted into taxpayers and solid citizens. The South would profit greatly thereby.

But the industrial states of the North would benefit equally. In recent years there has been a great exodus of industry from the manufacturing centers of the North to small communities of the South. New York and the New England States have seen hundreds of industries close their doors and move to the South in search of cheap labor.

This migration did not just happen. Wages in small Southern towns always have lagged considerably behind union wages in the North. Up to the end of the war, an occasional plant sought greener pastures below the Mason-Dixon Line, but there was no particular mass migration. After the war, however, many Southern communities actively began courting Northern industry.

They offered drastic tax concessions. In many instances, they even offered a guarantee of no taxes at all. They also floated bond issues to provide free factories. And there is a strong suspicion that they sometimes provided under-the-table guarantees of no union activity either. Right-to-

work laws were passed by many Southern states as additional bait for new industries.

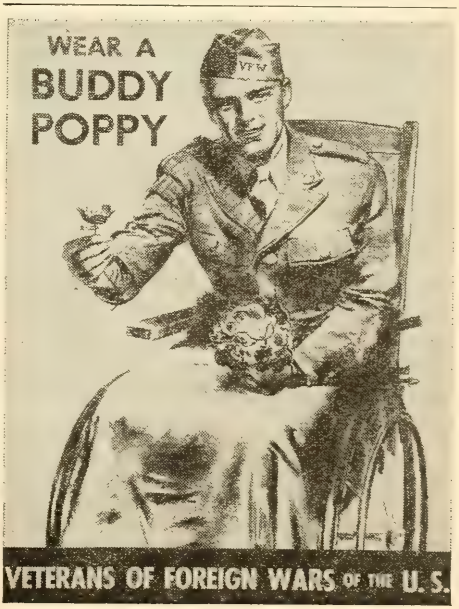
With such inducements being held out by Southern communities, it was only natural that many industries should migrate southward. That both the transplanted industries and the communities that bribed them have come to regret their bargains in many instances is only incidental. Industries have found that low-wage labor and cheap labor are not always one and the same thing. Communities that have granted tax concessions have found that they often lost more than they gained. The new factory which brought hundreds of new citizens to town did not pay any part of the expense of providing more schools, more streets, more sewers, etc.

The menace of the "runaway shop" has hit New England particularly hard. Writing in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts outlined the extent of the menace. While conceding that industry has and should have the right to move about freely, he questions the right of communities to float bond issues (often tax-free) for the purpose of providing free factories and free taxes as inducements to industry. He proposes definite legislation to prohibit such shenanigans as the answer to the runaway shop.

While there is no denying that the right kind of legislation well might slow down the exodus of industry from decent-wage areas to starvation-wage areas, an increase in the minimum wage could accomplish the same thing overnight by eliminating the main inducement—low wages. Studies indicate that manufacturing wages in Southern states average nearly 50¢ an hour less than similar wages in Northern states. So long as this great gap exists, industries will find one way or another of circumventing any legislation aimed at cutting down the inducements which Southern communities can think up.

Not only should the minimum wage be raised from the present 75¢ an hour to at least $1.25 an hour, but the coverage of the act should be broadened as well. The present act is very narrow in its coverage. "Closely related and directly essential" to production is the present yardstick. This means that millions of workers are not covered, even though their efforts are closely allied to production for interstate commerce. The Taft-Hartley Act uses the words "affecting commerce" as its yardstick. This makes its coverage extremely broad. The Fair Labor Standards Act should be amended to make its coverage equally broad.

With our capacity to produce outrunning our capacity to consume, nothing could give our economy a quicker shot in the arm than proper amendment of the Fair Labor Stand-



ards Act. An amendment to make $1.25 the minimum wage would automatically increase the purchasing power of millions of American workers. An amendment to make "affecting commerce" the yardstick would bring millions more under the benefits of the act. Together, these two improvements could greatly enhance the purchasing power of a vast segment of our population.

Many employer associations, of course, are against any increase. They were against the act when it was first passed. They were against raising the minimum from 25¢ to 30¢. They were against upping the minimum from 30¢ to 40¢. They fought like steers against raising the ante from 40¢ to 75¢. Each time an increase was proposed they insisted that bankruptcy stared them in the face if the increase went through. But the increases went through anyhow, and virtually all industries have grown and prospered.

Now they will insist that $1.25 an hour will drive them to the wall. But the minimum will be raised sooner or later and they will go right on staying in business and making money according to their efficiency.

TIME TO CALL RUSSIA'S HAND IN ILO

The 27th General Convention, held in Cincinnati last November, adopted a resolution warning that Russia's entry into ILO (International Labor Organization) was probably motivated by a desire to disrupt rather than by a desire to help the organization improve working conditions throughout the world. The resolution went on to say that as soon as it became apparent that the Reds' aim was to propagandize, obstruct and veto, Russia should be dropped from membership.

Apparently that time has arrived. At a recent meeting of the ILO Finance Committee, the Reds objected to the establishment of a workers' exchange program; they balked at the proposal that a new division of industrial relations be set up; they opposed plans to expand the ILO staff. Practically all proposals were adopted, but only over strenuous Soviet opposition.

In commenting on the situation, AFL International Representative George P. Delaney said:

"These so-called defenders of workers are demonstrating again their true colors. They oppose everything that would improve the lot of the working man."

It is ILO which, over the years, has built up a long, complete, and thoroughly-documented picture of the shocking extent to which slave labor is employed inside the Soviet Union. There is little doubt but that the Reds' main objective in joining ILO was to block any further exposures of the atrocious conditions under which millions upon millions of enslaved laborers must work and live inside Soviet Russia.

Over the years, ILO has struggled valiantly to uncover, and ultimately eradicate, inhuman working conditions throughout the world. Since the worst conditions exist inside the Soviet Union, there is little hope that Russia will cooperate in concrete moves to improve ILO effectiveness.

To ILO we sincerely commend the resolution adopted by our recent convention.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

BIG JOB IN EGYPT

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World were christened by some imaginative Greek writer about 2,000 years ago. They were the seven most remarkable structures for beauty or size then existing. Of these famed sightseeing attractions only one has survived, the Pyramids of Egypt. All the others have vanished from the earth.

The pyramids were designed as tombs for the reigning pharaohs, or kings, of Egypt. As soon as one of these rulers took office he started to build a hiding place for his mortal remains which would be secure against the depredations of his enemies or other marauding vandals. So the more masonry piled around the royal remains the more security. But it didn't work out that way at all. About 800 A. D. a snooping archaeologist, while rummaging around one of these seemingly solid pyramids, discovered a room containing the mummy of some dead and gone pharaoh, all bedecked with gold and jewels. That was the start of the graverobbers' assaults on the supposedly impregnable tombs of the sacred kings of Egypt.

There are many pyramids in Egypt, all on the west bank of the Nile mostly located around Giza, a short taxi ride from Cairo. Giza might be considered a sort of restricted cemetery reserved exclusively for royalty. The largest and most famous of the Giza pyramids is that known as the Great Pyramid of Cheops, alias Khufu, which is familiar to everyone. You see it on a package of Camels—if you smoke Camels, and you see it, or something like it on the back of a dollar bill. It's smooth-faced appearance is deceptive. It now is a series of about 200 waist-high steps and, if your legs were long enough, you could easily walk to the top, which is a flat area about 33 feet square—just large enough on which to build a house with a breathtaking view, as the real estate ad writers might put it. As an added thrill for awe-struck tourists, the native professional climbers scramble all the way up and back again in eight minutes flat—for the Local Union scale, of course.

When King Cheops ascended the throne about 5,000 years ago he decided to build a tomb to the honor and glory of Cheops which would be the daddy of all such tombs previously built. As things turned out, he certainly achieved his purpose. The Great Pyramid of Cheops, erected before the time of history, is the largest and most mysterious of all the monuments of man now in existence. If it were hollow, Sir Christopher Wren's St. Paul's could be neatly tucked away in one corner.

Cost was no consideration. All labor used was either slave or conscripted, and there were no minimum wage laws or labor union delegates to be concerned about. Cheops reigned for about 50 years, so he had plenty of time to do a good job. No one agrees within a couple of centuries on the year of erection. When Napoleon was in Egypt in 1798 he gave a pep talk to his troops drawn up beneath this same pyramid in which he said, "Soldiers of France, forty centuries are looking down on you." Of course he could be wrong—he often was.

Originally, this gigantic structure was practically a solid mass of limestone masonry except for the passageways, the king's burial chamber and the storerooms for holding the personal conveniences Cheops might need in the life beyond—food, clothing, and other similar necessities. Only last year the graverobbers discovered, in a chamber apart from the tomb, the yacht in which his spirit sailed through the ethereal spaces of the other world. The burial room was centered in the Pyramid about 140 feet up. The immense granite coffin, or sarcophagus, was installed before the surrounding walls were built. Secluded in here, the royal body would be forever immune against any conceivable ravishment by the gods or by man. So Cheops thought. Well, he isn't there now—the ghouls got at him ages ago.

The Great Pyramid was, in a sort of way, an Egyptian W.P.A. project. At one time of the year the Nile was in flood; consequently many peasants were unemployed. During the flood period they were put on the Pyramid job. The flooded river was utilized to ship the stones by barges from the quarry site to docks on the west side from where they were dragged on sledges over the causeway to the job site.

When finally built, the royal tomb was 756 feet square and 481 feet high. It covered 572,000 sq. ft., or 13 acres. There were 2,300,000 blocks of limestone used, weighing around 7,000,000 tons. The Pyramid itself took 100,000 men 20 years to build—so they say. In conjunction with this, 100,000 men took 10 years to build a causeway on which to transport the stones from the Nile docks to the building. A big job all right—a stonemason's Sunday night dream.

Rockefeller Center in New York might be justly rated one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. The 15 buildings, the plazas and the promenades of this great Twentieth-century achievement of architect and mechanic occupy an area less than that of the Great Pyrmaid—550,000 sq. ft. or 12½ acres. Incidentally, one of the buildings erected in 1932 was torn down last year as being obsolete and profitless and another more efficient structure is now going up in its place. Here today and gone tomorrow; so passes the glory of our modern world.

Engineers who surveyed the Pyramid made some discoveries which should interest building mechanics. The four sides exactly face the cardinal compass points. The ratio of the height to the perimeter of the base (418:3024) coincides with the ratio of a circle's radius to its circumference—6.28. The length of any one side differed from their average length by only a trifle. The variation from a 90 degree angle was but one six-hundredth of a degree. Checked diagonally, it was a half inch off dead level. This exactitude is something we should strive for today. Five thousand years from now some electronic robot from IBM might be surveying our work—if there's any of it left.

The theories regarding the method of the Pyramid's construction are all guesswork. There is no clue as to what system was used to set in place the huge stones. The technique needed to quarry them, transport them, dress them and place them in position is amazing to modern builders who, with all the power agencies available today, would still consider it a prodigious operation. One expert claims the method followed was like this: After the plans were approved, the rock site was leveled off and the first course started. This was filled in solid and the stepped-back second course followed, and so on for about 216 courses to the top. During the erection provisions were made for the various passageways and chambers and for the entrance about 50 feet up on the north side. To get the stones in place, a brick and earth ramp was built extending about 1000 feet out from the Pyramid, the pitch of which was raised as the work progressed upward. At about three-quarters of the height a zig-zag ramp system was used across the face. The roughing out being completed, the pre-fitted casing stones were laid, starting from the top. These facing stones of fine white limestone were the heaviest used, the one which sealed the entrance after the king's burial weighing 50 tons. Little trace of this casing is left. It was stripped and used in the buildings and bridges of Cairo centuries ago. When the sides were finally dressed and polished the Pyramid looked like one colossal, gleaming-white stone. Another theory on the method of erection surmises that the sides were cased as the work proceeded. The stones were pulled up over the sloping facing by means of ropes which ran over rollers on top of the completed masonry and down the other side where a swarm of slaves provided the necessary motive power. There are several other theories which we won't go into here. They're all guesswork anyway.

Only the most primitive tools and simple mechanical devices were known to the Pyramid builders, many of which we use today—in a more efficient form, of course. The square, plumb rule, reel chalk-line, ropes, levers, wedges, rollers, wooden mallets, copper stone-cutting chisels and evidence indicates the use of a two-man saw, one-quarter inch thick, to cut the facing stone and kerf the joints with the aid of a lubricant or abrasive powder. With this equipment the Pyramid was built!

About 20 years ago, when things were slow in the building line, a New York contractor got his office staff to estimate on building a reproduction of the Great Pyramid in Central Park, assuming the required stone was obtainable from a nearby quarry. Volume of a pyramid is area of base multiplied by one-third altitude. So we get—756 x 756 x 160 equals, say, 92,000,000 cu. ft. Weight, 7,000,000 tons of stone. Take it from there. Material cost. Labor to quarry, transport, dress and set in place 2,300,000 stones. Overhead, contingencies, etc. The estimate was $156,000,000. Time for completion, 5½ years. That was 20 years ago. Today, if any American pharaoh wanted a tomb like Cheops' the tag would read around $500,000,000, give or take a couple of million. This was figured on the ancient Egyptian standard of building—solid masonry, polished limestone facing with hairtight joints. Adopting our twentieth-century good-enough American standard, it would work out cheaper. Figuring on steel and concrete hollow construction, no fancy work, the cost 20 years ago would be around $15,000,000. Time for completion, 2 years. Today the estimate would bounce to about $40,000,000. Add, say, $1,000,000 for waterproof cement facing outside and bituminous dampproof coating inside. That should make a pretty good tomb. How long would it last? No guarantee given. Certainly not 5,000 years. We don't build them like that any more.

The Building Trades Rally Showed the Way; Now—

Let's Amend These Unfair Laws

★ ★

OVER 1,500 building tradesmen from all parts of the nation met in Washington, D. C., from March 7 to March 11 to promote badly needed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. The conference was called by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which long has been endeavoring to wipe out legislative restrictions detrimental to building trades unions.

Through the efforts of the Building Trades Department, bills designed to remedy the most glaring inequities in the Taft-Hartley Law and the Davis-Bacon Law were introduced in Congress early in March. To explain these bills and to whip up enthusiasm for their adoption, the Building Trades Department called the four-day legislative conference.

All who attended agreed that the conference was an unqualified success. On the opening day, Dick Gray, president of the Department, explained in detail the nature of the bills and the remedial steps they propose. Delegates spent the next two days calling on their Senators and Congressmen. Virtually every Senator and Congressman was called on by building tradesmen from his own district. These union men explained in detail to the members of Congress the need for adopting the amendments proposed by the bills. The Congressmen were then asked point-blank for their support. Each delegate kept careful note of the reaction of each Congressman he called on.

On the last day of the conference, an informal, state-by-state tabulation of Congressional reaction was presented to the delegates. Many Congressmen in both the House and Senate unqualifiedly promised their support of the proposed amendments; some promised to study the measures in greater detail; and a few flatly said "no."

Based on the promises made by Congressmen visited by delegates to the conference, there seems to be an excellent chance that the amendments proposed by the Building Trades Department may be enacted into law.

However, politics is a tricky business. There are many ways in which bills can be sidetracked or killed without putting individual Congressmen on record. Nothing can be considered in the bag until it is actually passed and signed by the President. Although the Building Trades legislative conference made an excellent beginning, consistent follow-through will be needed to put over House Bills Nos. 4565 and 4566.

House Bill No. 4565 proposes to amend the Taft-Hartley Act in four important ways.

1. It would amend the secondary boycott provisions in the Act (as interpreted by the Denver Building Trades case) in such a way as to no longer make it mandatory for union men to work side by side on building projects with non-union men in specific instances.

2. It would give the presumption to legality to the pre-hire contract which Taft-Hartley outlawed. Although the Taft-Hartley Law is eight years old, the National Labor Relations Board has not yet found

any practical way of conducting elections and granting certifications in the construction industry. As a result, building trades workers have been victims of all sorts of inequities. House Bill No. 4565 would correct this unhappy situation. While outlawing the closed shop, it would permit a sort of pre-hire agreement which gives employes seven days in which to join the appropriate union. It would also sanction job referral practices under certain conditions. It would also sanction collective bargaining in such fields as apprenticeship, minimum training, experience qualifications, etc.

3. It would eliminate Section 14-B of the Act. This is the section of the Act which permits state laws to write their own restrictions on union shop, provided they are more restrictive than the Taft-Hartley Act itself. It is this section which enabled 18 states to adopt "Right-To-Work" laws. If House Bill No. 4565 is passed, all industries affecting inter-state commerce would be subject to Taft-Hartley provisions rather than to state laws. Unless this Section 14-B is eliminated, any other amendments adopted would be meaningless in the 18 states with "Right-To-Work" laws.

4. The fourth thing House Bill No. 4565 would do is eliminate the mandatory injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and make them discretionary for both employer and employe.

A companion bill, Senate Bill No. 1269, has been introduced in the Senate. The two bills are identical. If they can be successfully engineered through the House and Senate, all the evils of Taft-Hartleyism will not be eliminated, but at least a few of them, which have penalized the construction industry unduly, will be negated.

Like the Taft-Hartley Act, the Davis-Bacon Act is badly in need of overhauling. In recent years, fringe benefits have become a substantial part of many building tradesmen's pay. At the present time these fringe benefits are not figured into predetermined rates by the Department of Labor. Enforcement of wage provisions is haphazard because three different agencies are involved in policing work, a factor that has led to much chiseling. Another weakness of the present Act is that it does not apply to vast quantities of work only partially financed by Federal funds.

To correct these and other existing evils, the Building Trades Department has prevailed on a number of progressive Congressmen to introduce remedial bills in both the House and Senate. House Bill No. 4566 and Senate Bill No. 1285 are identical bills aimed at correcting the many shortcomings of the Act.

Like its companion in the Senate (S 1285), House Bill No. 4566 proposes the following needed amendments:

1. Broadens scope of applicability of the Davis-Bacon Act so that Secretary of Labor would predetermine prevailing wages not only on direct Federal construction but also on all construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds or as a result of Federal insurance or guarantees. Federally-assisted programs not now subject to the Act, such as the multi-billion dollar FHA insured home loan program for single family homes, the VA multi-billion dollar guaranteed home loan program, the multi-billion dollar Federal road (matching grants to states) program, the multi-billion dollar Rural Electrification (loans to REA cooperatives) program and other similar federally-assisted construction programs would be subject to the Act.

This provision is aimed at making Federal Government construction prevailing wage policy uniform in its application. For example, the School Construction Act of 1950, the Federal Airport Act, and the Hospital Construction Act (Federal grants to States) all require the Secretary of Labor to predetermine wage rates. Why not the construction of roads which are also built as a result of Federal grants? FHA insured multi-family rental units are subject to predetermined prevailing rates, so why not FHA insured single family homes and homes built under VA guaranteed home loan program?

2. Requires the Secretary of Labor to predetermine not only the hourly prevailing wage of each laborer and mechanic but also all other cash remuneration found to be prevailing practice in the area. This would include such cash payments as travel time, subsistence allowances, vacation pay, etc.,

where these things have been established through collective bargaining.

In addition, all contractors subject to the Act would be required to conform to prevailing practices regarding wages other than cash remuneration. This includes such items as employe health, welfare and contractor-financed retirement plans. The bill does not specifically require the Secretary of Labor to predetermine such non-cash employe remuneration.

3. Requires the Secretary of Labor to predetermine prevailing practices regarding hours of work and overtime payment with the specific provision that at least time and one-half the basic hourly wage rate shall be paid for:

(a) hours in excess of 8 per day
(b) hours in excess of 40 per week
(c) work in excess of 5 consecutive days
(d) work on Saturday, Sunday or legal holidays.

These provisions are aimed directly at placing all Federal contractors on an equal bidding basis and also preventing the Federal Government from becoming a participant in destroying prevailing employe benefits achieved through collective bargaining.

4. Confers authority upon Secretary of Labor to make investigations with full and complete enforcement power to carry out the provisions of the Act. Such authority, which is now vested in each Federal Contracting Agency, has been so lax as to encourage widespread violations.

If these amendments can be enacted into law, some of the worst features of the Taft-Hartley Act will be eliminated, and the Davis-Bacon Act will be brought into conformity with today's conditions. Every building tradesman has a stake in pushing these amendments. The legislative conference called by the Building Trades Department focused attention on the bills, but it will take follow-through to get them enacted.

A flood of letters to Congressmen from every Congressional District in the nation is needed to put them over. Write your Congressmen and your Senators urging them to support House Bills 4565 and 4566 and Senate Bills 1269 and 1285.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

On April 7th, 8th and 9th, quite an unusual number of trim young ladies may be seen at Welch Pools in Daytona Beach, Florida. That they will be there is largely the result of the community spirit of the Central Labor Union of Daytona Beach. The aforementioned young women will be competitors in the National Senior AAU Women's Diving and Swimming Championships, sponsored by the Daytona Beach CLU.

Previous to this year, Daytona Beach's Chamber of Commerce had sponsored the event in conjunction with the city. But this year the chamber felt that it couldn't afford the event which attracts many visitors and much publicity to this beautiful seaside city, so they announced they were dropping their sponsorship of the event.

Shortly after it was announced that the CLU would sponsor the event, its president, Bob Palmer, stated that publicity derived ". . . couldn't be bought for ten times as much as the whole meet costs." The labor group also sponsored the National Championship Motorcycle Races last year.

Fortunately, all of the financial burden will not rest on the shoulders of the labor group. Shortly after it announced its sponsorship of the water event several other civic minded groups and individuals offered to lend a financial hand, realizing as had the CLU men, that the entire community would benefit from the publicity and crowds attracted by the event.

Bernard Kahn, sports editor of a newspaper in Daytona, voiced the following opinion on the CLU's contribution to civic betterment:

"Democracy in these glorious United States can point proudly to this example set in Daytona Beach this week by its labor groups. It's kind of good and warming and kind of American, to see the men of labor join the citizens of Daytona Beach and play side by side on a team which has as its goal the betterment of all our folks. And it's good to hear the 'crowd' applaud them with enthusiastic appreciation."

United Brotherhood Local Unions affiliated with the Daytona Beach Central Labor Union include Locals 1725 and 2191 of Daytona Beach, 1328 of Deland and 318 of New Smyrna Beach.

Editorial

The Symbol of the Pick Handle

If there are any readers of this journal who feel that right-to-work laws are promoted in the interests of working people, we would like to refer them to an old-timer who knows whereof he speaks. He is Brother Walter R. Kaufman of Local Union No. 1307, Evanston, Illinois. In a recent letter to the Chicago Tribune, Brother Kaufman outlined some of the conditions that existed when he first started earning his own living.

In the "good old days" there were no restrictions on anybody. There were no union dues to pay and no such thing as collective bargaining. Each man —whether employer or worker—was free as a bird. In fact, if a group of workers got together to try to improve their conditions ,they laid themselves open to a conspiracy prosecution.

Apparently Brother Kaufman got a full dose of working under these grand and glorious conditions when everyone was "free." Let his letter to the Tribune describe them:

The letter from "A Brother" in The Tribune of Feb. 27 touches a responsive chord in my aged heart. I am 70 years of age and was raised in a little, one room log cabin in the wilds of northern Wisconsin. I put in seven years too many in the woods, on river drives, and in the sawmills.

As "A Brother" says, we were as independent as a hog on ice. No unions, no union dues to pay, no business agent to tell us when we should work or for what pay, no insurance taken out of our paychecks, no nothing. We worked from 10 to 14 hours a day for a dollar a day and alleged board, slept in a lousy, stinking camp, and if the boss felt like paying us off at 50 cents a day he'd do it; and if we squawked, he'd hit us over the head with a pick handle. But we were "independent," whatever that is.

I am a carpenter. I take home $107 a week. I own my own home, have put my two kids thru college, and they will not, thank God, go thru frightful labor conditions I lived thru back in the "good old days."

Unions, like all other human institutions, are not always perfect because humanity is not perfect. Instead of squawking about them, let's see that they are run right. "A Brother" has a vote and the right to change conditions in his union, if they do not suit him. And it is up to him and up to me and other union brothers to see that this is done.

I only wish some of these younger men could realize what the conditions of the working man were 50 years ago. I feel like carrying a club for these shortsighted parties who praise the "good old days." Too bad they couldn't be tossed back into those times for a few months. They would take a different view of unions.

That is the kind of "freedom" right-to-workers want to bring back to American workers—pick handle bargaining rather than collective bargaining. Workers were free in those days all right; they were free to choose whether

they wanted to go to the Salvation Army or the Volunteers of America to keep from starving. They were free to choose whether they should send their kids to the coal mines or jute mills when they reached the age of 10. They were free to decide if six, 12-hour days were preferable to seven, 10-hour days.

To the employers, who swung the pick handles away back when, the "good old days" may have some appeal. But to workers, whose heads felt the impact of the pick handles, there is little nostalgia for that "golden" era. The pick handle ought to be the symbol of right-to-work backers.

The Rich and the Poor Use the Same Buck

After a long and bitter struggle, Congress last month finally killed any hope of a tax reduction for the wage earner this year. A bill to raise personal exemptions from $600 to $700 was voted down. A substitute bill allowing a taxpayer to knock off $20 for himself and $20 for each legal dependent met a similar fate. Still another bill, which would allow a $20 rebate for the taxpayer, and half that amount for his spouse, also went down the drain. Consequently, there is little hope that the ordinary Joe is going to get any break on income taxes this year.

Whether or not a tax reduction at this time is justified—in view of the fact the government is running in the red—may be a debatable point.

If the government cannot meet its obligations, it must borrow enough to make up the difference. And more borrowing means more inflation. There is little profit in saving a $20 bill in taxes if higher prices more than gobble it up. This, at least, is the argument of those who oppose any tax reduction.

On the other hand, purchasing power is declining. People are not able to buy goods as fast as factories can turn them out. A few extra tax-savings dollars in the pockets of all Americans can pep up buying immediately, say the tax cut advocates.

Who is right and who is wrong is beyond the power of a wood butcher to determine. However, there is one interesting point in the whole tax picture that an eight-year-old can understand.

Last year the government was running in the red at about the same rate as it is this year. But Congress saw fit to give business sizeable tax reductions. Those who receive dividends from stocks also got a little windfall. The same people who now insist that giving the working guy a little lift in the tax department would bring on more inflation clapped their hands in glee when business and stock holders got a tax break. To a wood butcher it fails to add up. If it is inflationary to give the working guy a little tax relief this year, why was it not equally inflationary to give business a tax break last year? The government was in the red last year just as deeply as it is this year.

But that is the way it usually goes. What is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander in tax matters. A tax break for the little guy always seem to be inflationary, while a reduction in corporate or upper crust taxes always seems to be a "healthy" thing. One would almost be led to believe that the rich and poor operate with different kinds of dollars.

This tax business is a serious thing. Too much money that should be going to buy groceries and household goods and automobiles is being siphoned off

by taxes. But so long as Uncle Sam is spending more than he takes in, the chances of real relief are mighty slim.

Since national security is at stake, no decent citizen complains too much about having to pay sizeable taxes. However, it goes against the grain when business and stockholders get a tax break while working people are denied equal consideration. If a dollar tax rebate to a working man is inflationary, so is a buck rebate to a corporation or a stockholder. No amount of high-blown financial patter can change that basic fact. If our present Congress cannot regulate it, it is time we elected a Congress that can.

Labor Must Face Political Realities

By JAMES L. McDEVITT, Director,
Labor's League for Political Education

Proof that working people must take part in politics if they hope to improve their welfare is shown by what happened in 1947.

By 1947, the membership of the American Federation of Labor had climbed to the then record total of 7.6 million workers—or more than two and one-half times as many members as there had been only 10 years before.

The AFL had never before reached such a peak of numerical strength or economic power.

In that same year, however, Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act designed to weaken organized labor and to prevent it from improving living standards.

Why?

There is nothing complicated about the answer. It is simply that labor had not become politically active. It had not marshaled its forces in the 1946 political campaign to elect liberals to Congress.

Since Labor's League for Political Education was set up in March, 1948, the number of Senators on whom union members can depend to vote favorably on legislation affecting their welfare has increased from a minimum of 25 to 41, eight less than a majority. And whereas only 83 Representatives were certain to support pro-labor legislation in 1947, at least 182 can be expected to do so today—36 less than a majority.

So we have come a long way. But not far enough to wipe Taft-Hartley off the books. Not far enough to make sure that some other laws are not administered according to how corporation executives want them to be.

The need, then, is for more liberals on Capitol Hill.

Now, liberal candidates, just like reactionary candidates, must have money to pay their campaign expenses. It costs money to print literature, to appear on television, to hire clerical help, to travel about the state or district, to rent telephones, to advertise.

Seven families filed reports showing that they spent $320,775 during the 1952 Presidential and Congressional campaigns. They were the Rockefellers ($94,000), the DuPonts ($74,175), the Pews ($64,000), the Mellons ($36,500), the Weirs ($21,000), the Vanderbilts ($16,000), and the Fricks ($15,000).

These seven rich families spent more money that year than did Labor's League for Political Education, which spent a total of $249,257.92.

H. R. Cullen, the rich Texas oilman, spent $750,000 in the 1952 political campaign to elect reactionary candidates, according to an estimate of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In contrast, Labor's League spent less than that for both 1952 and 1954 in trying to elect liberal candidates.

In 1952, the League spent $249,257.92. In 1954, it spent $485,081.74. The two-year total: $734,399.66. (Labor's League was able to spend more in 1954 than in 1952 because the off-year voluntary contribution drives were initiated in 1953. Another is being held this year.)

When one man can spend more money in one year to elect reactionaries than an organization representing 10 million men and women can spend in two to elect liberals, some measure of the task of trade unions and other public-spirited groups in fighting reaction can be gauged.

Remember: More good Senators and Congressmen are needed. They, in turn, need money to pay campaign expenses.

Give a dollar to Labor's League—today.

Non-Union Men, Please Take Note

How much is union membership worth? Probably there are as many answers to that question as there are union men. There is no way of measuring the dollars and cents value of union membership, let alone the intangible benefits such as dignity, security, the right to voice an opinion, the right to look every man straight in the eye.

However, it is interesting to note that a U. S. Court of Appeals recently set a value of more than $3,000 on a union card. The case was the outgrowth of an alleged Communist's efforts to block his expulsion from a Tool and Diemakers Union.

The purported Red brought suit in District Court in St. Louis to stay his expulsion. This court only accepts cases involving more than $3,000. On the grounds that no equity claim of $3,000 was involved, the court refused to take jurisdiction. But an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals brought a reversal of that finding.

Said the Court of Appeals judge: "Should his wage scale of about $137 a week be halved by his expulsion . . . as from his testimony seems possible, his loss would soon exceed $3,000."

The dollars and cents value of union membership may be $3,000 or $30,000 —there is no real way of arriving at a fair appraisal. But whatever the cash value may be, it is minor compared to the value that comes from being a part of something bigger than the individual—something that is dedicated to the common good.

Only the old-timer who remembers the blacklist, the yellow dog contract, the discharge without reason, the foreman who was czar, can appreciate the intangible benefits of unionism. He knows that the value of a union card cannot be measured in cash.

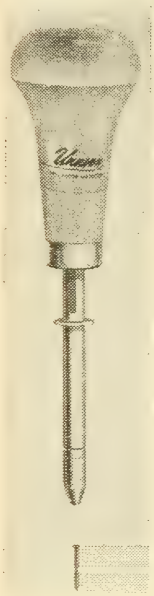
That an arm of the United States government tentatively has placed a value of at least $3,000 on union membership only accents the worth of a union card.

Non-union men, please take note.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

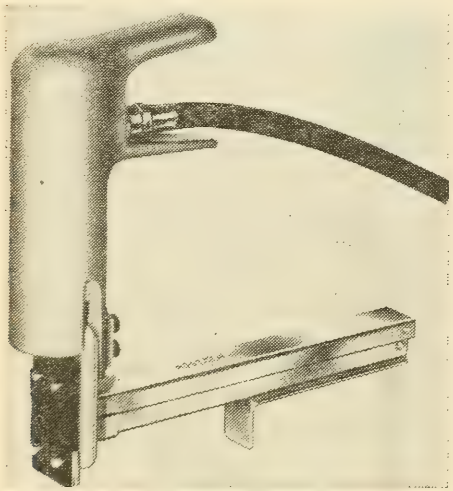
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.



The UNASON BRAD DRIVER and SETTER is a handy little gadget for working in hard to get to places. It has a magnetic head inside a retractable sleeve which picks up the brad, holds it in place and guides it when the handle is pushed. The manufacturer claims it can be used in most woods and soft metals and can be operated merely by pushing on the handle, eliminating the need for hammering. It should be useful in the repair of screens and other light joining work. Manufactured by Phillip Unsinger and Son., 637 Ohio Ave., Fremont, Ohio.

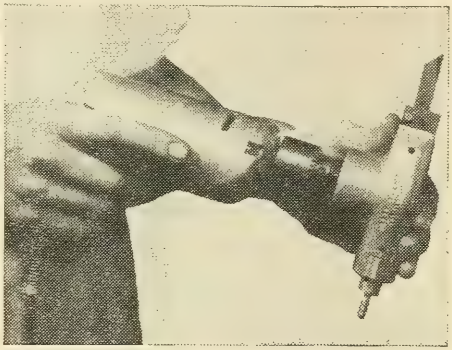
★ ★ ★

An innovation in stapling machines is a new speed product powered by air. It operates on 70 pounds air pressure and has an



extra-long magazine which holds 105 narrow crown staples of any length from ¼" to ¾". For information write to Bostitch, 1022 Mechanic St., Westerly, R. I.

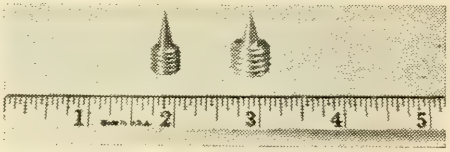
The HEFTY HOLER is an attachment for power drills which is said to perform in many ways, such as cutting metals, plastics, composition material or sheet metal up to



20 gauge with only a ¼ inch starting hole. Its manufacturer is Little Beaver Industries, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio.

★ ★ ★

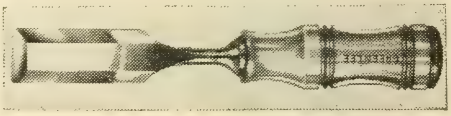
A quick, easy solution to the sometimes difficult task of locating bolt-hole centers, where wood members are to be bored for anchor bolts, can be found with the use of BOLT-POINTERS. They are installed by using the outer half of an anchor bolt or by



being screwed into a nut-pocket. After the wood member is in position, a light tap impresses bolt-hole centers exactly in place, and the wood member is ready for boring. Are available in ⅜ or ½ inch bolt sizes from E. Z. Way, 1200 Kellogg Rd., Brighton, Mich.

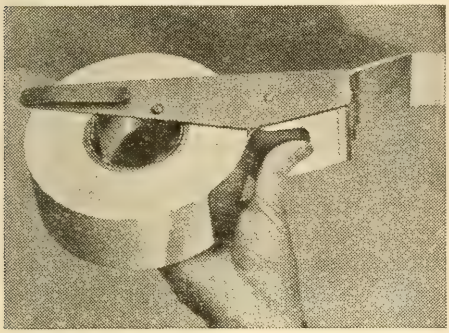
★ ★ ★

A new plastic-handled tang butt chisel is said to stand up under severe hammering due to its protective metal cap on the



handle. Marketed by Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.

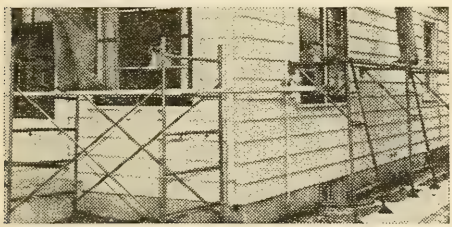
The "SPEEDY SPARKER" dispenses any standard wall-board tape up to 2⅛ inches wide and up to 250 feet long. Is said to unroll, cut off and place tape over the seam



in one easy motion by the operator. It weighs only a few ounces, hangs from the applicator's belt and can be refilled in a few seconds. Comes assembled and loaded with 250-ft. reel of split-perforated tape. A product of Goldblatt Tool Co., Dept. Y14, 1960 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

★ ★ ★

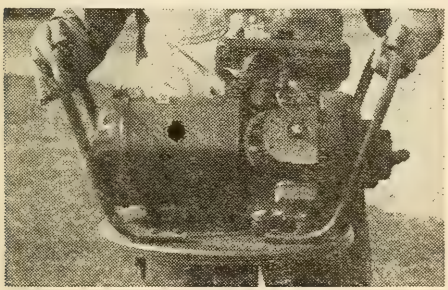
A new, low-cost scaffold is now on the market, said to be suitable for indoor or



outdoor work. Can be used for work up to heights of 18-20 feet. A product of Safeway Steel Products, Inc., 6234 West State St., Milwaukee 13, Wisc.

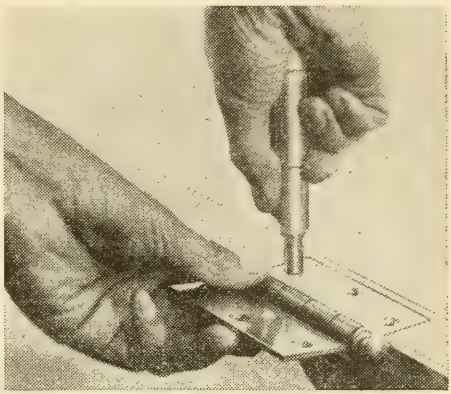
★ ★ ★

Power in a small package is provided by a new, lightweight generator. It can be



carried by one man and is said to have an output of 1500 watts. Fine for temporary or emergency power. Made by Master Vibrator Co., 262 Stanley Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

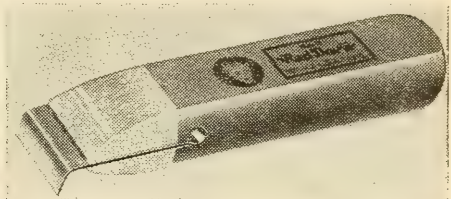
A new aid for woodworkers is the CENTERTITE, designed to quickly center screws to hardware. Provides a centered starting hole for screws and is said to seat heads



accurately and uniformly. Made by Robert H. Clark Co., 9330 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.

★ ★ ★

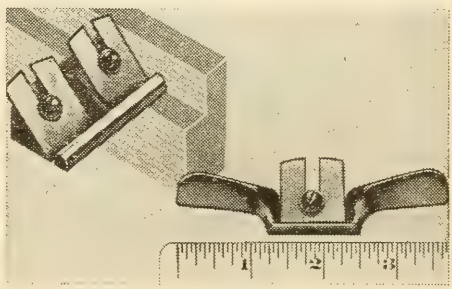
A paint scraper is now available which is designed for sash work and tight quarters. It measures one inch wide and comes with



replaceable, single-edged blades. A product of Red Devil Tools, Irvington 11, N. J.

★ ★ ★

Miniature spoke shaves in a series consisting of flat bottom, round bottom and spoon bottom spoke shaves, and flat and round bottom rabbet shaves are now available to woodworkers. Spoke shaves are 3¾" long with 15/16" adjustable blade. Rabbet



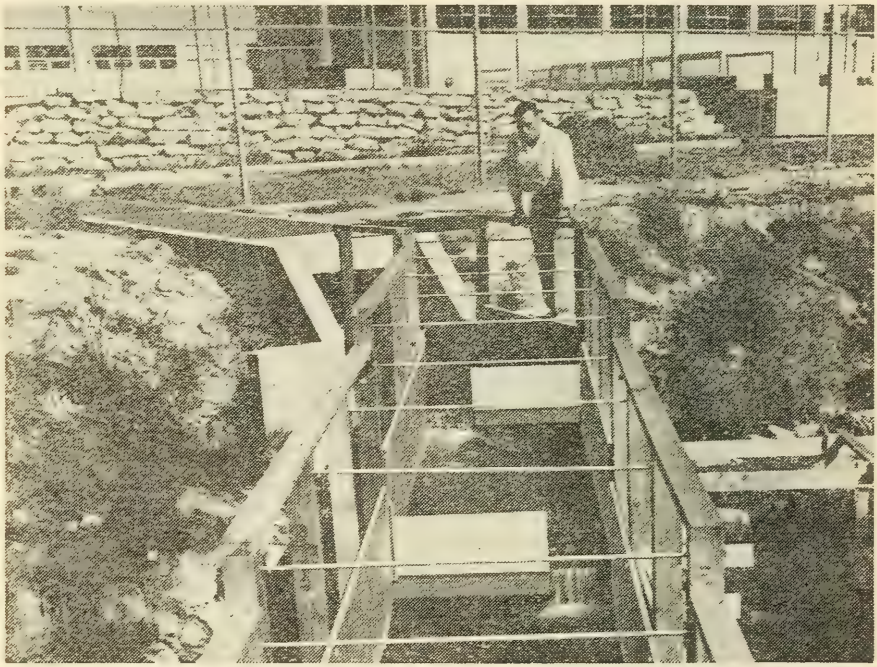
shaves are 2¼" long with 15/16" blade open at both ends. Developed by Aldon Products, Box 74, Dept. 320, Detroit 24, Mich.

"Fir" Fish Only

For many years we have sung the praises and virtues of wood products and their many superior qualities and now science, and fish, give some very sound backing to our claims.

For many years scientists have attempted to encourage silver salmon to return to artificial breeding grounds to spawn, but their efforts were always fruitless until 1951. The University of Washington, in Seattle, recently reported that silver salmon, an especially perverse variety of fish, had returned to spawn in the artificial pool where they were hatched.

Th school's experiments with the salmon began in 1950 when the fish were hatched at the fisheries department there and released in artificial breeding grounds. One year later the fish returned to spawn in the same pools, the first time in history that such salmon had returned to man-made pools, according to West Coast icthyologists.



Dr. Lauren R. Donaldson, head of the department of fisheries at the University of Washington, examines the school's fir plywood fish ladder and finds that its appeal to the silver salmon hasn't diminished even after five years of constant dunking.

The ponds at the University of Washington are linked to outside waters by means of a 42-foot fish ladder made of exterior type fir plywood. Although this plywood "river" has been subject to constant immersion, the individual panels show no signs of deterioration.

The history-making experiment is under the direction of Dr. Lauren R. Donaldson, professor of fisheries at the university. He hopes to discover fish habits which will help in the maintenance of this important Northwest resource.

Although we haven't any official word from Dr. Donaldson yet, we expect he'll discover the reason the salmon came back to the school's pools was because they wanted to see that lovely fir plywood fish ladder just once more.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months April, May and June, 1955, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CONVENTION CALL

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada 70th Annual Convention

To all Affiliated Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and
Federations of Labor:

Greetings:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, you are hereby notified that the 70th Annual Convention will be held in the City of Windsor, Ontario, commencing at 10 a. m., Monday, May 30th, 1955, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention is completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CARL AHLSTRAND, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
A. A. ALFORD, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
ALFRED ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ALMAR ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
EDWIN ANDERSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MANFRED AXELSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES L. BARRY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
AL BEACH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
OTTO C. BERTELSEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
AVELINO BIGNARDI, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ISRAEL BINDER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CALVIN F. BOATMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FELIX BRACEY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JULIUS BRAUTIGAN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH BURGHART, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
J. J. CAIN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
H. A. CALDWELL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BERT CARPENTER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
ALBERT CASSIDY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
G. E. CHALSTROM, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ISHMAEL CLARKE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. C. COLE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. P. CURRAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FRANK DELAMARE, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
CYRIL DEVEAU, L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
ROY DILLINGHAM, L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio
O. O. DONLEY, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
WILLIAM DUCLOS, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
OTTO H. EBERT, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
M. E. EGAN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES FIEBELKORN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THEODORE FLEBOTTE, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
WALTER E. FORBES, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
P. A. FRENZEL, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
SAM GORENSTEIN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES S. GRAY, L. U. 1052, Los Angeles, Cal.
FLOYD A. GRAY, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
G. Z. HARDWICK, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
FRED HARRIS, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
H. L. HARRIS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
AXEL HILL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLA B. HOPPER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
R. S. INMAN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ERIK JOHNSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM KAHLER, L. U. 940, Sandusky, Ohio
C. G. KAMPPINEN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
RAYMOND KILE, L. U. 1600, Cannonsville, N. Y.
CONRAD KOKLER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOHN LANZAVECCHIA, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HARVEY LAYCOCK, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
MORTON A. LEAVITT, L. U. 1247, Laconia, N. H.
JOSEPH R. LEWIS, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
EDWARD LISBY, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Mass.
WILLIAM MacAULAY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
L. C. MAGARRELL, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM MAIWEL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HOUSTON J. MALONE, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
L. W. MANTHEY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. E. MARRIOTT, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
NICK MATTERA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
DONALD McDONALD, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
C. McCARROLL, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
J. F. McGOORTY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
LORENZO MEDINA, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. M.
W. E. MELARTIN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
E. G. MEYERS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
FRANCIS MONTMINY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
O. M. MOORE, L. U. 44, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.
D. C. MORTENSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
A. W. MUIR, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY P. MUSSER, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
AXEL NELSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOHN G. NELSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
E. M. NOWLIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM O'FALLON, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
A. L. O'KELLY, SR., L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
MARTIN O'MEARA, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
RAY O'NEAL, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
JOHN O'NEIL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
DENIS O'NEILL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CLARENCE OTTOWAY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
G. W. PATTERSON, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
CHARLES PEEL, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
P. C. PETERSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
S. G. POPE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
V. A. PORTER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. REYNOLDS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
HARRY RICE, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
GEORGE RIEFFER, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
MELVIN ROCKSTAD, L. U. 2162, Kodiak, Alaska
MAX ROSENTHAL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SAM ROUNDTREE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
LOUIS E. SCHLOTTER, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
RALPH W. SELBY, L. U. 2260, Red Bank, N. J.
HARRY SIKKENGA, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
V. A. STEWART, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM STRATTON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
E. R. STROUD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
L. T. SULLIVAN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN SUSOEFF, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL UNION 349 OBSERVES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Some 750 persons, members and friends of Local Union 349 of Orange, New Jersey, assembled at Essex House, in Orange, in January, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the group.

All of the pension members, 62 in number, and their wives, were invited to the affair as honor guests. Other guests included many friends from other labor organizations and groups with which Local 349 is affiliated. Mayor Leo Carlin, of Newark, a member of



Friends and guests of Local Union 349 assembled at Essex House during the observance of the Local's 60th Anniversary.

the Teamsters International Union, was also a guest, as were several U. S. Congressmen from the State of New Jersey.

Several groups entertained the throng throughout the evening and music was provided for dancing until the early hours of the morning. All in all, the affair was very enjoyable, according to reports, and a satisfactory tribute to 60 years of service to the cause of organized labor.

PENNSYLVANIA BROTHERS PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Through the combined efforts of the membership of Local Union 1044, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, and the Goodwill Club, of that city, more than 350 persons spent a happier Christmas. Each year the Loyal Order of the Moose, of Charleroi, sponsors a project now known as "Operation Santa Claus." Gifts of food, clothing and toys are distributed to the needy of the area each year during the Christmas season.

This year, under direction of the Moose Lodge chairman of civic affairs, the members of Local 1044 helped play the part of Santa by gathering contributions and distributing them. Besides numerous toys that were repaired and painted by members of other unions of the city. Local 1044 distributed 500 pounds of potatoes, 100 dozen eggs, 250 quarts of milk, 150 loaves of bread and 72 pounds of coffee. An additional 500 cans of food were contributed by the Goodwill Club. One family was supplied with furniture which had been repaired by members of the Local.

More than 100 families were visited by the Carpenters of Charleroi and the true spirit of Christmas pervaded the area.

CONNECTICUT MEMBER ON BOARD OF EDUCATION

Stamford, Connecticut, a city of some 83,000, recently added two members of organized labor to its Board of Education in a recent election. The president of the Board is Henry F. Nolan, a working member of the International Typographical Union.

Frank Barry, the new secretary of the group, has served as Business Representative of Local Union 210, of Stamford, and is now acting as a Special Representative of the United Brotherhood.

It is encouraging to men of labor to note that in increasing numbers, members of organized labor are being accepted as an integral part of their community's life.

That public responsibility is the very core of unionism is obvious to members of organized labor groups, but not quite so obvious to the general public. Clever propagandists have long pictured labor men as radicals and rowdies, but their lies have bounced back at them, due to the constant fight of men of organized labor for the betterment of working conditions and the upward progress of the American standard of living.

The wise and practical counsel of these men, familiar with the everyday problems of the working man, will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the educational system of the City of Stamford.

OLD-TIMERS PRESENTED PINS BY LOCAL 741

Veteran members of Local 741, of Beardstown, Illinois, were guests of honor at a recent celebration of the group's 53rd anniversary. The relatively small Local, with a membership of approximately 75, can boast of eight brothers who have served for more than 25 years in their group. All but one were originally initiated into Local 741.



Six of the oldest members of Local 741 receive 25 year pins at the Local's 53rd Anniversary celebration. Earl Welch, General Representative, center, made the presentation. Others are, left to right, Brothers Harry Kramer, Alfred Reller, Roy Krems, Welch, Henry Schumacher, H. D. Smith and George Fink.

Presentation of membership pins was made to the six old-timers who were able to be present by General Representative Earl Welch. Among those who received pins are Harry Kramer, 36 years membership; George Fink, 43 years; H. D. Smith, 35 years; Henry Schumacher, 45 years; Roy Krems, 39 years; and Alfred Reller, 44 years. Fred Swartzell, 48 years membership, and O. C. Newell, 47 years, were unable to be present at the banquet.

Following the ceremony the audience was shown the film about the Home for Aged Carpenters, at Lakeland, Florida.

ILLINOIS LOCAL OBSERVES 65TH YEAR

Slightly less than eight years after Chicago saw the founding of the Brotherhood, another, smaller Illinois city gave birth to Local Union 433, at Belleville. It began with 12 members and has grown until today its rolls contain the names of more than 330 Brothers. This record is amazing in light of the fact that Belleville is located in the heart of a predominantly agricultural district.

Not only has Local 433 flourished, but it has maintained the loyalty of its membership, as evidenced by its four 50-year men and 74 others who have 25 or more years of continuous membership to their credit. Three of the 50-year men were originally initiated into the Local.

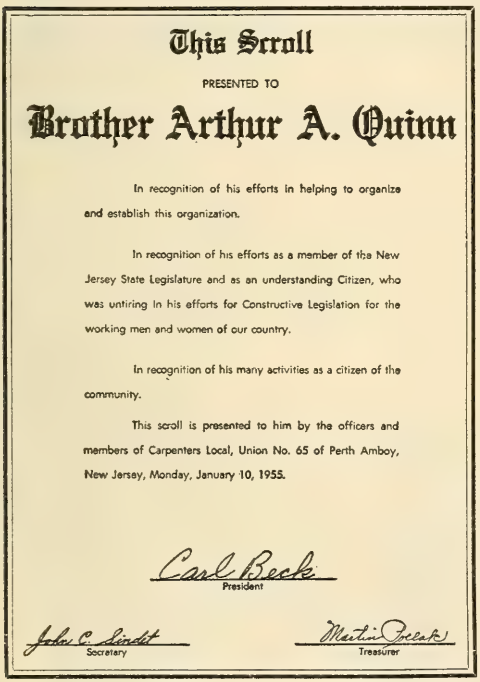
Last fall a banquet was held at Turner Hall, in Belleville, in observance of the Local's 65th anniversary. Although they were unable to be present, Emil Faessler, 52 years membership; Henry Meirink, 50 years; William Schaefer, 50 years, and Julius Yung, 52 years, were considered honor guests, as were the 25-year men.

During its 65 years, Local 433 has established an Apprenticeship School and instituted a training program to insure its membership would be well qualified craftsmen. The spirit of progress of the Local is aptly characterized by the thoughts expressed in its 65th anniversary banquet program:

"It is now, and in the future, as has been in the past, the earnest desire of Local 433 to strive for, and work together with other crafts in organized labor, to better the conditions of the worker, thereby making this community and the nation a better place in which to live."

ARTHUR QUINN HONORED

One of the grand old men of the United Brotherhood was recently honored by Local Union 65, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Arthur Quinn, who served as First and Second General Vice-President in the days preceding World War I, was presented with a scroll reading as follows:



This Scroll

PRESENTED TO

Brother Arthur A. Quinn

In recognition of his efforts in helping to organize and establish this organization.

In recognition of his efforts as a member of the New Jersey State Legislature and as an understanding Citizen, who was untiring in his efforts for Constructive Legislation for the working men and women of our country.

In recognition of his many activities as a citizen of the community.

This scroll is presented to him by the officers and members of Carpenters Local, Union No. 65 of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Monday, January 10, 1955.

Carl Beck
President

John C. Sindet
Secretary

Martin Pollak
Treasurer

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"In recognition of his many activities as a citizen of the community.

"This scroll is presented to him by the officers and members of Carpenters Local Union No. 65 of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Monday, January 10, 1955."

It is signed by Carl Beck, president; John C. Sindet, secretary, and Martin Pollak, treasurer of the Local.

Brother Quinn was initiated into Local Union 65 on September 10, 1900, and is still a member in good standing. In May, this year, he will observe his 89th birthday.

ELMIRA, N. Y., MEMBER RECEIVES 50-YEAR PIN

Lehman Gray, Sr., of Local Union 532, Elmira, New York, was recently the recipient of a 50-year pin. Presentation of the pin was made at Brother Gray's hospital bedside, as he is ill at the present time. Harry Fiske, financial secretary; Charles Greening, president, and C. A. Wambold, business representative of Local 532, made the presentation.

When Brother Gray joined the Local, at the age of 19, in July, 1904, its membership was 12 members. Today there are nearly 400 Brothers on the rolls of the Elmira Local.

March 28th, of this year, marked the 55th anniversary of Local 532's founding, and its persistent progress for more than half a century, has been due mainly to Brothers like Lehman Gray. His fierce determination to insist upon his rights as a free man and to support the ideals in which he believes, is typical of the many veteran members who made a valiant stand for many years against those who would hold them down.

Complete loyalty has been the creed of the old-timers. In the years required to build up a half-century of membership, many, many spent long dreary hours working for their

union. Others checked the job-sites in search of new members and many labored long hours in the Local office, keeping the records straight. It is to these men, of which Lehman Gray is typical, that the United Brotherhood owes its success and very existence.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL HONORS EIGHT OLD-TIMERS

On July 12, 1954, Local Union 2203, of Anaheim, California, honored eight of its members by presenting them with pins emblematic of their long years of service to the cause of labor.

One brother, C. R. Nelson, whose membership dates back to 1904, received a fifty-year pin, while the remaining seven were presented with twenty-five-year emblems. Those who have twenty-five or more years membership include E. W. Bateson, 47 years; Arthur Holm, 35 years; C. E. Henderson, 38 years; A. W. Robert, 35 years; W. W. Kind, 25 years; A. H. Aupperle, 47 years, and Gust Johnson, 41 years.



Veteran members of Local 2203 pose at honor ceremony. From left to right, front row: Brother Bateson, Holm, Henderson and Robert.

Back row, left to right: Kind, Aupperle and Nelson. Gust Johnson was not present when the photo was made.

All but two of the honored Brothers are still actively engaged as carpenters.

SOUTH DAKOTA LOCAL PLANS AUXILIARY

Although we seriously doubt that it was intended as bait to attract guests, the chicken dinner provided by Local Union 2271, of Yanktown, South Dakota, helped bring in almost 400 guests to a meeting recently held there. The purpose of the affair was the planning of the formation of a ladies auxiliary for the group.

Many members and their female relatives attended the affair and heard General Representative Mark Bagby and Mrs. McCreery, district representative of South Dakota's



Members and their wives, of Local 2271, enjoy a chicken dinner prior to a discussion concerning the formation of a ladies auxiliary in Yankton, South Dakota.

ladies auxiliaries, explain the details of chartering such a group. The talks were well received by many of the members of Local 2271, who realize the many advantages afforded by auxiliary groups.

Officers and representatives of other locals and auxiliaries of the nearby area attended the affair and offered every assistance in the formation of the new group.

The latest word from Gordon Harrington, business representative of Local 2271, advises that in the very near future plans will be made for the formation of the auxiliary.



BREWSTER, WASHINGTON, LADIES ELECT NEW OFFICERS

To the Editor:

Fraternal greetings to all sister groups from Ladies Auxiliary 682, of Brewster, Washington.

Our Auxiliary recently celebrated its first anniversary and is looking forward to a successful and progressive second year.



Newly elected officers of Auxiliary 682 pose with some of the outgoing officers. From left to right, front row, Julia Van Loan, Martha Burge and Helen King, outgoing president.

Second row, left to right: Billie Jo Schweighardt, outgoing warden; Vi Meligan, Cordelia Page and Elinor Hutchison.

Officers for the coming year include Martha Burge, president; Julia Van Loan, vice-president; Neva Webber, recording secretary; Elinor Hutchison, treasurer; Vi Meligan, warden; and Cordelia Page, conductress.

During the past year we have sponsored a benefit dance, a social dance, an old-fashioned box social and a bake sale. We have completed plans and are now in the midst of a membership drive.

We would be very happy to exchange letters with sister auxiliaries and would welcome suggestions on how we might make our group bigger and better.

Best wishes for the coming year to all auxiliaries and their families.

Fraternally, Neva M. Webber Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA LADIES MARK 25TH YEAR

To the Editor:

Best wishes to all auxiliaries and members of the United Brotherhood for the coming year from Ladies Auxiliary 240, of Sacramento, California.

This year we will observe the 25th anniversary of the chartering of our Auxiliary and we intend to present pins to five charter members.

Our activities are varied, including working with Local Union 586, on their annual Christmas party for the children, sending gifts and cards to shut ins and helping our needy families throughout the year.

We made several complete outfits for a large doll and sold chances on it recently, profiting over $120. We also sell mystery packages and have secret pals and have enjoyed contributing to several Parcel Post sales.

Sisters visiting our beautiful city are very welcome to visit. Meetings are held on the third Friday of each month at the Labor Center.

Fraternally, Etta M. Yoho, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 319

Window Sash.—The word "sash" in this lesson will be used in the singular, collective and plural senses. That is the way it is used on the job, so far as this writer has observed. The word "sashes" is seldom, if ever, used by carpenters in their job vocabulary. But this does not imply any objection to the use of the word "sashes," if there are any who want to use it.

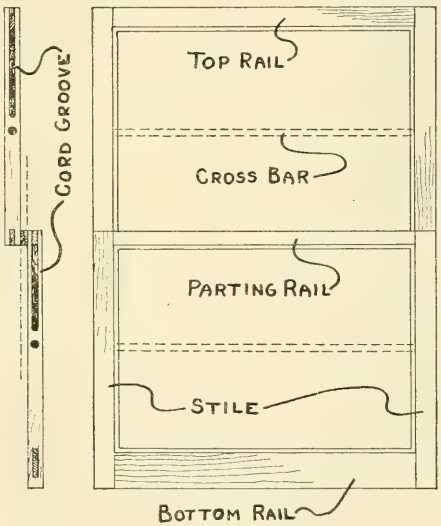


Fig. 1

From Outside to Inside Finishing.—The line of demarcation between inside and outside finishing is crossed in the fitting of sash, and in the hanging of outside doors. These two items belong partly to outside and partly to inside finishing. The sash, however, are more closely related to outside finishing, and therefore are used in making the transition from outside finishing to inside finishing.

Double-Hung Sash.—Fig. 1 shows to the left, an edge view of a pair of double-hung sash in a position similar to what they would hold in place. To the right is shown an outside face view of a pair of such sash. In this view are pointed out, top rail, cross bar, parting rail, stiles, and bottom rail. Details, in a larger scale, are shown by Fig. 2. Study the two illustrations.

Fitting Double-Hung Sash.—Fig. 3 shows to the left a cross section of a double-hung window frame, with the upper sash in place. To the right is shown an outside face view of the same layout. Pointed out are, head, often called head jamb, top sash, parting bead, parting rail, subsill, and sill. The distances **A** and **B** are used in fitting the bottom sash. In Fig. 4 they are shown applied to

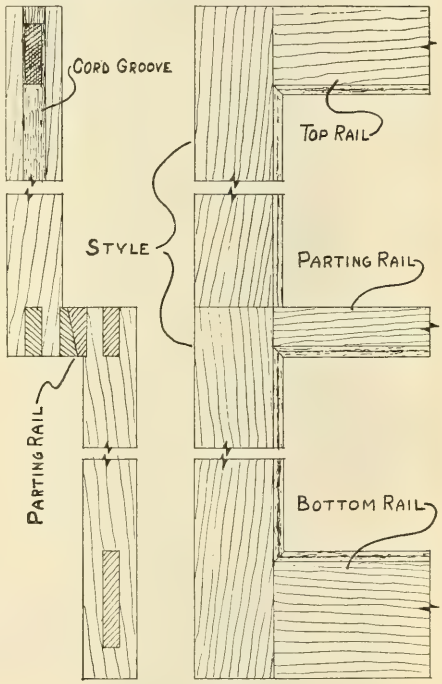


Fig. 2

the sash for marking the bottom rail for cutting. When the top sash is fitted properly, and the window frame is set right, the distances **A** and **B** in both Figs. 3 and 4 will be the same. All that is necessary is to transfer these distances to the bottom sash and cut it as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4. The distance **C**, in both figures, is the same as **A** and **B**.

Play.—Fig. 5 shows two details of a window jamb with enough of the parts pointed out to give the student an idea of the layout. The upper drawing shows a section of one

stile of the upper sash, giving at X the play that should be allowed when the sash is fitted. In ordinary sash this play should be

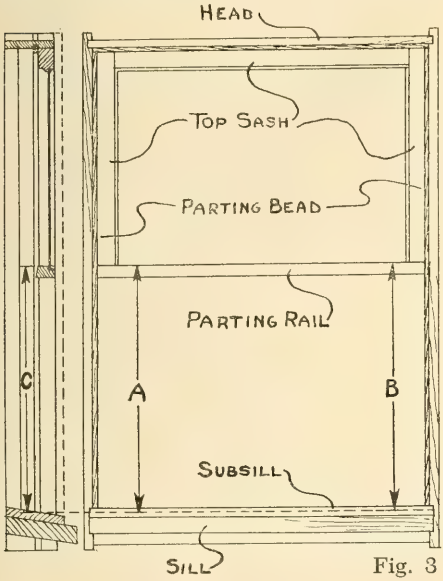


Fig. 3

about 1/16 of an inch. In rather large sash, it often becomes necessary to provide for a little more play. The bottom drawing shows the same layout, with the bottom sash fitted—the parting rail of the bottom sash is shown shaded. The X again indicates the play. Both details give a top view.

Fig. 6, in a larger scale, shows by the upper drawing part of the view that is

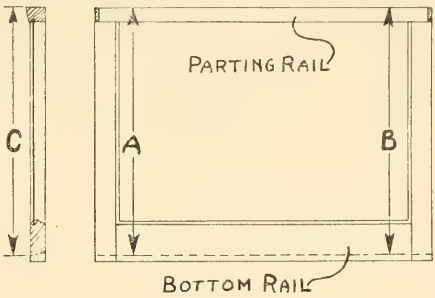


Fig. 4

shown by the upper drawing of Fig. 5. The bottom drawing shows a cross section of the parting rail of the upper sash. Fig. 7, also in a larger scale, shows by the upper

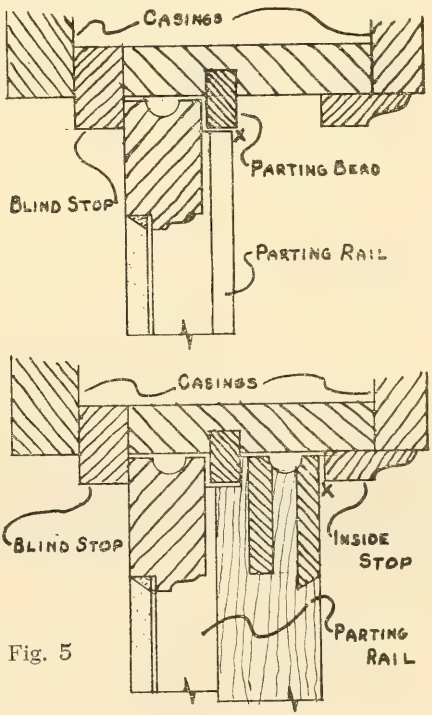


Fig. 5

drawing part of what is shown by the bottom drawing of Fig. 5. The bottom drawing shows a cross section of the parting rail after the bottom sash is in place. In all of these drawings the play is indicated by X. The amount of play must be determined by

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the workman, using 1/16 of an inch as a basis.

Scribing Bottom Sash.—Another way of marking the bottom sash for cutting is illustrated by Figs. 8 and 9. Here the upper sash

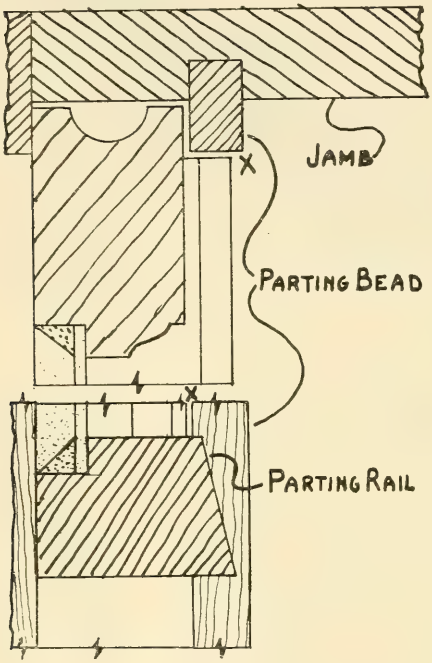


Fig. 6

is fitted first, by dressing the edges just enough to obtain a good fit, and provide for the proper amount of play. The bottom sash is also dressed enough to allow for the right amount of play. This done, it is set in place, somewhat as shown in part by Fig. 8. Care must be taken that the parting rails of the two sash will be parallel with each other. Then set the scribers or compasses, as shown at A. With the compasses set, scribe the outside of the bottom sash as shown at B. With the bevel square mark the edge for the bevel and cut to the lines. Fig. 9, in a

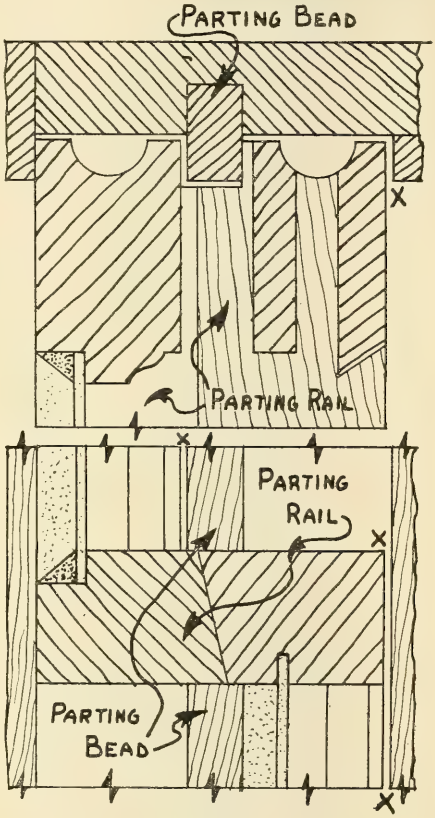
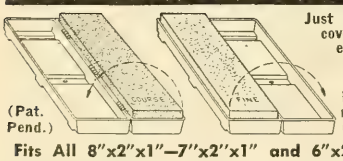


Fig. 7

little smaller scale shows how the parting rails should fit each other, and also how the bottom rail should fit the sill—part of the stool is also shown and the window stop.

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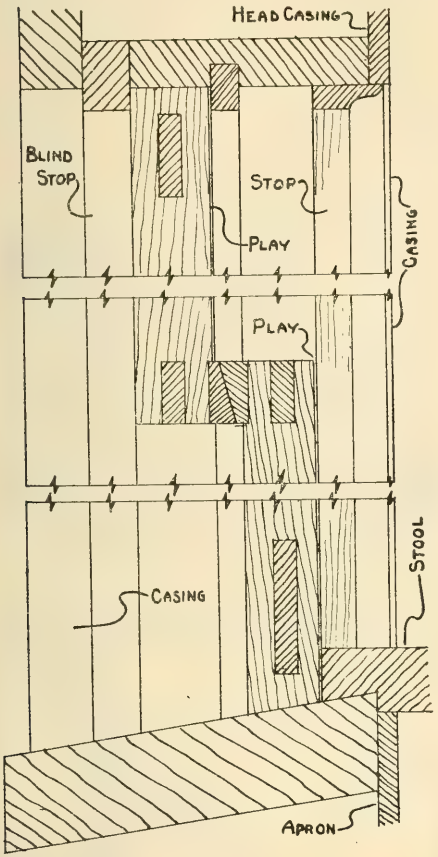


Fig. 8

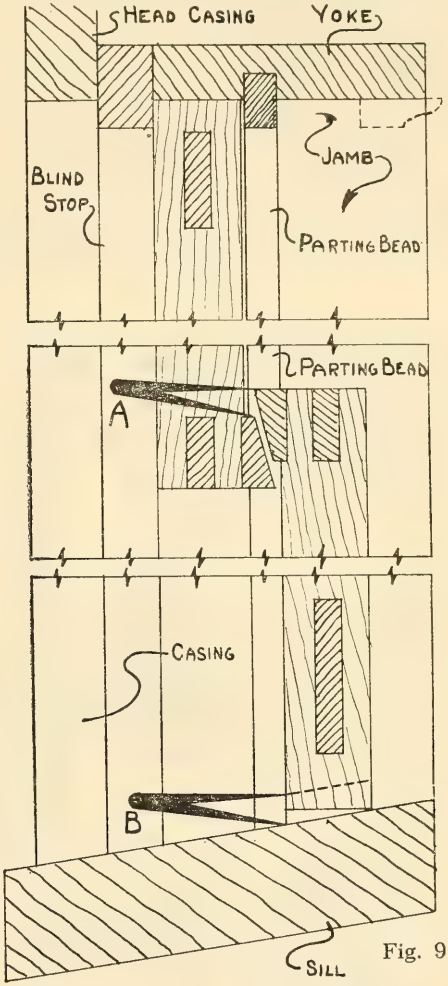


Fig. 9

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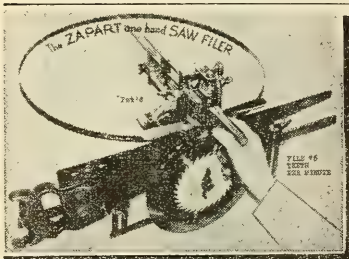
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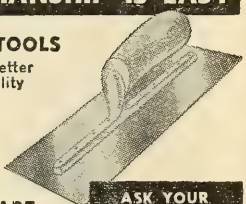
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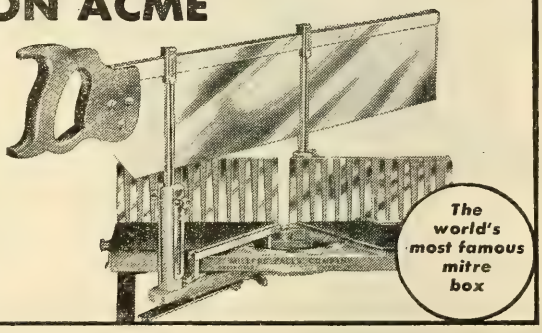
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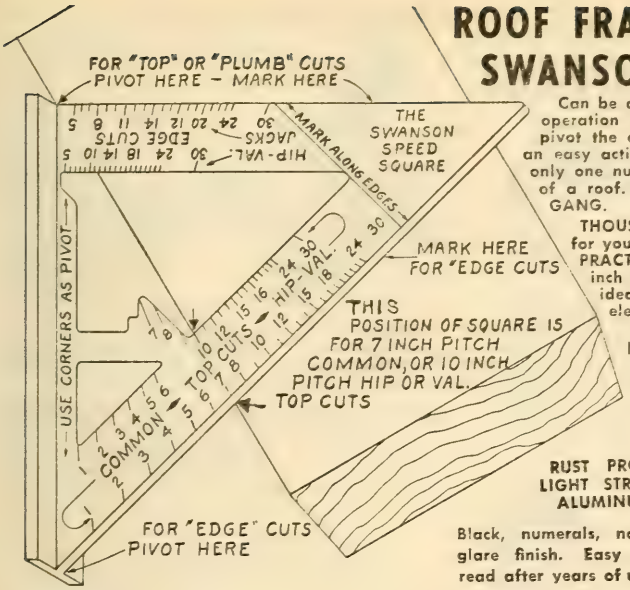


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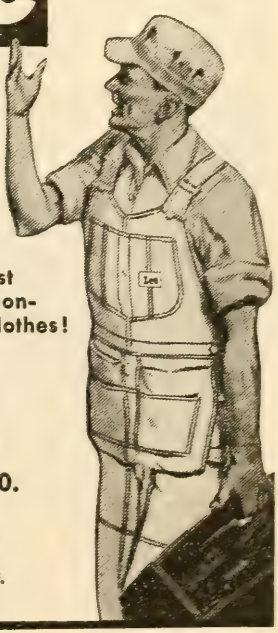
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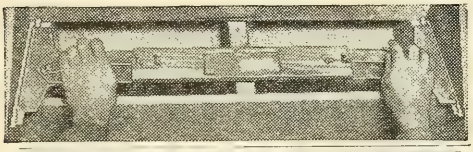
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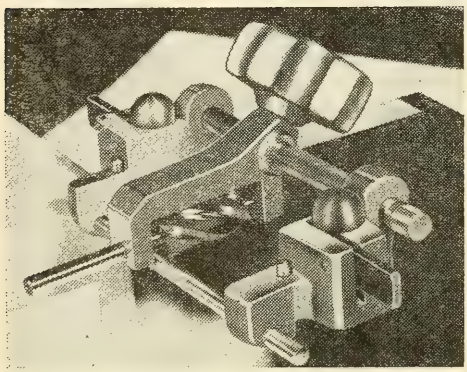
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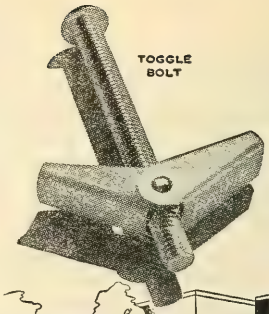
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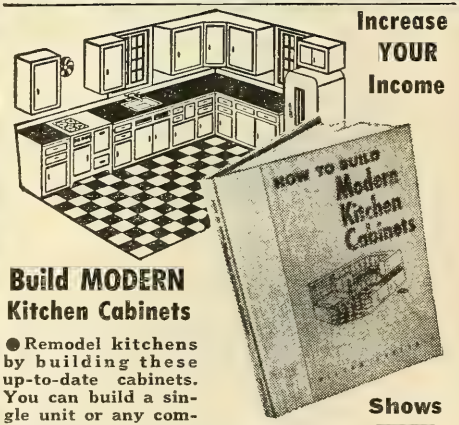
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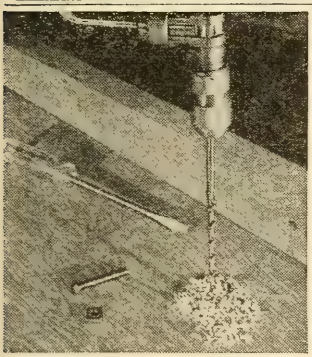
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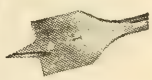
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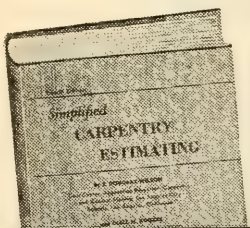
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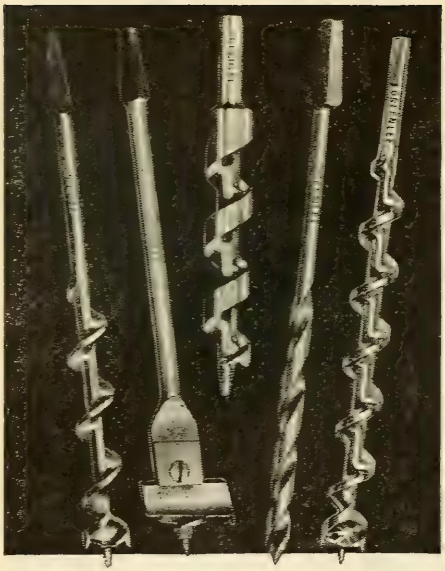
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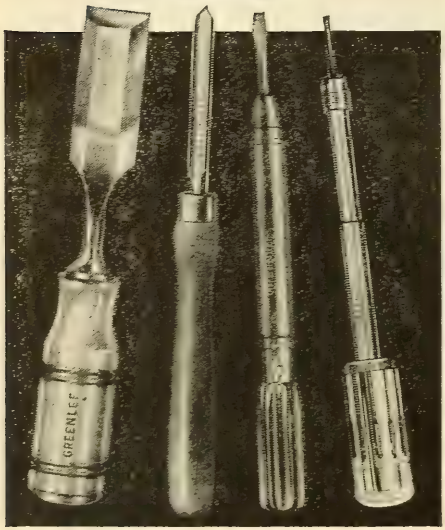
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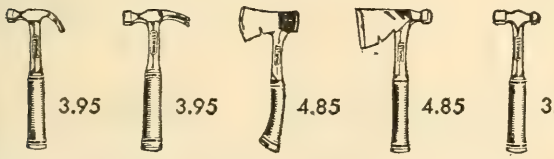
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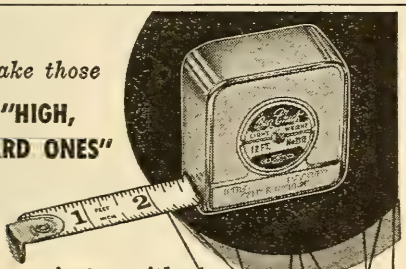
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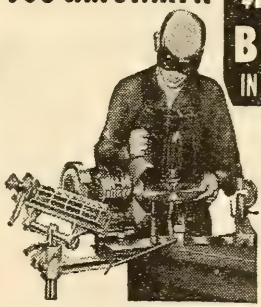
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If measuring is a part of your job or hobby, make it a pleasure with Carlson's new, longer BIG CHIEF. It gives you the extra length and rigidity you need to make those high, inside measurements without strain or fuss . . . makes measuring a one-man proposition. Why put off owning the one rule that gives you all the features you need in a steel tape rule?

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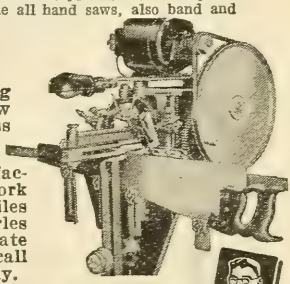
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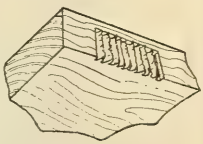
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You can make clean, even mortises of uniform depth and with smooth square corners.

SIMPLE TO USE

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3. Plane remainder of wood by using plane in both directions.



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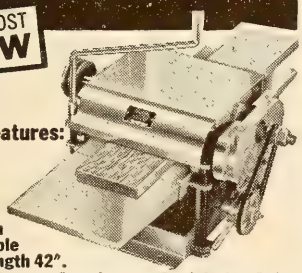
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WITH LOW COST BELSAW



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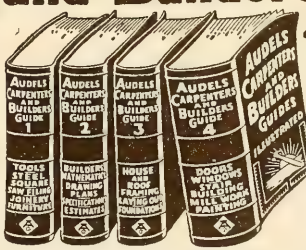
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. . . *at garage construction cost*

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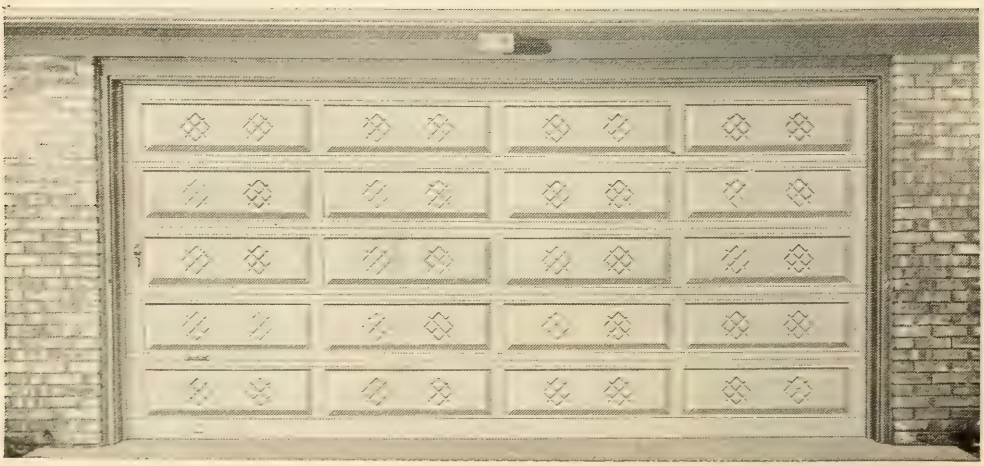
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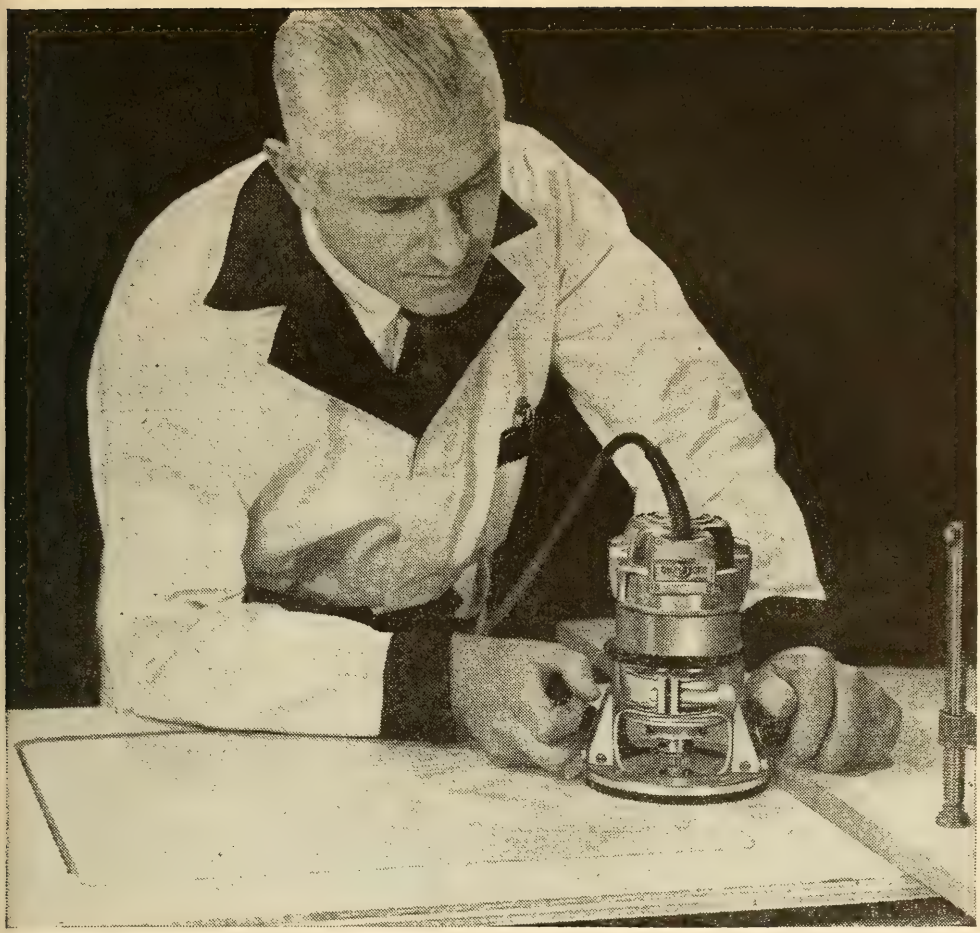
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No need to see the nameplate

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Quality Electric Tools

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Saws • Belt Sanders • Finishing Sanders • Drills • Routers • Planes

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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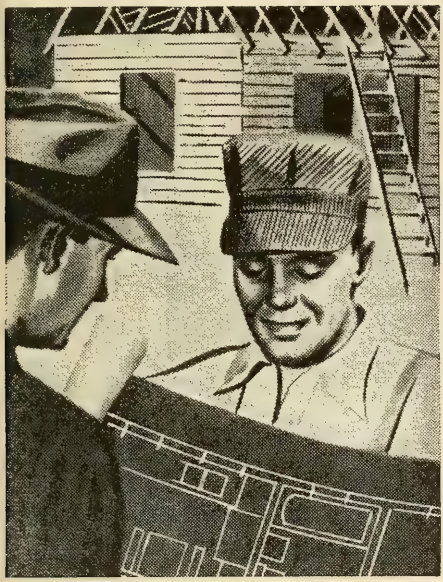
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Address

Occupation

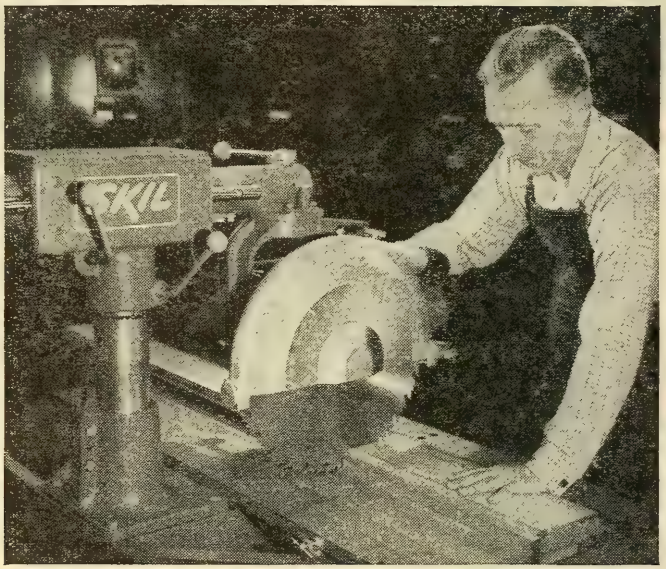
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CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Most efficient production saw ever developed!

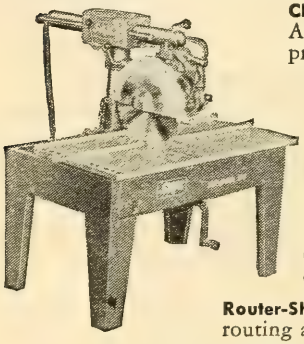
SKIL RADIAL SAW



. . . with exclusive "Retracto-Glide" Arm that eliminates overarm interference!

SKIL's production-proved features give more material handling speed than any other saw on the market.

SKIL radials offer capacities to meet every woodcutting need . . . and speed production. *Examine these advantages . . .*



Clear Work Table—A touch pushes the Retracto-Glide Arm back leaving work surface clear, speeds set-up, improves safety.

Greater Strength and Accuracy—Exclusive wide spacing of 8 grease-sealed ball bearings in supporting head give maximum support. Bearings have hardened steel tires ground on their own center; traveling on hard chrome rails.

Easy Cut Changeover—Any angle cut can be set up in one quick step with head either in front or back of fence.

Convenient Controls—placed for easy adjustment from operating position.

Router-Shaper Attachment—gives 3 times the speed for routing and shaping work.

Extra length rails—optional—give greater cut off capacity where needed.

Ask your SKIL Distributor for a demonstration of the flexible SKIL Radial Saw. Every woodworking man should know about this wonderful new tool.

For free literature and the name of your nearest distributor write—

SKIL PORTABLE TOOLS

Made Only by SKIL Corporation, Chicago 30, Illinois
formerly SKILSAW, Inc.
In Canada: SKILTOOLS, Ltd., Toronto 9, Ontario
Factory Branches in ALL Leading Cities

General Officers Installed

Murat Temple, Indianapolis, Indiana

★ ★ ★

IN THE presence of some 1,000 fellow-members, well-wishers and special guests from virtually every State in the Union and every Province in Canada, the 12 men who will guide the destinies of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the next four years were installed in office on Saturday afternoon, April 30th. Because of the large number of friends and supporters who signified a desire to attend the installation ceremonies, it was necessary, for the first time in many, many years, to hold the ceremonies outside the General Office. April 30th was the first date in April on which suitable accommodations were available.

So it was in Murat Temple, Indianapolis, at 4 p. m. on Saturday afternoon, April 30th, that General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and his 11 fellow officers raised their right hands and quietly vowed to fulfill the obligations of their respective offices with faithfulness, honor and integrity.

It was a solemn and inspiring moment when Richard J. Gray, veteran president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, asked the duly elected General Officers to stand and repeat after him the oath of office.

In the auditorium there were apprentices and members whose memberships date back only a few years. To them it was a moment of dedication and high resolve.

But there were also men in the auditorium who worked closely with the General Officers over the years—men who could remember when General President Hutcheson was an apprentice, men who walked the picket line with Vice-President Stevenson in Chicago or helped Vice-President Blaier or Secretary Fischer or Treasurer Chapman organize firms in Philadelphia or Cincinnati or Seattle in the old days.

To the old-timers it was a moment fraught with nostalgia and pride. Through their minds flashed memories of many old struggles and old battles—old victories and old defeats —the warp and woof from which the fabric of consistent Brotherhood progress was woven over the past three-quarters of a century. They remembered old stalwarts who long since have passed away, but whose contributions will never be forgotten. They recalled hard days and bitter times. But to the newest apprentice and oldest old-timer alike it was a source of comfort to realize that the destinies of our Brotherhood rest in capable hands for the next four years.

Over its 74-year history, our Brotherhood has grown steadily in prestige and renown. Many things contributed to this constant progress, but if any one factor needed to be singled out as dominant, that one factor undoubtedly would be the quality of leadership our Brotherhood has enjoyed year in and year out.

In the beginning there were such stalwarts as Peter J. McGuire, Thomas



M. A. Hutcheson

GENERAL PRESIDENT

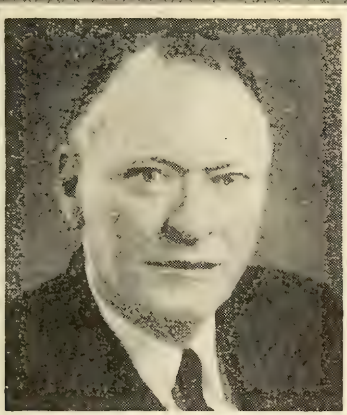
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



John R. Stevenson
1ST GENERAL VICE-PRES.



O. Wm. Blaier
2ND GENERAL VICE-PRES.



Albert E. Fischer
GENERAL SECRETARY



Frank Chapman
GENERAL TREASURER

General Executive Board Members



Chas. Johnson, Jr.
1ST DISTRICT



Raleigh Rajoppi
2ND DISTRICT

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



Harry Schwarzer
3RD DISTRICT



Henry W. Chandler
4TH DISTRICT



R. E. Roberts
5TH DISTRICT



J. F. Cambiano
6TH DISTRICT



Andrew V. Cooper
7TH DISTRICT

Doran and Gabe Edmonston. Against staggering odds they organized a national union of carpenters.

Neither unsympathetic courts, an unfriendly public, nor hostile employers (who were not above employing company spies and company police) could stop their determination to build a real carpenters union capable of wiping out the many abuses which existed at the time. Discouragements and disappointments they took in stride. Vilification and personal abuse they shrugged off and ignored. Perpetual financial distress they learned to live with. In the end, they laid down the foundations for a solid organization. What we enjoy today rests on the foundations they laid down nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

In their wake followed such giants as John Allen and Joseph Billingsley and William J. Shields. Then there were men like D. P. Rowland and H. W. Kliver and Henry Trenor and Charles Owen, all earnest and dedicated men. Through good times and bad they fought the good fight, building and expanding our Brotherhood at every opportunity.

Harry Lloyd, John Williams, Bill Huber and James Kirby are other immortals who made significant contributions to our Brotherhood. Under their aegis our Brotherhood held its own against assaults from many sides. They allowed neither anarchists from within nor enemies from without to tear down the solid organization they inherited from their predecessors.

Then, in our own time, such towers of strength as William L. Hutcheson and Frank Duffy guided our Brotherhood through deep waters and treacherous shoals. From an organization of scarcely 200,000 members they built our Brotherhood into the mighty force for good it is today.

Under the leadership of General President William L. Hutcheson, the fine Home for aged members at Lakeland, Florida, was established. So was the pension system. Under his astute direction, the threat of Communism was nullified within our union during a time when Reds were walking away with many organizations all the way from associations of college professors to debating societies.

There never was a time in America when unions did not have opposition from many sides. There never was a time when our Brotherhood was not faced with problems brought on by unfriendly courts, a hostile press or an unsympathetic government. There never was a time when a lack of steady, far-sighted leadership could not have meant disaster. But year in and year out, our Brotherhood has been fortunate enough to have the kind of leadership needed to keep our organization on a steady keel.

Over the past 74 years, the problems facing our Brotherhood have changed many times, but the problems we face today are as real and as pressing as any faced by our organization in the days of Peter J. McGuire. Stable leadership is still the main need of our union.

Communism is still a dire threat to our safety and our continued existence. Automation is raising new fears of unemployment. Right-to-work laws and Taft-Hartley laws are still hampering the effectiveness of unions. Unorganized competition is still jeopardizing wages and working conditions. As in McGuire's day, the need of our times is capable, well-proved leadership.

The hands at the helm of our Brotherhood are capable indeed. General President Hutcheson has 40 years of seasoning in our Brotherhood behind him. As Apprentice, Journeyman, Au-

ditor, Vice-President and General President, he has become thoroughly acquainted with the problems and needs of our Brotherhood from all angles and all levels.

First Vice-President Stevenson, in the half century since he started learning the trade, has gathered wide experience as Local Union Officer, Business Agent, District Council President and General Vice-President. Second Vice-President Blaier, too, has a rich and varied background in Brotherhood affairs dating back some 37 years. So have General Secretary Fischer and General Treasurer Chapman. All began working with the tools of our trade. All rose through the ranks on ability and service.

Like the General Officers, General Executive Board members learned early where carpentry tools create calluses. First District Board member Charles Johnson, Jr., has 37 years of Brotherhood membership behind him. Second District Board member Raleigh Rajoppi has spent 30 years serving our Brotherhood. Third District Board member Harry Schwarzer has 43 years of Brotherhood experience to his credit. Henry W. Chandler, Fourth District Board member, has 31 years. R. E. Roberts, Fifth District member, has 44 years. J. F. Cambiano, Sixth District Board member, is not far behind with 41 years. Andrew Cooper, Seventh District member, joined 31 years ago.

All General Officers and Board members were nominated at the Twenty-seventh General Convention held in Cincinnati last November. As incumbents, all were nominated without opposition, a tribute to the efficient way in which they have handled the affairs of our Brotherhood in years gone by. When the name of General President Hutcheson was placed in nomination, a spontaneous demonstration that could not be quieted for 45 minutes broke out. Before the business of the convention could be resumed, virtually every one of the 1,400 delegates had marched up to the platform to shake hands with the President. Similar demonstrations greeted the nominations of other officers. The enthusiasm was so high that an entire day of the convention was consumed nominating the officers. Since no opposition appeared, no referendum vote was necessary, and all officers were declared elected by acclamation.

The installation ceremonies on April 30th were a fitting climax to the enthusiastic endorsement of the General Officers which took place at the Twenty-seventh General Convention at Cincinnati. The policies they laid down and the principles they adhered to have lead our Brotherhood to a new high of prestige and stability. Their installation for another four-year term is a guarantee that the progress will continue.

In addition to the well-wishers who were on hand for the ceremonies, thousands of others sent wires and letters of congratulations. Many Local Unions and State and District Councils sent floral pieces as their way of showing their admiration and respect.

Following the installation ceremonies, a dinner was served at the Murat Temple. Still later, a reception was held at the Columbia Club at which time the newly-installed officers had an opportunity to meet and shake hands with all visitors.

The convention and installation are now history. Four uncertain years lie ahead. As General President Hutcheson pointed out in his acceptance speech at the convention, cooperation between Local Unions, Councils and the General Office has been the basis of past success. May it long continue.

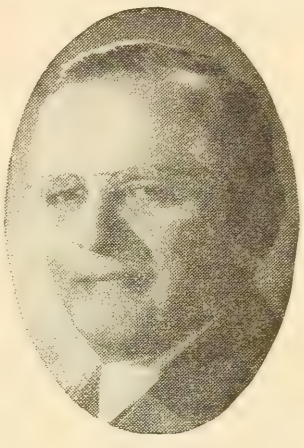
New American Standards Association code can mean—

Greater Safety For Woodworkers

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice President

★ ★ ★

AFTER several years of effort, the American Standards Association has just issued a completely revised safety code for woodworking machinery. Known as Sectional Code 01, the new code brings up to date the whole field of safety engineering for the woodworking industry. As a member of the revision committee, I believe I can honestly say the new code embodies all the best thinking of safety experts in all segments of our economy.



The American Standards Association is a voluntary association of firms, governmental agencies, and organizations interested in standardization on all levels. Through committees, the Association endeavors to establish standardized measurements, codes, terminology, etc., for various industries. For example, the Association has spent years trying to standardize screw threads. Standards for waterproofing, switchgear assemblies, home freezer testing, etc., have been projects coming under study by the Association.

However, it is in the field of safety engineering that the Association has done most of its work. Through committees representing all interested parties, the Association has worked out safety codes for virtually all American industries.

The first Association code for woodworking plants was worked out in 1930. In 1939, the scope of the code was broadened to apply to woodworking machinery, regardless of where located. The code was further revised in 1944 to bring it up to date and to clarify many points which seemed to be ambiguous.

By 1952, technological changes in woodworking machinery were so vast that a revision of the code was deemed necessary by many safety experts. As a result, a committee on revision was set up. On that committee were representatives of labor, management, machinery manufacturers, Department of Labor, safety departments of insurance companies, Bureau of Standards and many other interested parties. I had the honor of serving as a labor representative on the committee. When it was impossible for me to attend, Peter Terzick, editor of THE CARPENTER, acted as my alternate.

The committee met off and on for over two years. It began with Section 1, Paragraph 1, and went through the entire code. Suggestions and criticisms were solicited from many sources. Point by point, the code was studied, debated and improved where improvement was deemed practical.

Much of the 1944 code was unchanged. Other parts were re-written

drastically to cover new developments during the past 10 years. For example, since saw speed has gradually crept upward over the years, the new code provides that all saws over 20 inches in diameter or operating at more than 10,000 peripheral feet per minute must be prominently marked with maximum safe operating speeds. When a marked saw is retensioned or altered for a different speed, the new allowable speed must be plainly marked.

It is surprising how much time, research and study a single item of this kind took. Many different types of saws are now on the market. All have different properties. To write a safety provision covering all of them without being unfair to any one saw maker was a real problem. The committee spent many hours at the task. It never once deviated from the thought that its prime goal was the protection of life and limb. In the end, the safety provision was written in such a way that maximum protection was afforded the men who must use the saws. While some saw manufacturers felt that the restrictions were unduly harsh, they agreed to accept the standard.

During committee meetings, it was determined that the radial saw was a particularly dangerous piece of machinery that required special treatment in the code. So a special section was written to cover such saws. Since the radial saw is capable of performing many special operations, it was necessary for the committee to write a separate provision for each operation. It took a good deal of time, but the safety provisions finally adopted for radial saws should go a long way toward cutting down the high incidence rate of accidents this saw has been prone to up to now.

In studying the features of this saw, it was discovered that because of the proximity of the drive motor to the saw, and the use of roller or ball bearings, coasting time after power cutoff was a serious hazard. In some cases, it was found that the saw would coast for as long as five minutes before coming to a complete stop. Statistics showed that this feature directly or indirectly caused many accidents.

The committee conferred with the manufacturers of the machines and many hours were spent seeking a solution. But no practical solution could be arrived at. Manufacturers agreed to concentrate a good deal of their research on the matter until a satisfactory magnetic brake or suitable warning device is invented. In the meantime, the new code in the appendix warns against the special hazards created by coasting in radial saws.

In the section of the code covering lathes and specialty machines of the lathe type, the committee found that continuing study of proper guarding are needed. Five new provisions for protecting the operator were incorporated in the code. These should eliminate a number of the more serious hazards, but further study will be devoted to the problem.

Statistics reveal that from 1944 to 1952 the number of electrical accidents around woodworking machinery increased substantially because of the increase in electrically-driven machines year by year. After long deliberation, it was the unanimous decision of the committee that all electrically-driven woodworking machinery—including the metal frame—should be properly grounded in accordance with the electrical code. It was further recommended that all machines be provided with a lock-out switch so that the machine cannot be accidentally or unintentionally started while repairs are being made.

A further requirement spells out that all non-current-carrying parts of portable electrically-driven woodworking machinery, working at more than 90 volts to ground, must be grounded through a ground wire in the power cord terminating in a grounding-type plug. All hand-held power tools – whether electrical or pneumatic—now are required to be equipped with a "dead man" type of control that shuts off the power as soon as the tool is released. This provision was made necessary by the great speed and complexity of some of these machines.

Several other revisions dealing with the location of controls were also incorporated in the code because accident records showed that many mishaps were caused by starting and stopping controls being located in unhandy positions.

Other revisions call for greater flexibility in the height of machines and auxiliary tables, statistics conclusively having proved that unnatural working positions constitute a hazard in themselves. With many suggestions on the importance of good housekeeping and proper handling of woodworking machines, the code spells out in detail the methods and procedures that must be followed in the operation of various woodworking machines if maximum safety is to be achieved.

While the code is as complete as it was possible to make it, a good deal more research is needed in several fields. For example, no one has yet determined accurately how heavy guards made of various types of metal should be to protect operators from broken saws or planer knives. Therefore, the committee is being kept intact. Whenever new developments require it, the committee will be called back into session to deal with problems growing out of the code.

It should be pointed out that the American Safety Standards code is not a mandatory code. No one has to adopt it or follow it. But year in and year out, states and municipalities have used ASA codes as basic models for drawing up their own codes. At least six states have adopted the ASA code intact. Some 17 others have patterned their codes closely on the ASA codes. Several countries other than the United States have also accepted the ASA code word for word.

Our own Brotherhood is now in the process of compiling a safety manual as a part of our Standard Apprenticeship Training Course. This code—which will cover all branches of the trade in which our members work—will be off the press shortly. It will contain the best features of many codes, including the ASA code on woodworking machinery.

In the meantime, members interested in receiving copies of the new ASA code may do so by writing to The American Standards Association, 70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y., and asking for Sectional Code 01.

Last year accidents incapacitated more than 9,000,000 Americans. Most of these accidents could have been avoided if the victims had been a little bit more safety conscious. Safety rules are a combination of good common sense and practical experience. When people go on getting hurt year after year in the same old way, it is not hard to devise a safety rule for eliminating the hazard.

There are thousands of scientists, safety engineers, government officials and union officials constantly devoting their time to perfecting safety rules. But if the workers do not follow them, all the effort is wasted. Experts can devise safety rules by the dozen, but, in the final analysis, safety must begin and end with the worker himself.

PLANE GOSSIP

SO SAYS JOE

Probably just having returned from a trip to Washington, Joe Paup, the poor man's substitute for a psychiatrist's couch, recently opined:

"Man may be as young as he feels, but he is seldom as important."

★ ★ ★

A GOOD QUESTION

This brings up another appropriate one. The local Chamber of Commerce was giving a banquet for the teachers in the school system. Toward the end of the evening, a C of C officer arose and proposed a toast to the teachers.

"Long live our teachers," he shouted.

"On what?" murmured a voice from the back of the room.

★ ★ ★

JOE SHOULD KNOW

After spending an afternoon in the basement while his wife entertained a bridge group upstairs, Joe Paup, the peerless poor man's philosopher, came to the following conclusion:

"Women can be divided generally into two groups—those who had operations and those who lost the set out of their engagement rings."



252.

"Say, Mister—My dad says there's a lot of vacancies in that non-union plant. Are you one of them?"

WE TRUST POLITICIANS, BUT . . .

Last month some 1,500 building tradesmen met in Washington, D. C., at the call of the Building and Construction Trades Department, to push two bills designed to cure some of the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. They called on hundreds of Congressmen from their respective districts to urge them to support the measures.

As usual, they got many favorable promises from Congressmen, but when a showdown actually comes a lot of the promised support may disappear. It is not that we are suspicious of politicians, but somehow or other we keep thinking of the Roman general who had a beautiful wife. When he was called to the wars he locked his wife in a suit of armor. To his best friend, a bachelor, he gave the key with this admonition:

"To you, my trusted friend, I bequeath this key. If I do not return in three years, you may presume me dead. Use the key and marry my wife."

About 10 miles from home, he saw a cloud of dust approaching, so he waited. His trusted friend, on horseback, galloped up and said:

"You gave me the wrong key."

★ ★ ★

HONEST

The Latin teacher was in fine humor after lunch and instead of settling right down to Latin, he decided to tell the class a couple of jokes he'd heard the night before. Everybody laughed and laughed—except one girl in the first row.

"What's the matter?" asked the Latin teacher. "Haven't you got a sense of humor?"

"I don't have to laugh," said the girl, "I'm transferring to another school Friday."

★ ★ ★

SOMETHING TO INVESTIGATE

Science has been able to smash the atom, break the sound barrier, prevent polio and perform many other modern miracles. If it can manage to find out how the mosquito gets along without any sleep, it's going to be a great summer.

THERE'S SUCH A THING AS BEING TOO CAREFUL

In an effort to keep subversives out of government jobs, Uncle Sam has pulled some awful boners. Evidence from crackpots, card readers, soreheads, crystal ball gazers, and personal enemies has been used against government workers without the accused ever having an opportunity to face the accuser, or even to know who he is, for that matter. This whole idea is so contrary to American concepts of justice and fair play that considerable pressure for a sane, sober subversive control program is forcing action.

However, the Justice Department seems to have ideas of its own. It recently advanced the astounding argument that evidence used to fire a man from a government job should not be subject to the same rules of evidence that apply in criminal cases. In other words, criminals should have better legal protection than government workers.

About all we can say is that it is a good thing a certain Swedish farmer in North Dakota got his citizenship papers when he did, something like ten years ago.

When he appeared before the judge, he was asked the usual question about the Constitution and our form of government—all of which he answered satisfactorily. Finally the judge asked him:

"Mr. Olson, are you satisfied with things in this country and with this government?"

"Yah, Mr. Yudge," replied Ole "but I lak a little more rain."

Under today's rules a thing like that could be made to sound mighty subversive.

★ ★ ★

COULD BE

Now that a labor merger is on its way, the daily papers and the labor knockers in general are visualizing all sorts of dire consequences from the merger. They are the same people who for years ranted about the evil effects which the split in labor was bringing about. When labor was divided, they wanted a law to curb unions because the competition of two labor groups was a bad thing. Now they want a law because a united labor movement will be "dangerous."

About now, a lot of us are beginning to feel like Mrs. Krantz. Mrs. Krantz was telling her sister she thought her husband didn't like her any more.

"Why?" asked the sister.

"Well, for one thing," replied Mrs. Krantz, "he ain't been home in five years."

A FIGHTER STEPS DOWN

Last month, Sir Winston Churchill, England's tower of strength during her darkest hour, stepped down from his office. A man of strong convictions, great tenacity and unlimited guts, Churchill made enemies almost as fast as he made friends. But for him or against him, there is no ignoring his stature as a statesman. He fought for the things he believed in, and England was what he believed in most. His masterly diplomacy in a critical world era has earned him a place in history beside such English immortals as Disraeli and Lloyd George.

It was Churchill himself who once described diplomacy as "the art of saying 'nice doggie' soothingly until you can pick up a rock."

★ ★ ★

BONE DRY HUMOR

According to a recent government survey, social workers, teachers, and historians are among the poorest paid professional people, even though the educational demands of such jobs are among the highest. Somewhere in all this there ought to be a moral, but all we can think of is the old story about the lady in the butcher shop.

"Say," she said to the butcher who was fixing a roast for her, "you're giving me a lot of bone, aren't you?"

"I ain't doing nothing of the kind, lady," replied the butcher, "you're paying 95 cents a pound for it."



"Things are coming to a pretty pass when they send us clear over here to sign up non-union labor!"

Worth Noting

IT DIDN'T GET much of a play in the papers, but a few months ago a man was jailed for failing to keep his union dues paid up. This was a 24-carat, gold-plated opportunity for right-to-workers to beat their breasts and unlimber their loudest oratorical guns in behalf of right-to-work laws. However, they all remained strangely silent.

Why? Well, it seems the backslider was a lawyer and the union he was chiseling on was a Bar Association. The San Francisco Chronicle reported it this way:

"An Oakland attorney, Byron L. Dusky, is serving a three-day jail term because he practiced law while under suspension by the State Bar Association of California. Dusky was arrested when he appeared in Municipal Court to defend a client. A check by Deputy District Attorney Melvin Dykman revealed that Dusky was suspended last Dec. 8 by the Bar Association for failing to pay his dues."

The report explained that "an attorney must maintain paid-up membership in the Bar Association in order to practice law in California."

What? No Hapus Capus or E Pluribus Unum?

★

WHAT'S NEW in house building? A Pennsylvania contractor now offers prospective customers delivery and down payment on a German Volkswagon with every house he sells. If the customer does not want the car, $400 is knocked off the price.

In Illinois, a builder is offering snow-free driveways. A hot water system, coupled to pipes imbedded in the driveway, melts off snow as fast as it accumulates.

If you have enough dough, you can buy a house in New York that has a turntable in the driveway to spare you the awful exertion of having to back your car.

A house in Cincinnati that warms the people and objects in a room instead of the air is a three-year success. No coal, no ashes.

No wonder some philosopher once said that civilization consists of doing absolutely nothing for yourself that you can hire or coax someone else to do.

THE PROFITS OF small firms declined by 61.4 per cent in two years, while profits of large firms increased by 6 per cent during the same period, a Senate investigating committee recently reported.

The widening profits gap between small and big firms is "most disturbing," said the report of the Senate Small Business Committee. The profit and other factors, said the committee, lead to the conclusion that there are underlying forces at work "within our economy that are inimical to the future of small, independent business enterprise."

The report said that profits of firms with total assets under $250,000 dropped from 10.6 per cent after taxes for the first half of 1952 to 4.1 per cent for the same period of 1954.

The profit rate for big firms for the same periods rose from 11.3 per cent to 12 per cent.

Seems as if this would be a good place for Defense Secretary Wilson to think up another good one like his "kennel dog" crack about the unemployed.

★

EVER WONDER why the employer associations which are pushing right-to-work laws become so interested in the welfare of the working man? Maybe this explains it. A study shows that at the time the survey was made average weekly wages in all states were $72.98. In the 17 states having right-to-work laws the average weekly wage was $61.67, or nearly $12.00 less than the national average. That is the kind of "protection" they want to bring workers in all states.

★

THE U. S. LABOR DEPARTMENT has erected a telephone booth in Grand Central Station for people who wish to call the New York regional office about such things as wage-hour enforcement, unemployment benefits, job safety, child labor restrictions and veterans' employment.

For the guy who does not carry a union card, this may represent progress. At least it makes it easy to get started on the red tape.

The members of organized labor have a better suggestion: "Join a Union."

In the matter of building and manning ships—

The First Is Becoming Last

★ ★

AMERICAN graves dot the fields of Normandy and Okinawa and Seoul because American ships were not always available to transport all the supplies American soldiers needed at the front during World War I, World War II, and even the Korean conflict. With bitter lessons of that kind behind us, it would seem natural that the United States would be determined never again to be caught with its shipping facilities below par. Such, however, is not the case.

From the mightiest maritime nation in the world, the United States has, in the few years since the end of World War II, allowed its ship building facilities and its merchant marine to deteriorate to the point where it now stands as one of the least potent maritime nations in the world. If a new war were to break out tomorrow, the United States once more undoubtedly would find shipping a fatal bottleneck.

At this point, "how come?" becomes a good question. If World War I and World War II and the Korean War taught us that shipping is a vital link in national security, why have our ship building facilities and our merchant marine been allowed to fall apart?

There are probably many facets to the answer, but the main one is profits. American shipping companies have taken a page from the book of many other American industries. Unionists are all too familiar with the run-away shop. The lure of non-union wages and non-union working conditions has induced many American firms to desert northern cities in favor of small southern towns. For the shipping industry, foreign flag construction and operation under a foreign flag constitute a runaway from the decent living standards established in American shipyards and on board American ships by American maritime unions.

Ship building and ship operation are particularly vulnerable to the run-away technique. For all the technological improvements there have been in the past half century, ship building still remains essentially hand work. There are no assembly lines in shipyards. Each ship is a project of its own, requiring specialized skills and large amounts of hand labor. Hence, labor costs constitute the major item in construction.

When an American firm contracts to have a ship built in a foreign yard, it can save up to 30% on construction costs. If it also decides to operate the ship under a foreign flag, it can also save from 50% to 70% on operating costs—particularly if it can resort to an Oriental crew. That American shipping companies are taking full advantage of this is attested to by the fact that America has, in 10 short years, slipped from the mightiest maritime nation in the world to the least effective.

In an article in THE FEDERATIONIST, James A. Brownlow, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, recently pointed out what this runaway of American ship construction and ship operation has meant to the American shipping industry. In part, he said:

"Lloyd's latest report indicates that the United States has dropped to last place among the major shipbuilding nations of the free world. During the last quarter of 1954, our country fell from sixth place to twelfth. On January 1, the gross tonnage on the ways or in private yards was less than half of that on October 1 of last year.

"Lloyd's report is based on all vessels under construction having a gross tonnage of 100 tons or over and which are under construction or on order. The Council's report for January 1 reveals the same shocking story.

"On that day, the shipyards of the free world had under construction or on order 1,347 vessels of 11,249,398 gross tons. Of this total, only 14 vessels of 193,660 gross tons were in American yards. The United States had dropped to tenth among major shipbuilding nations. On January 1, we had only 1.7% of the total tonnage building or on order.

"What were other countries doing? Here is the picture:

Country	*Percentage*
Britain	35.1
Germany	12.6
Sweden	12.3
Holland	9.8
Japan	7.0
France	5.3
Norway	4.8
Italy	3.9
Denmark	2.7

"While American yards and their skilled work forces are suffering from lack of work, U. S. companies and their affiliates have seen fit to build large numbers of ocean-going vessels in the busy shipyards of foreign countries which have been rolling up substantial tonnage.

"As of last June, U. S. companies and their affiliates were building or had on order in foreign yards and for foreign registry 57 vessels totaling 888,678 gross tons—roughly four times the entire merchant ship tonnage which all our U. S. private yards had building or on order as of that date.

"These foreign shipbuilding orders of American companies and their affiliates would have assured employment for one year for more than the 36,000 skilled worker nucleus the Maritime Administration figures we need to maintain our private yards in a position to meet the needs of rapid expansion in the event of full mobilization.

"If we include our coastal, Great Lakes and inland waterways and repair facilities, 130,000 workers are needed in the shipyards of the nation. These workers and yards should be distributed in the proper ratio on the three coastal fronts and inland and Great Lakes waterways."

In view of the costly lessons which the nation learned during all recent wars, it seems inconceivable that we should again be allowing our maritime program to disintegrate. Virtually every adult can remember the feverish burst of activity which hit the ship building industry with the outbreak of World War II. Overnight shipyards sprang up in marshes and cornfields. Men were literally forced into shipyard work. And all the time American soldiers were dying abroad because supplies were not getting to them quickly enough or in big enough quantities.

And when the wartime shipyards did get into production, it was necessary to do everything but conscript men for the merchant marine in order to get the ships manned. Hasty and improvised training programs had to be set up to give men an irreducible minimum of training in the operation of ships so that they could be kept afloat.

To say that there was confusion, working at cross purposes, and unnecessary delay is to make an understatement. The war was several years old before the shipbuilding and ship operating programs reached an acceptable degree of efficiency.

Although the international situation is as tense today as at any time before World War II, skilled shipyard workers and skilled merchant seamen are walking the streets in idleness or making places for themselves in other industries. Should another war break out tomorrow, the unpreparedness existing in the American maritime industry could well mean costly defeats for the United States and the free world.

America's shipbuilding industry and America's merchant marine are part and parcel of our national defense. Congress seems only partially aware of this fact. Last year Congress enacted several pieces of legislation designed to strengthen our maritime industry. As far as they go, they are all right. But a good deal more needs to be done.

What Congress has done so far is:

a. *Pass a 50-50 cargo bill which requires that at least one-half of all goods financed by U. S. government funds—whether inbound or outbound —must be carried by ships flying the American Flag.*

b. *Write a ship mortgage law making operation of an American ship a more attractive proposition.*

c. *Authorize the construction of 15 tankers for long-term Navy charter, plus construction of four more tankers by the Navy itself.*

d. *Provide for the experimental conversion of four Liberty ships.*

e. *Adopt a "trade-in and build" program.*

f. *Okay the replacement of four passenger-cargo vessels for the Caribbean and South American trade.*

All these measures are worthwhile. They throw a few crumbs to our maritime industry, but they fall far short of meeting the No. 1 problem—the rapid disintegration of private shipbuilding in this country and the gradual disappearance of the American Flag on the high seas. At least 60 cargo-passenger vessels need to be built in American yards each year if America is to keep its rightful place as a maritime nation. Furthermore, these ships need to be sailed under the American Flag and be manned by American crews getting American wages and working conditions. A bill proposing these things was neglected by the 83rd Congress. Perhaps the current session will remedy the situation.

Subsidies have become anathema in and around Washington in recent years. But it will take reasonable subsidies for a while to get the American maritime industry back on its feet. In the end, such subsidies will cost the nation little or nothing. A 25% subsidy to an American shipyard might appear to cost the taxpayer a sizeable amount. But when one figures that all the workers in the yard would be paying income taxes on the money they earned, the picture becomes a vastly different one. The same holds true of subsidies paid to ships using American crews.

However, until such time as American ship owners are prevented from transferring their ships to foreign flags haphazardly, to evade the responsibility of paying union wages and providing union conditions, the problem will not be completely solved. Under arrangements with such nations as Panama, American ship owners can transfer their ships to the Panamanian

flag at little or no cost. In return they can finagle with taxes, hire Oriental crews at a small fraction of the American wage scale, evade maintaining safety rules, and provide the cheapest food and accommodations. Some months ago, this journal told of a ship being transferred to the Panamanian flag while it was berthed at a Hoboken dock.

A representative of the owner came aboard and said:

"Captain, you don't have to move out of your cabin, but from now on your wages are $400 a month instead of $660, and you will have a Chinese crew."

So long as such a situation prevails, the American maritime industry will languish in the doldrums. To allow it to continue is to jeopardize America's whole future—atom bombs and supersonic planes to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the last few wars, we had time to revitalize our shipyards and rebuild our merchant marine. The next war will give us no such opportunity. We must be prepared when the war begins or we probably never will have a chance to get prepared at all. Surely this fact should be obvious to Congress and to those who must be responsible for our defense in time of war. They must take action to save our shipyards and merchant marine now or run the risk of having them let us down when we need them most.

UNON LABEL SHOW IN BUFFALO MAY 19-24

For six days, May 19th through the 24th, the AFL Union Industries Show will be at Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo, New York. As in the past, hundreds of thousands of visitors will attend this spectacular display of marvels of American workmanship, marvels of union labor. The exhibits will feature living examples of what labor and management, working harmoniously together, can produce for the people of the United States.

Each year the Union Label show is held in a major city in the United States. Many people attend these exhibitions and leave with new concepts of industrial procedure, skills and products. They never cease to marvel at the progressive spirit which is displayed, common to American industry.

This year, as in many years in the past, the United Brotherhood will display an exhibit at the show. Through the joint sponsorship of the United Brotherhood and the Buffalo District Council and affiliated Local Unions you can expect the best in examples of crafts represented by our organization.

If you have attended the show in recent years, we know that you again will be anxious to visit the exhibits. If you are among those who have not yet had the opportunity to view these examples of cooperation between labor and management, then we sincerely urge you to go, and be sure to take the kids. There'll be prizes and souvenirs for both adults and youngsters and the show will also answer a lot of those puzzling questions the sprouts are forever asking.

You will probably be as amazed as the children. Many of the latest innovations in the various industrial fields will be displayed by the exhibitors. Often people are so fascinated with the show that they continue to visit each night's showing. Be sure to go if you can find a way. You won't be sorry.

Don't forget—Buffalo Memorial Auditorium—May 19-24.

Concealed mikes and hidden cameras are Commie tools—

Let's Quit Aping The Reds

★ ★

THERE was a day when the company spy was a standard fixture in just about every corporation that existed. Real old timers can remember him well. He was the guy who snooped on private conversations, spied on union meetings, and reported back to the company any criticisms or adverse opinions expressed by employes into whose confidence he could worm his way. Always he operated in the dark. In fact, he usually posed as the most militant union man and the loudest critic of the company in order to draw out others. In the scheme of things he rated somewhere between the louse and the cockroach.

Is the company spy on his way back? Not in his usual form, perhaps, but a first cousin of his apparently is gaining a bigger and bigger foothold in industry today. This cousin is a professional snooper compared to the amateur of 1909 or 1910. He has such scientific gadgets as hidden microphones and telephone tapping devices at his disposal. Furthermore, his operations are perfectly legal whereas those of the labor spy have been outlawed long since. The legality of his operations stem from the fact that supposedly he is concerned with plant security. In the name of security he pries and snoops into the personal lives and activities of all employes.

In a recent issue, the Reporter, a hard-hitting national magazine, ran a long and well-documented story on the extent to which professional snooping has been adopted by industry as a "security" measure. Two reporters for the magazine spent many months digging up facts as background material for the article. The reporters are William S. Fairfield and Charles Clift.

Among the things Fairfield and Clift uncovered by dint of persistent digging is the fact that there is an army of approximately 150,000 professional snoopers now at work in this country. These "private eyes" hire out their services to anyone wanting to get something on someone else, from the wife trying to trip up her philandering husband to the estate executor trying to turn up a missing heir. All you need to have is the fee they charge.

However, the significant thing is that about 60% of the time of these private eyes is spent working for corporations and prying into the lives and activities of employes in the name of security.

"The members of this newly prominent profession are today collecting information in every corner of American life, for purposes both legitimate and malicious," the authors relate.

Even politics is finding the services of these snoopers worthwhile. They are hired to pry into the private lives and backgrounds of political opponents so that no opportunity to dig up an unfavorable incident—no matter how personal—is overlooked.

But it is in industry that the snoopers are making the most hay. The authors cite the example of one large airplane plant which hired the serv-

ices of a former electronics-expert-turned-private-eye to set up an elaborate snooping system. This expert set up a network of at least 12 concealed mikes throughout the plant to eavesdrop on the private conversations of employes. Four were set up in men's washrooms, two in women's washrooms, and six in the dining hall. By monitoring these mikes management could listen in on the most private conversations of just about every employe in the plant.

Not even supervisory employes were exempt. Wiretaps were connected to the phones of all foremen and department heads. Five additional wiretaps were installed on the lines of all the top assistants to the manager. In this way the very top brass was able to check not only the work of supervisory personnel but private expressions and private conversations as well.

Lately, hidden television cameras have also been added to the arsenal employed by professional snoopers. In the past 18 months, more than 30 corporations in the New York area alone have installed hidden TV circuits for watching employes. Located at strategic spots, these cameras cover whole sections of the various plants. By coaxial cable they are connected to an ordinary TV receiver in the big wheel's office. By a turn of a knob he can put all the employes in a department under observation without their being aware of it.

All these shennigans are being carried on in the name of security. In plants producing really important military goods, all employes working in sensitive spots are carefully checked by military intelligence of the various branches of the armed services and by the FBI. However, some companies set up their own security checks nevertheless. This is where the private eyes come in. They are hired to do the checking.

"The government program," Fairfield and Clift noted, "at least grants appeals from negative security rulings . . . but there is no appeal from a corporate decision. The job applicant is turned down or the employe is fired without, in most cases, ever knowing the charges against him."

In their work, the "private eyes" may use dubious methods, Fairfield and Clift found. "Bribery and misrepresentation are often necessary expedients. No confidential investigator worth his price would hesitate to pick a lock or break down a door once he was fairly sure the evidence he needed lay on the other side.

"Through inside contacts," the authors found, "the private detective can get copies of Western Union messages, unlisted telephone numbers, telephone toll-call records, and hotel registration cards. He can obtain Treasury Department tax figures, Social Security lifetime employment records, completed Civil Service job-application forms, and the detailed Pentagon dossiers on some 20 million present and former military personnel."

The "private eyes" often rely on "unfriendly neighbors and disgruntled servants . . . business rivals, suspicious relatives and divorced mates," Fairfield and Clift observed.

What has happened to the traditional American right of reasonable privacy? How is it possible that this right is being eroded away so alarmingly? Fairfield and Clift have an explanation.

"The American community . . . has simply translated the government's cold war suspicions into a corresponding set of private suspicions."

Catching subversives and checking sabotage are paramount responsibil-

ities of all of us. On that question there is no quarrel. But somehow or other it seems unrealistic that American corporations should need to adopt Communist methods to fight Communism. The hidden microphone, the concealed TV camera, the secret police, the snooping on private conversations are all hallmarks of Communism. These are the very things that make most Americans hate Communism so thoroughly. Surely there can be little strength or hope in relying on such methods ourselves.

Some companies—or perhaps even all of them—using private eyes may not abuse the powers that hidden mikes and cameras give them, but that does not lessen the danger. Human nature being what it is, private eyes are not going to work themselves out of lucrative jobs very often if there is a borderline case or a hint of suspicion in some area they can blow up. Naturally, the more "suspicious" evidence they can produce, the more important their jobs are going to be and the longer they are going to last. Where does this leave a hapless employe who has no chance to defend himself or even to know what the charges brought against him are?

And what manager is saintly enough not to have his opinion of an employe influenced by some chance remark made in a moment of frustration in the privacy of a washroom or lunch room?

The whole concept of management snooping into the private lives of employes is Communistic in principle. It is repugnant to all Americans who believe that reasonable privacy is an inherent American right. Surely security can be maintained by some other method based on principles more in accordance with fundamental ideas of liberty and privacy.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Seven children from Kansas are living happier and more useful lives because of members of Local Union No. 714 and its Ladies Auxiliary, No. 557. The two organizations, located in Olathe, Kansas, were searching for an exceptionally worthwhile task several years ago and someone suggested offering help to the children at the Kansas State School for the Deaf.

Members of Local 714 contacted deaf school officials and were advised that some children still had hearing to a small degree, which could be made usable with the help of hearing



One group of children attending the Kansas State School for the Deaf who use Local 714's hearing aids to help them in speech and oral reading.

aids. The aids are used to help the children in speech and oral reading.

Seven hearing aids were purchased by the Local and provided for loan use to the needy children attending the school. Knowing that the aids use batteries and other supplies, Ladies Auxiliary No. 557 set up a Hearing Aid Fund, to which they have donated more than $150.

The superintendent of the school, Mr. Stanley D. Roth, recently advised the Local and Auxiliary that they were the only organization offering voluntary support to the deaf children of the State.

Editorial

Do-It-Yourself Casualties Make War Seem Safe

In suburban Los Angeles there is an otherwise modest house which boasts the most expensive back porch in the nation. The porch cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000. The materials cost only a few hundred dollars, but by the time the porch was finished the owner was out an amount beyond actual calculation.

You see, this porch was a do-it-yourself project. The owner bought a power saw and a load of lumber. He read a book on carpentry. Then he thought he was in business. But unfortunately he overlooked the fact that there is more to carpentry than one can learn from reading a book. In the process of putting up the porch he got his right arm tangled up in the power saw. Today he does a pretty good job of tieing his necktie and using his knife and fork with an artificial arm. He has learned to write left-handed and can carry on his job with reasonable efficiency, although his chances for promotion have all but vanished.

Three operations, plus six weeks in the hospital, plus the possible promotions this do-it-yourself addict has lost during the remainder of his lifetime add up to a mighty expensive porch.

However, this Los Angeles amateur putterer is not alone. Last week a Chicago do-it-yourself furniture refinisher lost an eye through not knowing how to use acids properly; a Philadelphia citizen went to the hospital with a broken hip sustained in a fall from a ladder; a Cleveland bookkeeper-turned-carpenter learned a painful and expensive lesson regarding the use of hand saws.

The extent to which home owners are filling our hospitals as a result of do-it-yourself accidents is evident from latest insurance company statistics. Recently Mr. Arthur Burroughs, statistician for the Mutual Liability Company, made a study of home accidents. What he found should give many amateur "Mr. Fixits" pause for thought.

More than 115,000 people are injured on the average each year trying to do carpentry work themselves. More than 98,000 sustain injuries annually trying to refinish furniture at home. Another 95,000 cut themselves more or less seriously trying to replace window panes. Over 33,000 are hurt trying to prune their own trees. About 76,000 get into trouble trying to paint their own houses.

Power tools—mostly of the woodworking variety—account for 180,000 accidents annually. Carpentry tools, improperly handled, incapacitate better than 72,000. And statistics show that it is not only bad luck to walk under a ladder, but also to climb one, if you do not know what you are doing. Each year 300,000 householders get hurt monkeying around on ladders.

All this does not make a very pretty picture for the do-it-yourselfer. Many a project that started out as an effort to bypass a few bucks in carpenter wages wound up as a major medical proposition for Mr. Homeowner. To

save a few hours of carpentry wages at $2.50 or $3.00 an hour, Mr. Homeowner decided to do the job himself. He bought hundreds of dollars worth of power and hand tools. He read a book or two on carpentry. But he wound up in a 20-dollar-a-day hospital room paying some doctor $5.00 to $10.00 for a visit.

However, the do-it-yourself craze shows no signs of diminishing. Tool manufacturers and materials dealers are reaping a golden harvest of profits from the craze. They are pushing the do-it-yourself idea to the hilt. Every magazine and every newspaper is full of their ads which promise to make even the most left-handed pencil pusher a finished carpenter or electrician overnight. The more they promote the idea, the fuller our hospitals and infirmaries will become with victims of much zeal but little skill in handling tools it takes years to learn to use properly.

The wise home owner will hire a skilled man to do repair and remodeling work. He will save himself the price of expensive tools. He will know the job is done right and will not have to be re-done next year. He will know just what the job will cost him. But above all, he will know that he will not be leaving a hand on a saw table or a leg under a scaffold.

So long as machinery and tool manufacturers and materials dealers can make money out of pushing do-it-yourself ideas, they are going to continue to do so. But the smart home owner or businessman is going to have his work done by experts. In the long run it is cheaper and it keeps an amateur from becoming a statistic in an insurance table. After all, do-it-yourself casualties exceed war casualties in any given year.

The Honeymoon Is Over

Last month an officer of a metal working firm was scouring Southern Illinois looking for a plant site. In itself, there is nothing unusual about this fact, because companies are constantly looking for new plant locations. But in this case there was something significant.

This particular plant began its operations in Southern Illinois. For nearly half a century it operated successfully there. It was close to raw materials and close to a sizeable market. It had its ups and downs, but year in and year out it grew bigger and more prosperous. Of course, it was unionized, too.

About three years ago the president started getting enticing literature from a southern community in a right-to-work state. This literature sounded super —wage scales 40¢ to 50¢ an hour below the existing Illinois scale, no taxes, a free building provided by the community through a bond issue, and, of course, a guarantee of docile labor because the community was successful in keeping out unions.

The more the boss studied the literature, the more the appeal of so many "advantages" became irresistible. About two and a half years ago, the company dismantled its Southern Illinois plant and moved its machinery to this new southern industrial paradise.

Like most human versions of paradise, however, the southern version had a serpent buried in the grass. After a couple of years of actual experience, the boss finally awakened to the fact that low-wage labor and cheap labor are not always one and the same thing. It took him a long time to learn the

lesson, but it finally sank in, even though he had to fire a couple of bookkeepers before accepting the truth. He further found that being close to the market and to raw materials had its advantages, too.

At any rate, he now has an officer scouring the part of the country he left, looking for a new site. When his three-year contract is up he intends to move back to where he started from.

In this respect, this Illinois employer is not unique. Many of his fellow businessmen are finding out that all is not gold that glitters.

They are finding out that the labor cost per unit and not the hourly wage rate is the main factor in measuring production costs. They are finding out that having goods on the warehouse shelves is not profitable unless the people in the surrounding territory have enough money in their pockets to buy the goods and move them off the shelves. So companies are starting to move back in increasing numbers.

The strange part is that many of these small southern communities, which offered such glowing inducements to northern plants, are beginning to tire of their bargains, too. More than one of these communities, which floated bond issues to build new factory buildings and granted tax moratoriums to new plants, has found out that it got something less than it bargained for.

By floating bond issues to provide free buildings, it increased its tax burdens. The new plant brought people to town, but more people meant more schools and more policemen and firemen, as well as more sewers and more streets.

All this cost money. Since the plant was granted tax exemption, the citizens had to carry the load. A new citizen who moved into the community and bought a house increased the tax take. If he bought an average house, he contributed maybe an extra $200 to the tax income. But if he brought one school-age child with him, he really contributed nothing, because statistics prove it costs at least $200 per year to keep a child in school. If he brought two or three children, the community went into the red.

And this is not even taking into consideration the increased costs that accrue to a community from increased population. More people mean more policemen and firemen; more police cars and fire engines; more sewers and streets and playgrounds and schools. In the end, the bonanza that new industry was supposed to bring brought only bigger tax burdens to many a southern community. Small wonder that the honeymoon is over for many plants and communities that started out with such high hopes.

Even the right-to-work laws which were passed as an extra inducement to prospective new industries are turning out to be no bargains. So it is our hunch that more and more companies will be sending officers to look for plant locations in the areas they left.

America Is O. K.

What a wonderful country we live in! To be sure, there are still some injustices and tensions and poverty and ignorance in it, but we have gone much, much farther toward eliminating them completely than any other nation in the history of mankind. Eventually we will wipe them out 100%.

Nothing in recent years testified more eloquently to this prediction than did the dramatic announcement last month that Salk Vaccine had, at long last, licked childhood's major scourge—polio. Hundreds of thousands of children who next summer and the summer after that and the summer after that would have been relegated to leg braces or wheel chairs will grow up to strong and vigorous adulthood because a young Jewish doctor achieved a medical miracle.

The story of Salk Vaccine is a story of America at its best. A young lad was born into the family of a Jewish garment worker. In the crowded tenement section of New York's East Side he lived and went to school. There was no money to send him to college, but in America money and college do not have to go together always. Young Jonas Salk, like millions of other Americans, worked his way through school.

Dimes and dollars donated by American citizens provided money for research. With his brilliant mind, young Dr. Salk went to work on the polio problem. Following one disappointing lead after another, he finally discovered a golden key that opened the door to a polio-less world. In his hands he held wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Did he say to the world, "For $50 or $25 or $10 I will immunize your children against polio?" No. He deeded his discoveries forever to the children of the earth that leg braces and wheel chairs may never disturb the dreams of anxious parents again.

Behind Dr. Salk was this wonderful free enterprise system of ours. Long before tests proved the effectiveness of Dr. Salk's Vaccine, American drug companies gambled millions in production. If the vaccine proved ineffective, all their money went down the drain. Two drug manufacturing firms in Indianapolis alone sank 10 million dollars into the production of Salk Vaccine long before its effectiveness was established. As a result, millions of children can now be immunized without delay.

In few other places could this happen. Elsewhere, commissars and ministries of health and various kinds of poobahs would have bogged the program down in rules and regulations and riddled it with graft. Most other places a Jew would have been relegated to second class citizenship. In few other places would a poor boy have a chance to work his way through college.

Again we repeat: What a wonderful country we live in!

Same Old Tune

Now that pressure is on Congress to increase the minimum wage from 75¢ to $1.25 an hour, Southern employers are talking about bankruptcy, ghost towns, etc. The weeping and the wailing have a familiar ring. No wonder. The same old employers used the same old tear-jerkers every time a raise was proposed in the past.

In 1950, when the minimum wage was jumped from 40¢ to 75¢ (an 87½% increase) they really played it fortissimo. What happened to them? Nothing —according to a Department of Labor survey. The survey showed that the increase had virtually no effect on employment in the five lowest wage industries.

Prediction: There will be a lot more sad music before the $1.25 rate is finally passed.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

MENTAL WORKOUT

This little test is intended for those who like to exercise the old think-box once in a while, just to keep the works from going rusty. No superior scholastic training is needed here. If you're a hold-over eighth-grade graduate of P. S. 86 your chances of scoring a perfect 100 are just as good as a graduate, summa cum laude, of M. I. T.

Rules: No pencil work except to write the answers. Each correct answer is good for 4 points. 100 per cent is perfect. Rate yourself proportionately. Take a couple of aspirins and hop to it. In case you need the answers, you'll find them on page 32.

1. An easy one for a starter, just to coax you in. How many of the months in the year 1932 had 29 days?_____
2. Another easy one. How much is 0 x 1 x 2 x 3 x 4 x 5 x 6?_____
3. Now you're going nicely, try this. What relation is a little Indian to a big Indian if the little Indian's mother is the big Indian's only child?_____
4. Make one common 10-letter word out of the 10 letters in ROAST MULES. _____
5. If one-third of half a dozen eggs sells for 15 cents what will one-fourth of two score eggs sell for?_____
6. To put a light on 5 times how many times must you pull the light chain?_____
7. Arthur and Bill have $1.60 between them. One-fifth of Arthur's money equals one-third of Bill's money. Now then, how much has each? Arthur_____ Bill_____
8. This is a cinch. What part of half a mile is half of half a furlong?_____
9. In a little red schoolhouse there are 19 more girls than boys. If the girls are 60 per cent of the pupils, how many boys are in the school?_____
10. In this series of numbers what number should follow 23? 33, 32, 30, 27, 23._____
11. Farmer Jones raises hogs and chickens. The number of their heads equals 72 and the number of their legs equals 200. How many hogs has Farmer Jones?_____
12. Farmer Jones also grows hay. He has 12½ haystacks in one field, 13½ in another, 14½ in a third field. If he puts them all together in one field, how many haystacks would he have in that field?_____
13. Lucky 13. If three times seven were sixty-three, what would a third of seven be?_____
14. Here's a puzzler. If the second Thursday after the second Tuesday of the month falls on the 18th, on what date will the second Sunday fall?_____
15. Two men play cards for a quarter a game. When the session is finished one is $1.75 to the good and the other fellow has won 3 games. Given that information, figure out how many games were played in this gambling spree. _____
16. Make a common 9-letter word out of the 9 letters in TINY TIGER. _____
17. This problem is older than Methuselah's whiskers. This makes its billionth appearance. If a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half how many eggs will 9 hens lay in a week and a half?_____
18. What one letter of the alphabet is not used in spelling the 48 states?_____
19. Smith goes to sleep at 9:45 p. m. after setting his alarm clock to waken him at 10:15 next morning. How many hours has he slept when the alarm goes off?_____
20. What sum of money multiplied by half itself will give you $40.50?_____
21. Thirty-three players are entered in a checker tournament. Loser of each game drops out. How many checker games must be played in order to find the champ?_____
22. Time on your hands again? From 12 o'clock noon to 12 o'clock midnight how many times does the minute hand pass the hour hand?_____
23. A 16-foot board is cut into two pieces whose difference in length is 3 feet. O. K., carpenters, tell us the answer. What's the length of the shorter piece?_____
24. Which of these words is out of place here? Daisy, ruby, lily, pansy, peony. _____
25. A wooden three-inch cube is painted black on all six faces. It is cut up into one-inch cubes. How many of these cubes would be painted only on two faces?_____

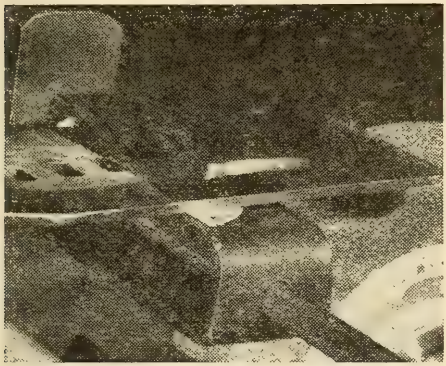
Correct answers _____ x 4 equals Score _____%. NOTARY'S SEAL

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

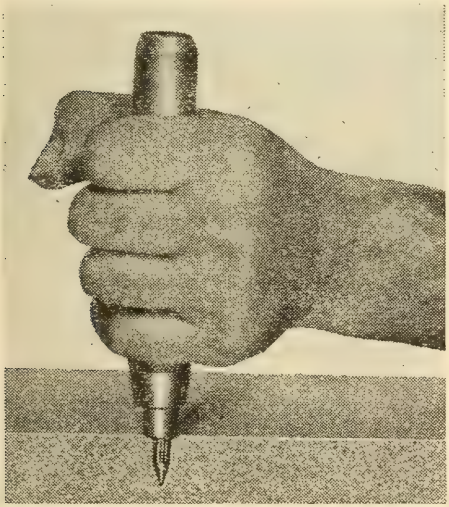
A tool rest, called HOLLO-GRIND, made by a United Brotherhood member, is claimed to give a perfect hollow grind. It is said to be self-aligning and able to keep



edges of plane irons and chisels true with little effort on the part of the operator. For further information write to Raymond L. Sanders, R. R. 4, Box 345, Decatur, Ill.

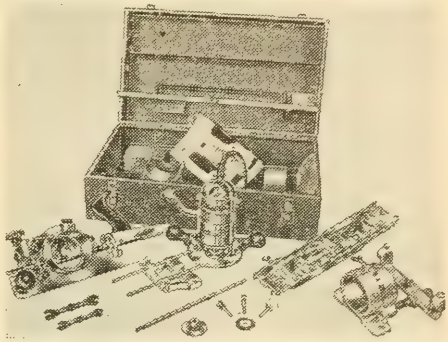
★ ★ ★

Some of the danger of mashed fingers has been taken out of the driving of masonry nails into cinder, concrete and light metals with the development of the SAFE-T-



MATIC NAIL DRIVER. Nails driven with this tool have strong holding power and do not require the use of star drills, plugs and screws, so claims the Safety Nail Driver Corp., of Clifton, N. J.

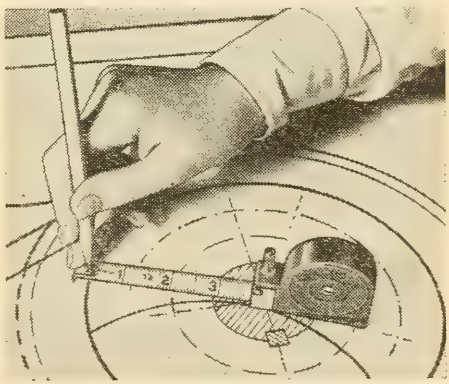
A new, "three-in-one" Builders Kit which is said to make door fitting and hanging 10 times faster than by hand has just been placed on the market. It includes a ¾-horsepower motor, a router base, planer at-



tachment and a hinge morticing template. There is also a cutter grinding attachment for sharpening tools on the job. Also included is a sturdy metal carrying case. A product of Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.

★ ★ ★

The beam compass rule easily allows the user to make large radius arcs and circles up to 12 feet in diameter, according to the distributor. Can be used for drawings, to cut leather, fabrics or thin metal, by using



a pencil or knife. The center point is a common thumbtack, made retractable to prevent tearing pockets. Sold exclusively by the Walpole Co., Dept. 116, 419 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

3080	West Hanover, Massachusetts	1523	Grand Falls, Newf., Canada
1551	Newton, Kansas	2518	Lawrenceville, Virginia
1058	Twin Falls, Idaho	1116	Marshall, Saline Co., Missouri
2574	Middletown, New York	2520	Anchorage, Alaska
3083	Donovans, Newf., Canada	2533	Louisville, Kentucky
2512	Boston, Massachusetts	3118	Silsbee, Texas
1930	Moab, Utah	2069	Bracebridge, Ont., Canada
1923	Camrose, Alta., Canada	1424	Julian, California
2515	Bristol, Pennsylvania	2451	Stratford, Ont., Canada
1831	Washington, D. C.	3137	Erie, Pennsylvania
2517	Niles, Michigan	2545	Larsen Valley, California
1113	San Bernardino, California	2557	Plattsburg, New York
3084	Cascada, Idaho	2560	Calgary, Alta., Canada
3086	Providence, Rhode Island	1482	Grangeville, Idaho
3087	Milwaukee, North Carolina	2570	Northboro, Massachusetts
3090	Murfreesboro, North Carolina	2578	Cheviot, Ohio
3097	Ahoskie, North Carolina	2113	Mountain Home, Idaho
3108	Arcata, California	2433	Franklin, Indiana

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HENRY W. ANDERSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
PETER ANDOLENE, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
FRANK F. ARMENTA, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
LEROY F. BALDWIN, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
ALBERT E. BEECHEY, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
ROY BREWER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
RAYMOND BRILL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GUSTAVE BURCKEL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
FRED BURGESS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES CHARDELL, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
WILLIAM COTTER, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
ERNEST COX, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
JOHN CRAHAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRED CUNHA, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
HERBERT DEHETRE, L. U. 21, Windsor, Ont., Can.
ANTHONY DESTEFANO, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
BERT DICKENS, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
EDMUND F. J. DIEDERICK, L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio
JOSEPH A. DI LORENZO, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
JULIUS DUFFER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
VERNON C. DUTTEN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
BEN EASON, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES P. EDWARDS, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
HAROLD ERICKSON, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
HJALMAR ERICKSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
E. C. FAYARD, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ELMER FETTER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HENRY FULLILOVE, L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla.
LEE B. GAMBLE, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
ELIAS E. GOODMAN, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
OTTO GOTT, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
O. D. GOULD, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
ARMIN GREENSPAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
EARL GRIMELY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HENRY GRUND, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GORDON HARRIS, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
GUSTAVE HARTDEGEN, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WOLFGRAM HARTINGER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES HENNESEY, L. U. 1072, Muskegon, Okla.
OTTO HIRSCH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE B. HOEHN, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
MARTIN HOFFMAN, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
FRED JEFFERS, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
OTTO JOHNSON, L. U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
HENRY D. JONES, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
H. M. KELLY, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
CLAUDE KERNEY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
DANIEL KESSMAN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHUR F. KNOTH, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
ORRIN KOESLAG, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ANTON KRASKA, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
MIKE KUHNLEIN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN LACK, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
FLOYD LANKFORD, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM E. LARSONS, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
MONTY LEEMAN, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT W. LOCKING, L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich.
JOSEPH A. LONG, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ALFRED J. LYNCH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RAYMOND MAAHS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GRAHAM MacDONALD, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHN V. MARINO, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
LAWRENCE MAUCHER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
PATRICK McCOY, SR., L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
EDWARD McGINLEY, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
HUGH McGREGOR, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
W. H. McINTYRE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
CHARLES E. McNEELY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HEROL L. MELZO, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
C. M. MILLER, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
BEN MOROZOWICZ, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
PAUL NESS, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
BEN NORDIN, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. Dak.
JOHN H. NORTHEY, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
HARRY D. OCHER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES OXLEY, L. U. 21, Windsor, Ont., Can.
HARLEY L. PAXTON, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
JACK L. PEDERSEN, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
JOHN E. PERSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
FRED PETERS, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
FRANK PRESTIA, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HARRY PRESTIN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
RALPH PRICE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
HERMAN J. QUAPP, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
JOHN RATH, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
JOHN A. REBMAN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
JAMES L. SCHILLING, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
EMIL SCHNEIDER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB SCHWENK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH T. SHEDLOCK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CARL SIEH, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
OTTO SJOSTROM, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
GEORGE SMITH, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
HENRY SMITH, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN J. SMITH, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
CHRISTIAN SOOLY, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
RUSSELL SPARKS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
HOMER STRATTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HANS W. STRUVE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
GEORGE V. SUTTON, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
N. M. SWARTZ, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
M. B. SWEET, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
EARL TABOR, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. E. TAYLOR, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas

In Memoriam

FRANK TEMBLADOR, SR., L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
GEORGE D. THAIN, L. U. 2266, Chatham, Ont., Canada
LAWRENCE THIBIDEAU, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me.
J. C. THOMSON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada
FRANK TITZ, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
W. D. TUBBS, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
C. W. VALENTINE, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
FREDERICK VAN BENSCHOTEN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
R. R. VANDERVOORT, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
JOHN VELEBER, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
W. F. VINSON, L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga.
CHARLES WADDELL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
FRANK J. WALTER, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
HERMAN WALTMAN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE N. WAYMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
O. S. WEBB, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES WELLINER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
JOSEPH A. WENTA, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
AUGUST WENTZ, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FRANK WENZINGER, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
NORMAN WERSTLER, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
DELMUS WHITE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
FRED WILKE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
MILTON S. WILKERSON, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
GEORGE WILLIAMSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBERT I. WILSON, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass.
ROBERT WINSTEAD, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
JESSE W. WOLF, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
EDWIN T. WOLFE, L. U. 462, Greensburg, Pa.
EDWARD YAGGIE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANK ZAMECNIK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOSEPH ZULIAK, L.U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

Wherever it may be necessary, a brief explanation is given as to how the answers might be figured out mentally in a crude, elementary sort of way. Very often that turns out to be as good a way as any. A man with a Univac brain must follow a prescribed mechanical procedure. By the time he has the mechanism set up the fellow who counts with his fingers has the answer all figured out.

1. **All of them.** Wasn't that a leap year?
2. **0.** Zero multiplied by one or a million and one is still a goose egg.
3. **Grandchild.** No sex indicated here.
4. **Somersault.** Did that one floor you?
5. **75 cents.** Translation: If 2 eggs cost 15 cents, what will 10 cost?
6. **9 times.** How did that one get in here?
7. **Arthur, $1. Bill, 60 cents.** Divide the funds, 5 parts to Arthur, 3 to Bill.
8. **One-sixteenth.** A furlong is one-eighth of a mile. So half a furlong must be one-eighth of half a mile. Half an eighth is one-sixteenth.
9. **38.** Girls are 60 per cent. So boys must be 40 per cent. This difference of 20 per cent is 19. Twice that is the 40 per cent of boys.
10. **18.** Numbers are reduced respectively by 1, 2, 3, 4. 23 less 5 should be next.
11. **28.** Allowing only 2 legs for each head (144), 56 legs would be left over. So there must be 28 hogs to account for this surplus of 56 legs.
12. **One.** A heck of a big haystack, mister.
13. **Seven.** If 3 times 7 were 63, then 7 represents 21. One third of that is 7.
14. **The 14th.** First Thursday is the 4th. So the first Sunday must be the 7th. That's all you need to know to find the answer. The rest is camouflage.
15. **13.** Winner lost 3 games. So he played 3 more to get even. That's 6 games. He won 7 more games played. That makes 13.
16. **Integrity.** A common word, a rare virtue.
17. **63.** 1½ hens lay an egg per day. So 9 hens lay 6 times as much—6 eggs per day. That's 42 a week which is 63 in a week and a half.
18. **Q.** How about South Daquota?
19. **Half an hour.** The dummkopf.
20. **$9.** What sum of money multiplied by itself will give you twice $40.50?
21. **32.** Everyone is a loser but one.
22. **10 times.** 10th pass at about 10:55.
23. **6 feet, 6 inches.** 2 short pieces plus 3 feet equal 16 feet. So 2 short pieces equal 13 feet. So 1 short piece equals half of that—6 ft., 6 in.
24. **Ruby.** The others are all flowers.
25. **12.** There are 27 cubes. 3 faces painted —8. 2 faces painted—12. 1 face painted 6. Unpainted—1.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE FETES IOWA APPRENTICES

Members of the fourth graduating class of apprentices of the Building Trades Crafts, in Mason City, Iowa, were entertained by the North Iowa Builders' Exchange at a recent completion of apprenticeship banquet at the VFW Hall in Mason City.

Thirteen apprentices were on hand to receive their completion certificates and more than 120 representatives of labor and business were there to offer their congratulations.

Completion certificates were presented by Russell V. Kelso, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.

Karl W. Waggoner, a member of a Mason City building firm, gave the principal address of the evening, stating that the apprenticeship training program was "one of the finest things that has happened to builders in my short lifetime."



After presenting completion certificates to newly graduated apprentices of the building trades in Mason City, Iowa, R. V. Kelso offers his congratulations. From left to right, front row: Thomas Cavanaugh, Herbert L. Kennedy, Raymond C. Nowell, Richard G. Mennen, Junior Menke and Kelso. Back row, left to right: Morse M. Tibbits, Robert E. Reynolds, Charles Younke, William P. Stoynoff and Morris G. Patten. Three graduates were not present for the photo.

Four different trades were represented by the thirteen young men, five being bricklayers, four carpenters, one steamfitter and three electricians. The carpenters, all members of Local Union 1313, of Mason City, are Raymond C. Nowell, Herbert L. Kennedy, John C. Kelly and Richard G. Mennen.

DEATH LAYS HEAVY HAND ON CUYAHOGA COUNCIL

There was sadness throughout the Cuyahoga, Lake, and Geauga District Council on January 16, 1955. On that day, two great old-time members of our Brotherhood passed away. Between them they had over 121 years of continuous membership to their credit.

Brother William H. Shephard joined our Brotherhood in Guelph, Ontario, in 1886—only five years after it was formed. In 1887 he moved to Cleveland, and for the next 68 years he remained a loyal and devoted member. At the time of his passing, on January 16, he was 92 years of age.

When death came to Brother William H. Cowel on the same day, he was in his 85th year. He joined our Brotherhood in Cleveland in July of 1901. For nearly 54 years he gave the best that was in him to our organization.

Fate seldom deals one Local Union or one District Council such a heavy blow. The passing of either Brother Shephard or Brother Cowel would have been tragedy enough for one day. But the passing of two such grand old-timers at once left a tremendous void.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION

Saskatoon was recently the scene of the Saskatchewan Provincial Council's 1955 convention. In attendance at the two-day affair were delegates from 11 affiliated locals representing approximately 1,340 carpenters.

Special Representatives J. B. Graham, of Winnipeg, and W. G. Stanton, of Edmonton, were in attendance. Brother Graham presided at the installation of newly elected officers of the Council, who include the following:

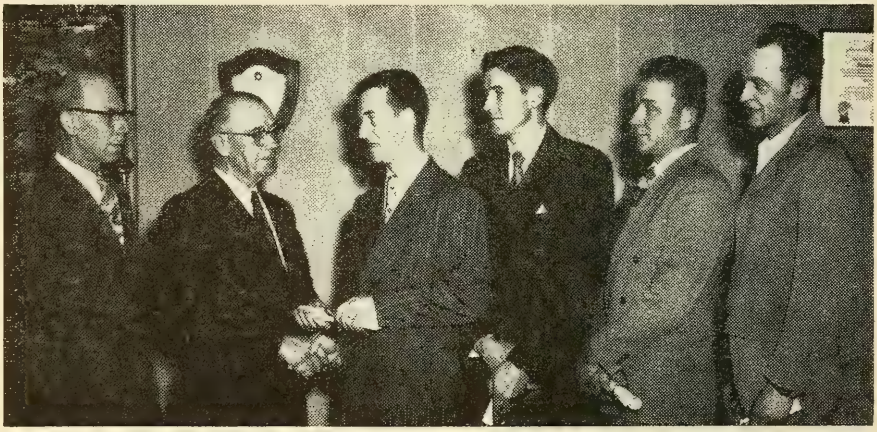
N. Wiederhold, president (Local 2469, Swift Current); J. Twigg, vice president (Local 1804, Moose Jaw); G. A. Cole, executive secretary-treasurer (Local 1805, Saskatoon); T. Sealy, recording secretary (Local 1867, Regina); and J. Twyver, executive member (Local 1990, Prince Albert).

President Wiederhold announced a vote of thanks and presented a gift to the retiring president, Brother S. Cranfield.

Local Union 1805, of Saskatoon, sponsored a banquet at the close of the convention.

WYOMING LOCAL HONORS APPRENTICE GRADUATES

Certificates of completion of the apprenticeship training program were recently received by four members of Local Union 1384, of Sheridan, Wyoming. The occasion of the presentation was a dinner-dance held at Sheridan Inn, historical landmark of the area.



Four graduating apprentices receive completion certificates at a dinner-dance sponsored by Local 1384. From left to right are Earl Carlson, of Local 1384, instructor of apprentices; Mr. Near, Department of Labor; and new journeymen, Stutsman, Hume, Washut and McClurg.

The certificates were presented by George Near, district representative of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, to George Washut, George Stutsman, Robert Hume and Roy McClurg.

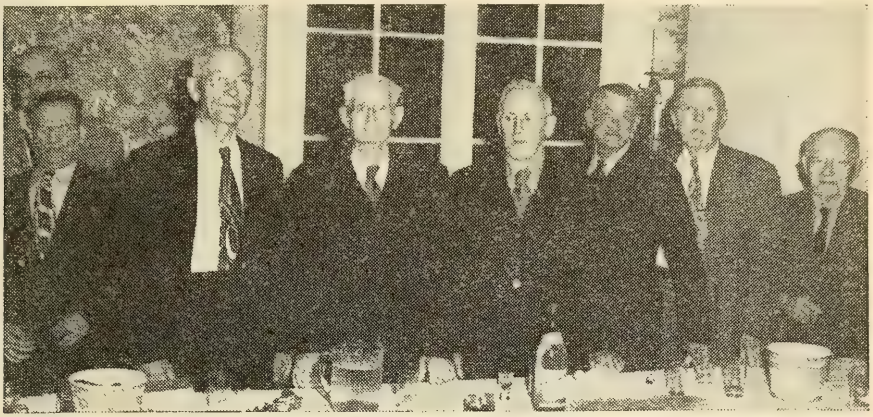
Approximately 185 guests were present, including members of the Local and of other labor organizations, and contractors of the area who sponsor the apprenticeship program in conjunction with the United Brotherhood.

In speaking of the program, Mr. Near remarked upon the exceptionally successful record of turning out quality craftsmen.

Gilbert M. Jackson, of Local 1384, a member of the apprenticeship committee since 1948, was presented with an award of merit by the Department of Labor.

OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT CHRISTMAS PARTY

On December 18, last year, approximately 800 guests attended the Christmas party of Local Union 13, of Chicago. Invited as guests of honor for the affair were ten veteran members of the Local, only seven of whom were able to attend. These seven were presented with 50-year pins by Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council. Two retiring officers were also presented with appropriate mementoes in recognition of their service. Families of members in the Armed Forces were presented with U. S. Savings Bonds by the Local.



Local 13's 50-year men at their annual Christmas party. From left to right: Jacob Rubenstein, Ted Kenney (behind Rubenstein), Frank Stahl, O. G. Thompson, Ed Windish, William Karsch, Marshall Faulkner and Louis Gareau. Brothers Lorenson, Skibitzke and Mulcahy were not present when the photo was taken.

Fifty-year men honored by Local 13 include Ed Windish, 57 years membership; William Lorenson, 56 years; Fred Skibitzke, 53 years; Marshall Faulkner, 53 years; O. G. Thompson, 52 years, and William Karsch, John Mulcahy, Jacob Rubenstein, Frank Stahl and Louis Gareau, 50 years membership.

MICHIGAN CARPENTERS MARK 50 YEARS

Local Union 1132, of Alpena, Michigan, recently held a 50th anniversary banquet in the Eagles Building there, while the history of the group was cited and veteran members spoke of old times.



Veteran members, officers and guests of Local 1132 assembled at the Alpena, Michigan, Local's 50th anniversary celebration.

In reading the minutes of the early meetings, the toastmaster remarked on a proposal showing the group had been in favor of a nine-hour work day, at a rate of 27½ cents per hour. The figure was compared with today's hours and wages and looked mighty small, but emphasized the enormous progress which has occurred in the past 50 years.

A letter of congratulations from General President Hutcheson was read to the group and following this the Mayor of Alpena, Harlo Herron, spoke briefly.

Local 1132 has no living charter members, but several veterans spoke of past experiences and relived the old, but not necessarily good old days, for a few brief moments.

A fine roast beef dinner was served prior to the program.



NEW AUXILIARY IN MISSOURI

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 704, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri. We were chartered August 6, 1954, with 20 members and so far have enjoyed great success in this, our first year.

We are the auxiliary group for Local Union 1049, and we were recently advised that attendance to the Local's meetings has been greatly increased since the inception of our group. The Local has been in existence more than 52 years and its members feel that an enthusiasm never before seen has existed since our organization was founded.



Charter members of Ladies Auxiliary 704, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., pose proudly with their new charter.

Our present officers include Claudine Leach, president; Charlene Pugsley, vice president; Helen Whitt, recording secretary; and Deloris Mitchelle, financial secretary.

Of course, all of our officers are charter members and others include Mary Price, Jewel Mitchelle, Martha Rust, Mable Reasons, Helen Nelson, Anna Greer, Ruby Krebs, Dena Maddox, Dora Long, Paris Mathews, Kate Fulton, Nadine Mitchelle, Lola Booker, Peggy Schell, Beulah Bruce and Pearl Boly.

Letters and advice from other auxiliary groups will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

Helen Whitt, Recording Secretary.

ONTARIO LADIES BEGIN SECOND YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 680, of Barrie, Ontario, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was chartered in November, 1953, with thirteen charter members. We have initiated four new members since our charter was closed and have several more on the list for initiation at the present.

Our meetings are held at the Labor Hall, on Dunlap Street, on the first Thursday of each month. The members take turns at being hostess at the social gatherings following

each meeting. We usually play bingo or have contests during the social hours and follow with a luncheon.

In July, last year, we held a picnic for the members of Local Union 2480 and their families and, at present, we plan to make this an annual affair. In observance of our first anniversary we attended a turkey dinner sponsored by the Barrie and District Trades and Labour Council, and had an exchange of gifts among the sisters.

On occasions we hold dances which usually prove successful. One is scheduled for January.



Ladies of Auxiliary 680, of Barrie, Ontario. The Auxiliary is now in its second year.

Our present officers include Edith Yarmill, president; Margaret Ball, vice president; Helen Schell, recording secretary; Eva Tuck, recording secretary; Doris Emrick, treasurer; Millie Viktil, conductress; and Kay McKeowan, Doris Robertson and Isola Carlson, trustees. Rita Markinick is in charge of the flower fund.

Letters from other auxiliaries will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

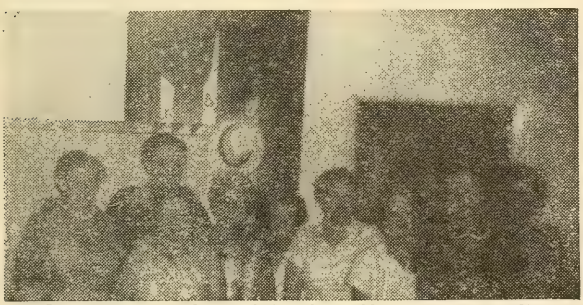
Edith Yarmill, President.

TEXAS LADIES HONOR 27 YEAR MEMBER

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries, from Ladies Auxiliary No. 6, of Houston, Texas.

We recently celebrated our 39th anniversary with a dinner and bingo party. Our husbands and children were our guests and the dinner was a great success, due to the many members who contributed so generously with their time and efforts.



Long time members of Auxiliary No. 6 pose at a dinner celebrating the group's 39th anniversary.

Our Auxiliary's colors, blue and gold, were used to decorate the tables, and for a centerpiece we used Texas Bluebells, made by our guest of honor, Mrs. Joe Ferguson.

Mrs. Ferguson, who has been a member of the Auxiliary for the past 27 years, gave a short talk about the early days of the organization and the terrific struggle to continue during the Depression years. Our Auxiliary is entering its 40th year of existence and we owe a great debt of gratitude to such staunch members as Mrs. Ferguson in that it is still in existence.

Our thanks to all the ladies who have worked so hard through the years for the success of our organization in enduring for so long despite the obstacles which have been encountered.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Wm. M. Null

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 320

Sash Cord, Window Weights, and Knots.

It is not enough for the apprentice to know how to fit sash properly. For when window sash are fitted, they must be hung in such a way that they will balance. That is to say, the upper sash must have weights that are heavy enough to hold the sash up, while the bottom sash must have weights that are just a little lighter than the sash, so that when the sash is down, it will stay down. In addition to that, the weights must be so balanced that the sash will stay at any position the occupant of the room wants. Hanging window sash involves threading the sash pulleys with sash cord, fastening the cord to the weights, and also to the sash. All of these things will be discussed in this lesson.

Threading Sash Pulleys.—Fig. 1, to the left, shows a window jamb, stripped of everything but the head and subsill, shown

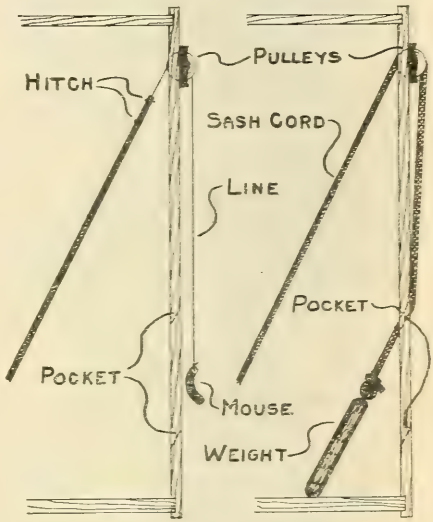


Fig. 1

in part. Here the sash pulley is shown in the process of being threaded with sash cord. The mouse is shown hanging just back

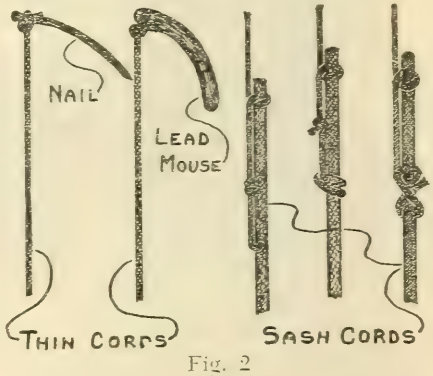


Fig. 2

of the weight pocket, and the end of the sash cord is about to be pulled through the pulley. To the right the sash cord is shown in the pulley and coming down and out of the weight pocket. The window weight is

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shown fastened to the cord, ready to be put in place through the pocket.

Mouse and Hitches. — An improvised mouse, made of an 8d or 10d casing nail, is

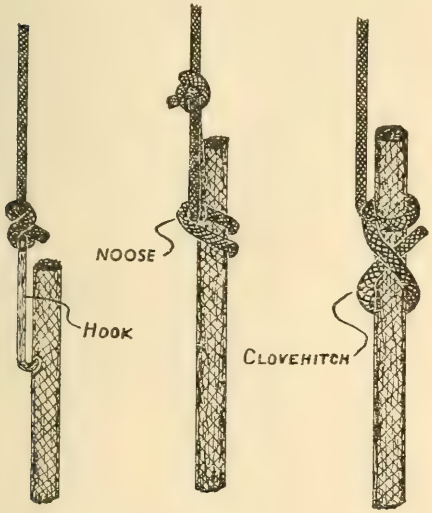


Fig. 3

shown to the left of Fig. 2. Second from the left is shown a mouse made of lead. These are shown fastened to thin cords.

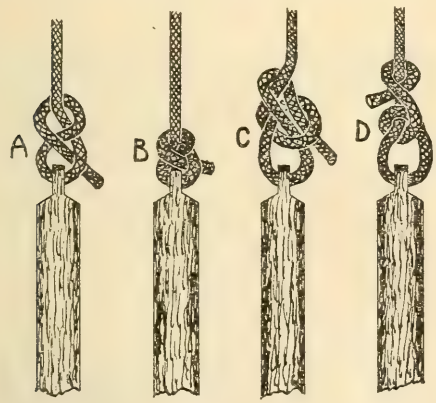


Fig. 4

Then the thin cord is fastened to the end of the sash cord, as a means of pulling it through the pulley, down, and out through the weight pocket. Three ways to fasten the mouse cord to the sash cord are shown from the center to the right of Fig. 2. The center drawing shows the mouse cord fastened to the sash cord by means of a hook. Here it is shown reinforced with a half hitch a little above the hook. Second from the right, the mouse cord is fastened to the sash cord by means of a noose, which is also reinforced with a half hitch. To the extreme right, a clove hitch is used, also reinforced. Details of these three fastenings, without reinforcement, are shown by Fig. 3. To the left the hook fastening is shown. At the center is shown the noose,

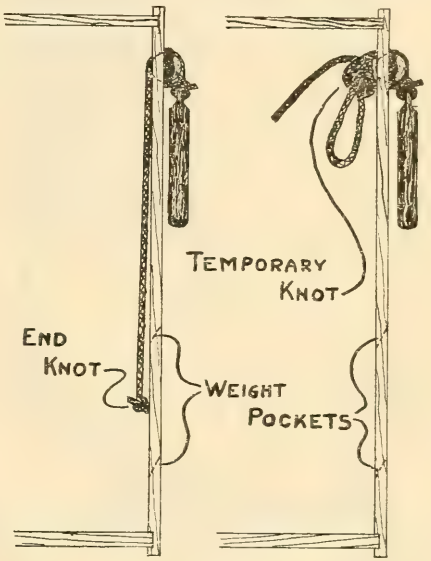


Fig. 5

and to the extreme right we have the clove hitch.

Window Weight Fastenings. — Fig. 4 shows at **A**, a loosely made figure-eight knot. At **B** it is shown tightened. This is a good knot and economical. It reduces to a minimum the amount of cord needed. At **C** is shown the bowline knot. This is a dependable knot, for it will not come loose after it has been tightened. It also has the advantage of being easily undone, even though it

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has been pulled into a tight knot. This is still true after many years, when the cord has hardened. At D is shown a good hitch, called a clove hitch. This hitch, also, can be loosened easily. The bowline knot and the clove hitch are about equal in dependability and usefulness, but they are not as economical as the figure-eight knot.

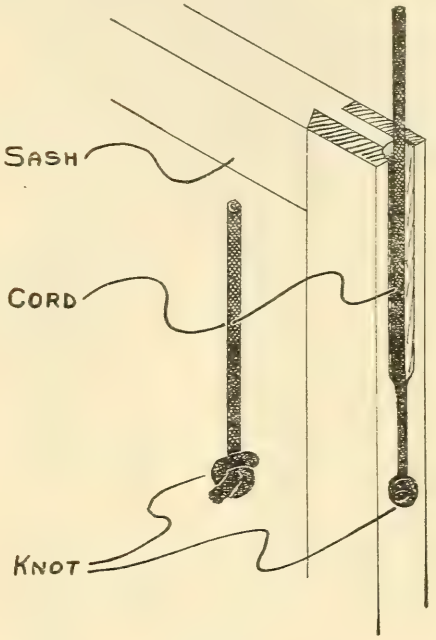


Fig. 6

Fastening Sash Cord to Sash.—Fig. 5, to the left, shows how the weight is pulled up to the pulley, in order to get the length of the cord for cutting. This length should allow for a small amount of play. That is, it should be just a little longer than the exact length needed, so that the weight will not hug the pulley when the sash is down. The end of the cord should have a hard knot, as pointed out. To the right is shown how to hold a weight up, while the other weight is being fastened to the sash cord and put in place. Fig. 6, inset, shows a detail of the end knot, and in the main drawing the knot is shown in place. This is a commonly used method of fastening the sash cord to the sash.

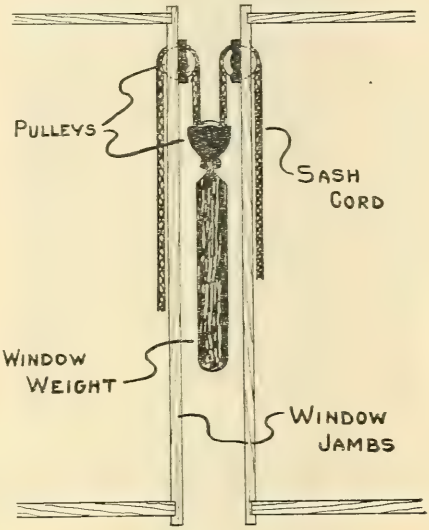


Fig. 7

Double Service.—How to make one weight service two sash is shown by Fig. 7. The weight and the cord are exaggerated. This way of balancing sash is especially suitable for multiple windows, for it makes possible a narrower mullion.

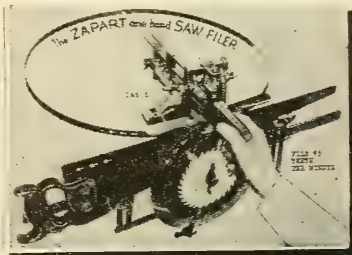
Gadget Balancing Devices.—There are on the market gadget balancing devices. Most of them work on the basis of the spring. Some are fastened to the sash by means of a steel tape, while others make use of the

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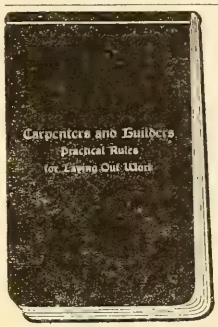
cable. So far as this writer knows, there are none that threaten to take the place of the commonly used window weights and sash cords.

A number of years ago a man invented what he called a friction balancing device for window sash. His whole scheme was based on the principle of friction holding the sash in the desired position. It was interesting. The sash in the small window sample could be pushed up and down easily and would stay put anywhere. I question, however, whether it would work satisfactorily on large sash, where the friction would have to be increased to hold the sash up.

With reference to what has just been said in the previous paragraph, there is on the market a window frame complete with sash that has a much improved friction sash-balancing gadget. This window, including the gadget, is widely used. However, it is still true, that while it gives satisfactory service on small windows, on extra large windows the operator, on raising the sash, would have to use enough force, not only to lift the weight of the sash, but also an additional amount of force to overcome the friction.

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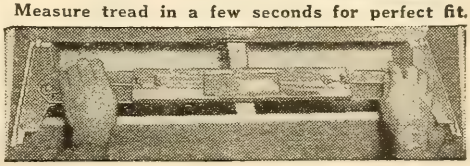
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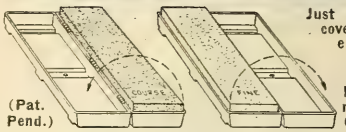
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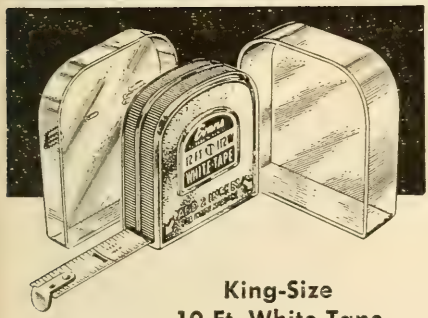
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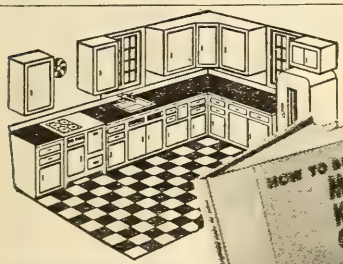
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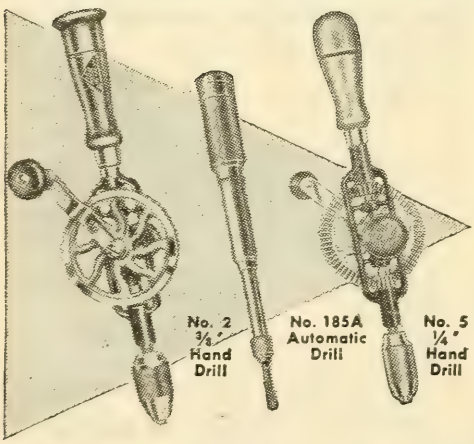
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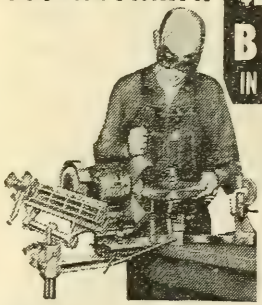
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Steel Tapes and Tape Rules



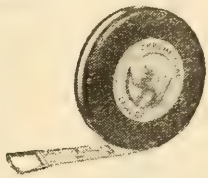
REGULAR MEZURALL

½" wide Chrome Clad blade in balanced mechanism—will not creep when extended. Self-adjusting end hook for hook-over or butt-end measurements. Markings in consecutive inches to 16ths both edges. 6, 8, 10 and 12 foot lengths.



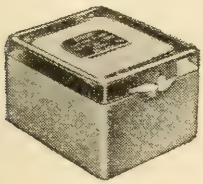
SUPER MEZURALL

Rugged ¾" line extends farther unsupported. Diamond-shaped mark every 16" for easy rafter and stud spacing. Upper edge of line graduated feet and inches to 16ths, lower edge graduated consecutive inches to 16ths. Extra-long self-adjusting end hook. Case made of strong, featherweight magnesium alloy. 10 and 12 foot lengths.



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⅜" wide tempered steel line stays easy to read. Attractive case covered in durable maroon vinyl. Welded steel liner protected by a rust-resistant coating. Graduated feet, inches and 8ths. Available with regular or hook type end ring. 25, 50, 75 and 100 foot lengths.



360

FREE "SEE THRU" BOX
All Chrome Clad Tape Rules are packed in a handy, reusable plastic box.

CHROME CLAD TAPE LINES are durable, do not surface crack, chip or peel and are rust and corrosion resistant. Jet black markings bonded to the line are protected by multiple electroplatings — they won't wear off and are always sharp and clear against the chrome white finish.

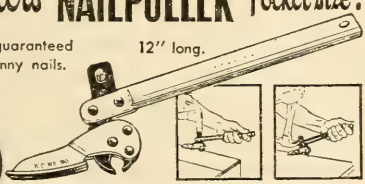
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THE LUFKIN RULE CO., Saginaw, Mich.
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Carpenters' NAILPULLER Pocket size!

Satisfaction guaranteed up to tenpenny nails.

12" long.



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NO STAMPS. NO C.O.D.'S

Powerful, Easy to Use, Handy as a Hammer!

Carpenters' favorite. Convenient in tight places, carries in pocket. Tool steel counteracting jaws driven into wood under nailhead. Double leverage with hammer. All steel, rustproofed.

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WAL-BOARD TOOLS

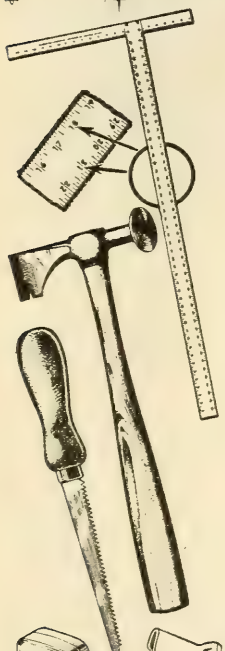
for the DRY-WALL CRAFTSMAN



CIRCLE CUTTER

Cuts sharp clean round holes, up to 12" in diameter. Easy and fast to set to desired size. One turn of Handle and the Circle is cut.

No. AC-31 Price $4.00



T-SQUARE

Measuring and cutting true sharp openings, 22½" Head — 47⅞" Blade. Convenient for Wallboard sizes.

No. TS-31 Price $9.00

HAMMER

A versatile striking face, compresses board into perfect dimple for easier "filling", maximum striking power with no bruising or defacing.

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An all-around saw: Cuts wood, masonite, wallboard, etc. Heavy duty blade, sharp point for easy penetration without pre-drilling. Excellent for hard-to-get-to-places.

No. US-71 Price $1.65

¾" STEEL WHITE TAPE

Giant, King-size, 12 feet long, for big size jobs . heavy duty spring doesn't bind, easy to read.

No. WT-12 Price $3.00

TRU-CUT (tape-tip)

Makes accurate cuts faster . . . Slot keeps knife in positive position. Absolutely cannot fall off. Fits any ¾" Tape.

No. TC-61 Price 60c*

TRU-GUIDE (measuring aid)

Slides to a perfect measurement and holds! Free slipping on rule can not fall off. Fits any ¾" tape.

No. TG-51 Price 60c*

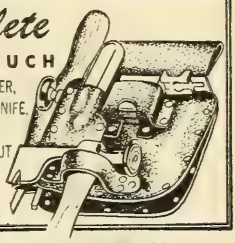
*Or two for $1.00



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TOOL POUCH

WITH SAW, HAMMER, CIRCLE CUTTER, KNIFE, 12 FOOT TAPE, TRU-GUIDE, TRU-CUT



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SPECIAL Limited Offer $19.85

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☐ Tool Pouch, special offer
☐ Please send me free Catalog

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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

TRUE TEMPER® Hammer News



NOW: THREE ROCKET HAMMER MODELS!

Now your hardware store has *three* ROCKET hammers—16-oz. nail, 16-oz. ripper, and a 13-oz. nail hammer for finishing work.

Good craftsmen love to work with a ROCKET hammer. The tubular shaft and cushion grip soak up most of the impact of hammering. The grip is slipproof even when wet or when you have gloves on. One carpenter told us that using a ROCKET hammer is practically effortless—it's so well balanced the head does most of the work. We can build perfect balance into the ROCKET because the weight of the steel shaft never varies.

With normal care your ROCKET hammers will last you the rest of your life. The handles won't bend or break, the heads won't loosen. See all the ROCKETS at your hardware store. About $4.35.



High-quality apron only 39¢

when you buy a True Temper hammer. At your hardware store.

TRUE TEMPER®

Finest quality in hammers, hatchets and axes • Lawn, garden and farm tools • Shovels • Shears Fishing tackle • Golf-club shafts



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EASY TO LAY • HIGHEST QUALITY

Bruce

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Product of
E. L. BRUCE CO.
Memphis, Tenn.

World's Largest Maker of Hardwood Floors

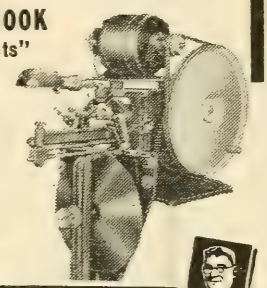


CASH FOR YOUR SPARE TIME

MACHINE SAW FILING PAYS UP TO $3 or $5 an hour. With a Foley Saw Filer you can file all hand saws, also band and cross-cut circular saws. It is easy to operate—simple adjustments—no eyestrain. Start AT HOME in basement or garage. Patented jointing principle evens up all irregular teeth and makes an old saw cut just like new.

Send for FREE BOOK
"Money Making Facts"

No canvassing necessary—"I advertised in our local paper and got in 93 saws—I only work spare time at present" says M. L. Thompson. Leo H. Mix writes: "I made about $900 in spare time last year." Free Book shows how you can start in spare time at home with small investment. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.



FOLEY *Automatic* SAW FILER



FOLEY MFG. CO., 518-5 Foley Bldg.
Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send FREE BOOK—"Money Making Facts"

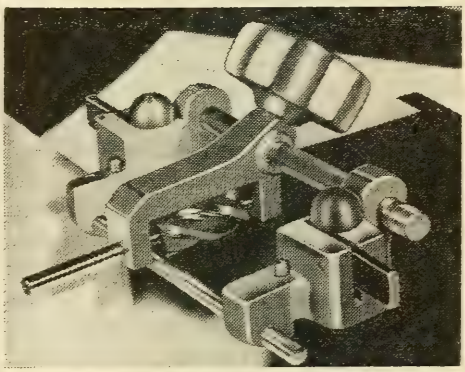
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NOW MORTISE FOR DOOR HINGE BUTTS in Seconds!

WITH THE

BUTTCUTTER

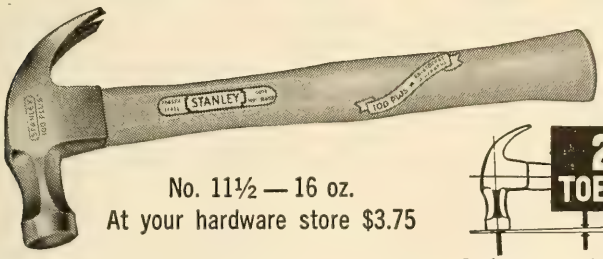


- Fits any standard ¼", or larger, Electric Drill.
- Just a twist of wrist and push of thumb changes Buttcutter to 3½" or 4" Butt Size.
- Crooked or cross grain does not affect operation in any way.
- Cutting unit made of finest quality, Hi-speed Steel.

15.25 Post Paid - - - 15.40 in Canada
(No C. O. D.'s to Canada)

BUTTCUTTER (Pat. Pend.), NEILSON MFG.
P. O. BOX 41 EUGENE, OREGON

What '100 PLUS' means on this STANLEY Hammer



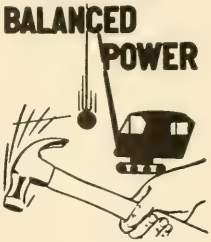
No. 11½ — 16 oz.
At your hardware store $3.75

This is a carpenter's hammer . . . comfortable, select white hickory handle that doesn't carry the shock of your blows to your hand — correctly heat treated to last longer . . . AND these "100 PLUS" performance features.

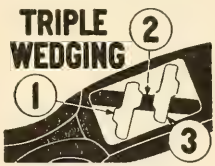


Finely beveled claws grip shank of nail — pull head through board — pull smallest brads.

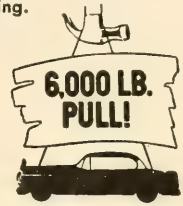
2 degree toe-in of face compensates for toeing in nail. Prevents slipping.



"Power balanced" — the balanced power a master carpenter wants in every swing.



"Evertite" processed hickory handle to prevent loose heads. Triple-wedged head takes 6,000 lb. straight pull.



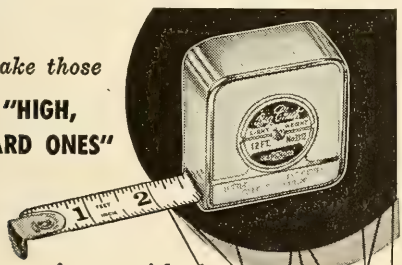
The Tool Box of the World

STANLEY Tools

A Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

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make those
"HIGH, HARD ONES"



easier . . . faster with the new

CARLSON **12 FT. BIG CHIEF**

¾" Wide White Blade

- Stud marks every 16" •
- Handy 10-second Blade Change •
- Double graduations — feet and inches •
- Easy action Swing-Tip •

12 FEET LONG

By the Originators of the Wide Blade Rule

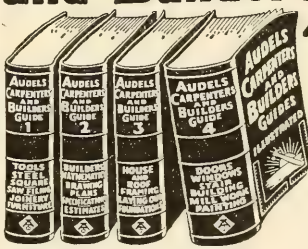
If measuring is a part of your job or hobby, make it a pleasure with Carlson's new, longer BIG CHIEF. It gives you the extra length and rigidity you need to make those high, inside measurements without strain or fuss . . . makes measuring a one-man proposition. Why put off owning the one rule that gives you all the features you need in a steel tape rule?

See the new **BIG CHIEF** at your hardware dealer today!

PRODUCED UNDER PATS. 2089209, 2510939, 2629180 & PAT. PEND.

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Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want — including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail FREE COUPON below.

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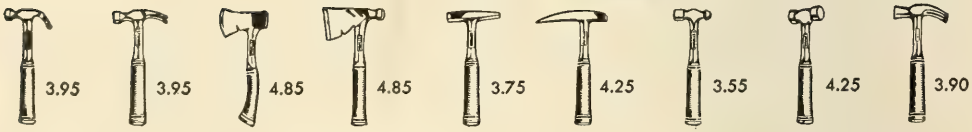
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THE WORLD'S ONLY

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

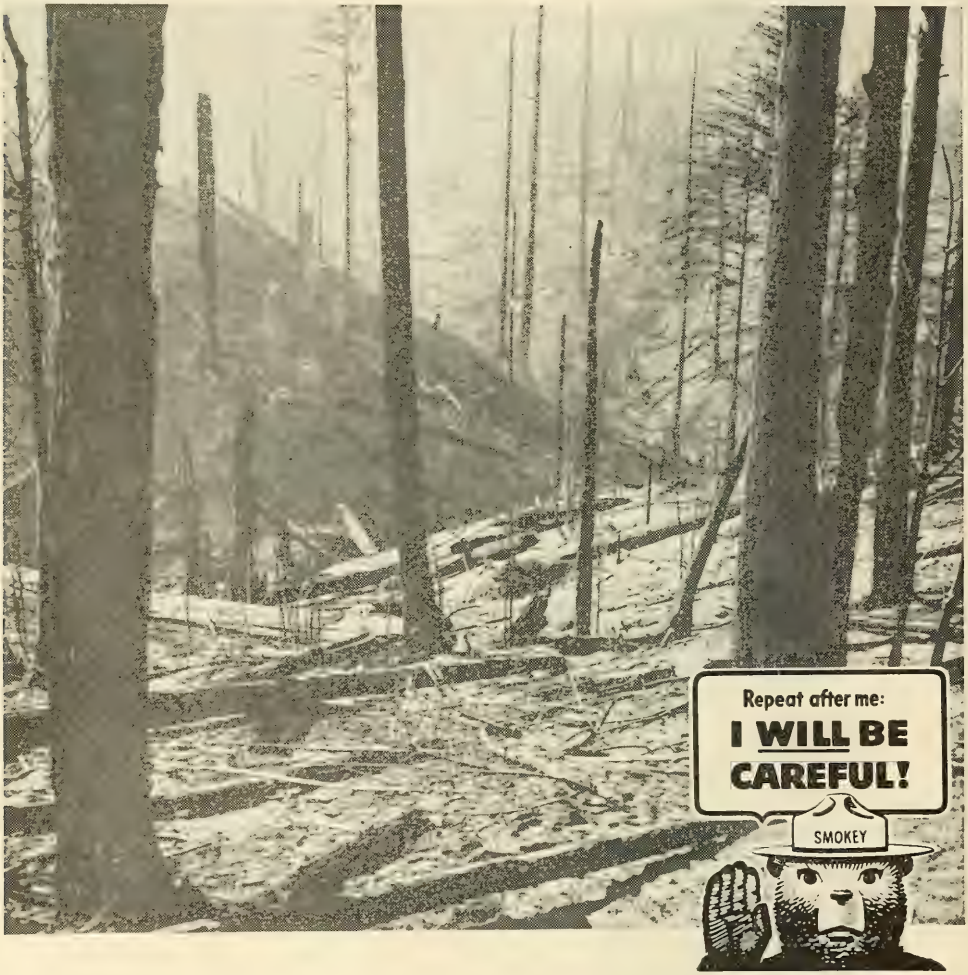
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JUNE, 1955



Sequoia National Park, California

Nice Spot for a Picnic?



It *was* . . . just a short while ago. People came here to relax and enjoy the cool green of the forest. There were squirrels, deer and birds. There were fish in the streams.

But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. ***Be careful. Please.***

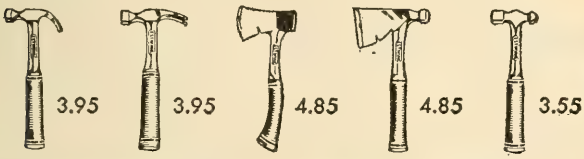
Remember—only you can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



THE SWING IS TO ESTWING

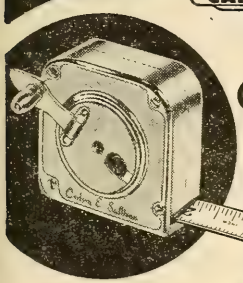
For the most value and satisfaction carpenters everywhere are changing to Estwing the only hammers and hatchets forged in one piece.
You'll like the feel and comfort of the leather grip, and the perfect balance that is permanently forged in every tool.



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Super Chief

for one-man measuring **16 FEET LONG**

3/4" WHITE BLADE

Here's big news—in a compact, pocket-size package. The all-new Carlson SUPER CHIEF Steel Tape Rule has *16* feet of wider, more rigid steel blade—designed into a pocket-fitting 2½" case that weighs only 6¾ oz. Best of all . . . with the SUPER CHIEF, you alone can now make accurate extended vertical and horizontal measurements quicker . . . easier.

Handy Re-wind Crank moves the 16 ft. blade smoothly in and out of case, without backlash.

Easy-to-Read—jet black numerals on snow-white blade won't surface crack or peel.

Quick Blade-Change— **Patented Swing-Tip**

Do-It-Alone—and do it better—with a Carlson SUPER CHIEF. See it at your Hardware Dealer!

Carlson & Sullivan, Inc.
MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

Produced under Patents #2089209, #2510939, #2629180 & Pa. Pend.



drill masonry faster and easier

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SUDDEN DEPTH DRILLS

New 44° spiral, new wide flute, new narrow land provide a smooth path for improved, automatic dust ejection. Fast cutting, cool running in hardest material. No dust to dig or blow out of the hole. New 1/4" shank on 3/8", 7/16" and 1/2" drills. 1/2" shanks on most other sizes. Available: drill sizes from 3/16" to 1-1/2".

made of finest tool steel with the famous diamond hard **CARBOLOY TIP**

THE PAINE COMPANY
4 Westgate Road, Addison, Ill.

the best craftsmen always take PAINE'S

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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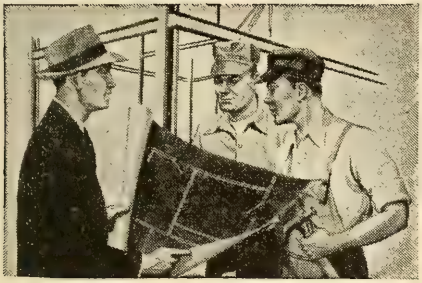
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Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

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In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

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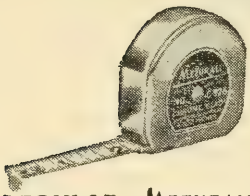
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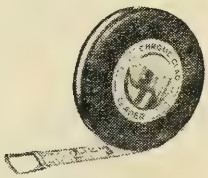
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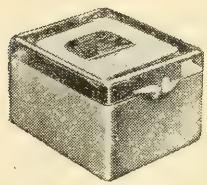
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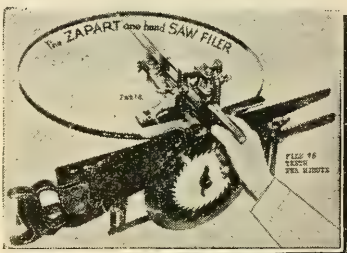
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Widespread idleness last winter definitely proved—

Employment In Canada Needs Study

★

CANADIANS, like their brothers south of the border, are learning the hard way that they cannot eat statistics or use rosy government promises as a substitute for money. Over 600,000 Canadians learned this bitter lesson last winter. Many of them are still taking post-graduate work in joblessness. In the meantime, they are getting lots of optimistic statistics from both Ottawa and various Provincial capitals.

High winter unemployment in Canada is no new phenomenon. Each winter for the past three or four years joblessness flirted with the half-million mark. Each winter, however, it seems to grow a little worse. Over 600,000 jobless in a total population of approximately 16,000,000 is serious. It is the equivalent of 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States—a figure that brings back memories of depression days.

Month in and month out, Canadian labor has urged Parliament to do something about the situation, but outside of issuing new batches of optimistic statistics, nothing concrete resulted. By using profits and not employment figures as the yardstick, it has not been difficult for the government to whip up rosy statistics. Profits have been good. The introduction of automatic machinery has cut down labor costs. Better tax formulas for business have helped, too. As a result, corporations often have made more money, even though their sales may have declined—a phenomenon that is not unknown in the United States.

Now that summer weather is approaching, employment is picking up. But unless some realistic planning is done now by both the Federal and Provincial governments, November and December again will find unemployment topping the 600,000 mark.

Away back in 1945, the Federal government notified the nation that it had numerous plans for badly-needed public works which could be put into effect as soon as unemployment conditions became serious. The role of the government was going to be to take up the slack when private enterprise could not provide sufficient jobs. What happened to all the contemplated projects, which were supposed to be past the planning stage, no one seems to know. Certainly they did not show up last winter when unemployment hovered around nine per cent.

Thousands of Canadians used up all their unemployment insurance benefits last winter. This meant that they had to turn to relatives or private charities to keep going. The situation was further complicated by the fact that over a million immigrants from Europe have come to Canada since the end of the war. On their own and unable to speak the language, these immigrants have posed especially serious problems in the big cities. In many cases they did not rate any public assistance because they were not in the country long enough. If they lost their jobs they had to take anything that came along, regardless of wages or working conditions. Naturally, this had a tendency to put pressure on all union wages and working conditions.

Although an 18-day debate regarding unemployment was carried on in the House last winter, Prime Minister St. Laurent never once arose to give his views on the situation or to propose any remedy—this despite the fact that on September 18, 1954, he told a Reform Club meeting in Quebec City that "we have a country where there should be work for everybody and if we are not smart enough to organize the economy of the nation to provide work for everybody, we are incompetent."

Seasonal unemployment probably never can be eliminated completely in Canada, which has many areas that face extreme weather conditions during the winter months. But much can be done to hold seasonal unemployment to a minimum; particularly in view of the almost limitless natural resources which exist there.

Recently, the Prime Minister of New Zealand visited Canada. When he discovered what the unemployment conditions were, he suggested that New Zealand would welcome any surplus labor Canada could send because a real labor shortage existed there.

Actually, Canada can hardly be considered as having a labor surplus. The millions of square miles of untapped resources are proof enough of that. What is needed is a better balance of manpower utilization, which can and should be sparked by both the Federal and Provincial governments.

The time to start planning for holding down joblessness next winter is right now. Neither Canadian industry nor the Canadian government nor Canadian workers can afford nine workers out of each 100 looking vainly for work from November until May.

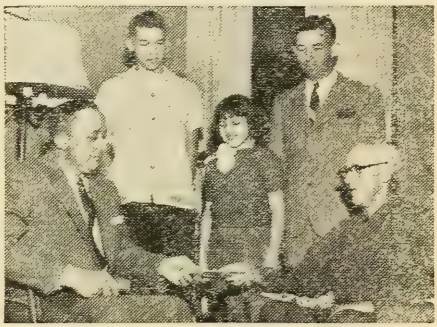
—STORY OF THE MONTH —

We know it can't last. Sooner or later the world is going to find out anyway, so we might as well tell all now.

Union men are just like everyone else. They are alternately happy, sad, angry, or pleased. If you don't believe that they experience all stages of the various emotions common to other humans, just observe a little more carefully the next time the boys are tackling a tough problem.

Despite the fact that many people seem to think we're a pretty hard-hearted group, here's an example of the softer side of union men.

In Defiance, Ohio, Local 2180 recently made a cash gift to the Defiance County Children's Home, to be



Elmer Miller, seated left, president of Local 2180, presents a gift of $88 to the Defiance County Home superintendent, as a gift for the kids at Easter. Standing are George Thompson, Judy Donley and Robert Thomas, treasurer of Local 2180.

applied on the children's Easter. They just took up a collection among the members and presented it to the home superintendent, Homer Hess.

Although the present was not intended as a publicity stunt, it did reach the ears of the local press in Defiance and a photo and short article appeared in the paper. Reading about it, you and I probably wouldn't think it was anything awfully important, but just look at the smile of one of the little girls who is included among the recipients. We think that is enough reward for the Brothers at Defiance, without the publicity, too.

Safety In Apprentice Training

By PAUL E. GURSKE, Director,
Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor

Editor's note: **In response to the article on safety by First Vice-President John R. Stevenson, which appeared in the August, 1954, issue of THE CARPENTER, a letter has been received from Paul E. Gurske, director of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor, heartily endorsing the sentiments expressed by Brother Stevenson. Gurske enclosed the following article embodying his own feelings in the matter of providing all apprentices with adequate training in safety. Since Mr. Gurske is one of the foremost authorities in the nation on safety matters, his views are well worth reprinting.**

★ ★

SAFETY has a definite place in the curriculum of any apprenticeship training course. The importance of supplying safe as well as skilled efficient workers to industry is indicated by the national statistics on occupational injuries. Every year there are more than 16,000 fatalities, and a total of 2,000,000 lost time injuries, of which 80,000 are permanent injuries. The physical suffering and misery caused by these accidents, not alone to those killed or injured, but to their families as well, cannot be computed.

It is estimated that the cost of these accidents covering lost wages insurance costs and medical expenses, was $1,000,000,000. So-called indirect losses, such as property damage, interference with production schedules, time lost by other workers, are estimated to have totaled $1,300,000,000. This staggering cost, plus the greater expense due to loss of the services of skilled workers in industry, certainly make it worthwhile from the standpoint of efficiency alone to prevent accidents.

In most apprenticeship training courses, great emphasis is placed on giving the apprentice a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of the trade in which he is interested. He is expected to develop a reasonable skill in the operation of such tools and machines as he will be called on to use. Safety, however, may not be sufficiently stressed. As a result, when the apprentice enters industry he must learn again much of what he has already been taught so that he can satisfy industry's demand for both safety and production.

There are certain prerequisites to safety training which the apprentice must have before any profitable attempt can be made to present the general or specific phases of industrial safety. They are:

(a) Realization of the seriousness of the industrial accident problem.

(b) Knowledge of what an industrial accident is.

(c) Knowledge of the causes of industrial accidents.

(d) The will to work safely.

There are other necessary elements, of course, such as previous training and special ability for certain types of work, and certain mental and physical qualifications.

If the apprentice has mastered these fundamentals and is othewise qualified for the work he is learning, he will be able to absorb safety instructions. Without these fundamentals, he is quite likely to find himself handicapped in understanding the reasons for safety training. It is probable that he will carry this lack of understanding into industry.

It should be made clear to the apprentice that industry demands safe as well as efficient workers. The day of the careless man in industry is over, even if he is unusually capable in other respects. Plant managers know that accidents cost money—too much money to justify retaining a man who does not work safely, no matter what his productive ability.

Apprentices should be taught to analyze every industrial operation from the standpoint of safety. They should take enough time in laying out the operation to eliminate the risk of personal injury.

The will to work safely develops in a man after he has been shown what accidents are; how costly they are, not only to himself and his family, but to industry as well; and how they can be prevented. If this attitude is developed before he enters industry, and it should be, he will at once be ready to cooperate with his company in its safety work. This one trait alone may be of as much value in his industrial career as the skills which he has developed in his apprenticeship training.

There are three methods by which safety may be included as a part of an apprenticeship training course.

In the first, safety instruction is given on every new operation or process when it is presented for the first time.

Another method is to include safety instruction as a definite part of a specific apprenticeship training course, but to complete the instruction all at one time.

The third method is to use an entirely separate course in industrial safety which is, however, related to the particular training course which the apprentice is undergoing.

This third method is frequently used where men are being trained as safety engineers for a particular industry, and where the purpose is to develop a broad, general knowledge of safety without attempting to produce skilled mechanics. In all cases, advantage should be taken of job specification sheets that cover each project to which an apprentice is assigned. Safety instructions for each phase of the operation should be included and these should be stressed by the instructor in discussing the job.

Experienced safety engineers and apprenticeship training instructors believe that the best means of imparting safety knowledge to apprenticeship trainees is a combination of the first and second methods given above. Where this procedure is followed, there is, on the one hand, very definite instruction concerning specific job hazards, and on the other, a broad general safety training that covers the hazards common to all industrial operations. The first method tends to prevent the development of unsafe working hazards relating to the trade, while the second should inhibit other and more general hazardous working practices.

A method of preventing unsafe practices or teaching accident prevention has much to do with gaining the employe's cooperation. It is not enough merely to issue a rule and then let the apprentice comply with it or not, as he sees fit. It should be impressed on him that instructions relating to safety are considered by management to be equally as important as those affecting production. Management's attitude should be expressed in the idea that safety and efficiency go hand-in-hand. It should be pointed out, too, that instruction covering various jobs in the shop must always be rigidly adhered to, and that even the slightest deviation will not be tolerated.

After the importance of safety instruction has been made evident, the following sequence of instruction which has been found satisfactory in establishing safe working routine, should be followed:

(a) The safe procedure for the particular operation should be clearly stated.

(b) The reasons for the safety instructions should be carefully explained.

(c) A demonstration of the exact methods to complete the operation should be given.

(d) The worker should then be given the chance of explaining to the instructor his understanding of how the operation should be done.

(e) When the worker's explanation of the job is satisfactory and any misunderstanding has been adjusted, the instructor should allow the worker to demonstrate the job. This demonstration should include several cycles of the complete operation so that by repetition the correct method will be firmly implanted in the man's mind.

(f) Any mistakes made during the worker's demonstration should be immediately corrected.

(g) The instructor should make it his position to check the job from time to time so as to make certain that all production and safe practices are being followed. These job checks should be made frequently until the instructor is satisfied that the apprentice is following the specified routine.

When safety instructions are explained to the worker, there is a much greater chance of obtaining cooperation. Men do not resent rules when they understand the reason for them. Also, when the sequence of the operations is first explained and then demonstrated, the apprentice is given every opportunity to realize further the importance of the safety instructions which have been issued. He has the opportunity of asking questions and having them answered before he, in turn, is asked to give his description of the operation, thus any misunderstanding on his part can be corrected before he is actually required to demonstrate the work.

When the apprentice has completed his demonstration of the job the instructor may correct any unsafe working practices at once, thus stopping at the source the development of unsafe working practices that might later lead to accidents or inefficiency. A constant check on safety, as well as on production requirements, reminds the apprentice of the importance of complying with all instructions at all times.

Safety training at apprentice classes should start the first day the apprentice enters the trade and continue until his course is completed. The first training should be of a general nature covering the four fundamental concepts as previously discussed.

Once the apprentice has accepted the fundamentals of accident prevention he will be more receptive to specific safety training. This training should invariably be of a type that will duplicate, as closely as possible, actual industrial operating conditions. This end is perhaps best accomplished by inaugurating a plan for accident prevention in the shop and requiring every apprentice to take an active part in its operation. It should follow in every respect the accident prevention programs met in industry.

An acting safety engineer, safety committees and instruction committees should be included and, of course, accident records should be

kept. Membership on the safety committee should be rotated so that each apprentice will have an opportunity to serve, or, if desirable, the entire class may serve on the committee.

As stated before, the specific safety training given in each course will vary according to the work done. The teaching methods, however, can be practically the same for all safety instructions, whether specialized or general.

Wherever possible, individual instructions should be given when specific phases of safety are being taught. In some cases it may be necessary to have class discussions of safety measures, for certain operations, on which the entire group will start together. In this case the instructor can read to the class the pertinent material and hold a general discussion of the subject, or permit a question and answer period. Personalized instruction for each man, however, should not be neglected in favor of this method.

Extremely important in all apprentice training is the teaching skill and the attitudes of the people who instruct apprentices. The training director and safety director should know who is giving instructions to apprentices, and should be given an opportunity to bring these men into special courses to make sure that they do a good job.

As we all know, knowing a trade does not necessarily include the ability to teach others.

If you should find that there is a lack of background and that safety training is thereby not being accomplished, I suggest that you call upon any agency or agencies within your state from which service might be secured in training your teaching staff in safety and accident prevention. The problem of developing an apprentice trained in safe practice of his work is worthy of every cooperative effort between state and governmental agencies.

Past records indicate that many graduate apprentices are promoted into supervisory and executive positions. That being the case, management has more than average interest in seeing to it that they acquire the attitudes and skills that will make them safe workers themselves, and also make them assets to the company safety program.

COMPLETING APPRENTICESHIP PAYS OFF

Half of the apprentices who fail to complete their training quit for higher-paying jobs, according to a booklet entitled "Follow-Up Study of Former Apprentices," issued by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Many who left for higher wages would have been better off financially had they completed their training, the study shows in an analysis by the Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Although the need for more money to support growing families leads the other reasons for quitting by a wide margin, some were unable to master the required skills, or classroom instruction, while some did not like the trade.

Some had not intended to become craftsmen, but considered apprenticeship a stepping stone to a professional career.

The survey emphasizes the importance of sticking to the training, according to the Labor Department. It shows that while 16 per cent of those who dropped out of training the first year obtained work in the same trade, 27 per cent of the apprentices who left in the second year, and 51 per cent in the third or fourth year were employed in the trades in which they were apprenticed.

About 9 per cent of those apprentices with 3 years or more of training were holding management positions, as against 2 per cent of those leaving in the second year and none leaving in the first year.

The survey indicates that it is important for a starting apprentice to recognize the long-range benefits of apprenticeship in terms of wages, job security, and satisfaction.

Worth Noting

"The entire human race can be eliminated for the small sum of about 40 cents per human." The authority for that startling statement is Dr. Leo Szilard, a scientist who played a leading part in developing atomic bombs. He was quoted recently by Columnist Stewart Alsop.

"The simple, disagreeable fact," Alsop says, "is that American and Russian scientists have done what was previously thought to be inherently impossible. They have found a way to use uranium 238—natural uranium dug out of the ground—as bomb material."

According to Szilard, Alsop says, "this enormous scientific advance opens up the possibility of unlimited destruction at low cost. Combined with (radioactive) 'fall-out,' it basically transforms the whole world situation."

Alsop gives figures showing how Szilard calculated the 40-cents-per-person cost of destroying the world's 2.4 billion men, women and children.

Maybe if we all work like Hell from now on, we can get the price down to 35c by 1960.

★

British labor leaders claim to have "found" the world's oldest trade union—the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen & Bargemen's Union, whose 4,000 members handle about three-quarters of all cargo brought to the port of London. They base the claim on ancient records indicating that the organization was founded in the year 1350 and reorganized about 400 years ago. It was reorganized in its present form in 1872.

If it seems hard to believe, you have to remember that England still does not have any Taft-Hartley or right-to-work laws.

★

A New York arbitrator held that it is not permissible to fire a waiter because he is writing a book about the customers and the owner of the restaurant.

The New Jersey Supreme Court held that a bartender, hit by flying beer steins, may collect workmen's compensation.

An Australian tribunal held that compensation was proper in the case of a dislocated jaw suffered while yawning at work.

Boxers in professional bouts in Indiana were required to take non-Communist oaths.

The town of Waterloo, Neb., forbade barbers to eat onions between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Time marches on.

★

An average family income of more than $6,000 a year by 1960 is within easy reach if American productivity continues at present rates.

The prediction comes from a new major economic study to be issued shortly by the Twentieth Century Fund on which 25 specialists worked five years.

The study revealed that during the past century the rate of output has risen so fast that the average American worker today produces nearly six times as much in an hour of work as his great-grandfather did in 1850.

At present rates of growth the U. S. should have a population of 177 million in 1960 with a labor force of 69 million producing a gross national product of $414 billion at current prices.

This output, said the economists, will yield an average yearly family income of more than $6,000.

The only trouble is the Little Woman will need $6,500 to get by on by then.

★

Thirty-three American nonfinancial corporations now have total assets of more than $1 billion, according to 1954 annual corporate reports.

Shell Oil and Chrysler joined the number last year. Largest is American Telephone & Telegraph with assets of $16.5 billion. Next in order are Standard Oil, $6.6 billion; General Motors, $5.1 billion; U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad, DuPont and New York Central.

The list does not include the billion dollar bank, insurance and finance companies.

It also doesn't include the guy who has a daughter in college.

Over the next 10 years, our members must help produce—

Better Roads—Fewer Tombstones

★ ★ ★

HOW MUCH should the United States be spending on highway improvements over the next 10 years? This is a question that Congress and many state legislatures are trying to find the answer to at the present time. President Eisenhower has suggested a 10 billion dollar a year program over the next 10 years. Some Congressmen have other ideas. But the one thing that everyone can agree on is that prompt action is imperative.

By the time 1955 passes into history, some 39,000 new tombstones will grace our cemeteries as the result of automobile accidents. A million and a half citizens will be maimed to greater or lesser degree by traffic mishaps. The total bill for property damage will top four billion dollars.

Most of this slaughter and pain and expense will be saddled on the American people because highways that were built to handle 30 million cars going 50 miles an hour are totally inadequate to handle 60 million cars going 65 miles an hour. In 1940, slighty over 30 million cars and trucks were in use in the United States. Today the figure is close to 60 million. Speeds, too, have increased considerably. Yet most of today's cars, going much faster than they used to, are using highways and streets that were built 30 or 40 years ago.

Experts figure that 15 years from now the total number of cars using our streets and highways will increase by another 20%. Unless an adequate highway program is started immediately, the traffic toll may become calamitous by 1970.

New super highways are monopolizing the attention of most people. There is no doubt but that thousands upon thousands of miles of new super highways are desperately needed. However, the need for improving the 3,300,000 miles of existing roads cannot be ignored. These roads will continue to serve the bulk of our people, regardless of what new highway systems are built. If they remain the death-traps they are, the accident toll will continue mounting year by year.

Oddly enough, a few simple and relatively inexpensive improvements, such as reflectorized signs and clearly marked hazards can reduce the dangers on many of these highways. Experiments conducted in a number of states have proved this point time and time again.

National Safety Council statistics illustrate the importance of improving and making safer this vital network of existing roads. Engineers say roads and streets now in use are, for the most part, in no condition to carry the 58 million vehicles traveling on them. The American Association of State Highway Officials has estimated the cost of needed highway improvements at $50 billion, spread over a ten-year period. There is little indication that the deficiencies will be remedied at the present time, for while the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads estimates that the nation will spend about $6 billion on roads in 1955, only slightly more than $2 billion of that total is ear-

marked for maintenance and improvement.

The chief problem in today's road network, from a safety standpoint, is the heavily traveled rural road.

The President's Highway Safety Conference points out: "Without question, the most disturbing aspect of the highway accident picture today is the mounting ratio of rural fatalities."

In 1953, the National Safety Council reports, 38,300 persons were killed and 1,350,000 were injured in motor vehicle accidents. Accident costs totaled $4,300,000,000.

Seventy-one per cent of those accidents occurred in rural areas.

N. S. C. estimates put the death rate for every 100 million vehicle miles at three for daytime urban travel and nine for nighttime urban travel.

The death rate for rural travel is six during the day, sixteen at night—almost double the urban rate.

"The great differences between the day and night rates leave no doubt that night driving is considerably more hazardous than day driving—and that the hazard is greater in rural areas than in urban areas," the Council summarizes.

The Automotive Safety Foundation, in full-scale engineering studies carried out in seven states, found 66 per cent of rural state highway systems in these states in need of improvements; 65 per cent of the country primary systems; and 51 per cent of the major arterial streets in cities.

The American Automobile Association has estimated that 76 per cent of the 40,000 miles of interstate highway systems are substandard by today's traffic requirements.

Surveys and studies have gone further and found a wide range of difference in types and causes of urban and rural accidents. For instance, in urban areas more than half the accidents involved pedestrians; in rural areas only 12 per cent did.

Another 36 per cent of rural accidents involved collisions between motor vehicles; 10 per cent were made up of other-type collisions.

Composing the largest category of all rural accidents—42 per cent—were non-collision accidents. In that single accident area, 18 per cent involved accidents in which the car ran off the road on a curve; 16 per cent occurred when cars ran off a straight road; 3 per cent involved cars overturning on roadways. Miscellaneous, non-collision causes made up the remaining 5 per cent.

Ranking second behind speed as the greatest recorded driver violation in rural areas was failure to keep to the right of the center line. This accounted for 13 per cent of rural accidents involving violations.

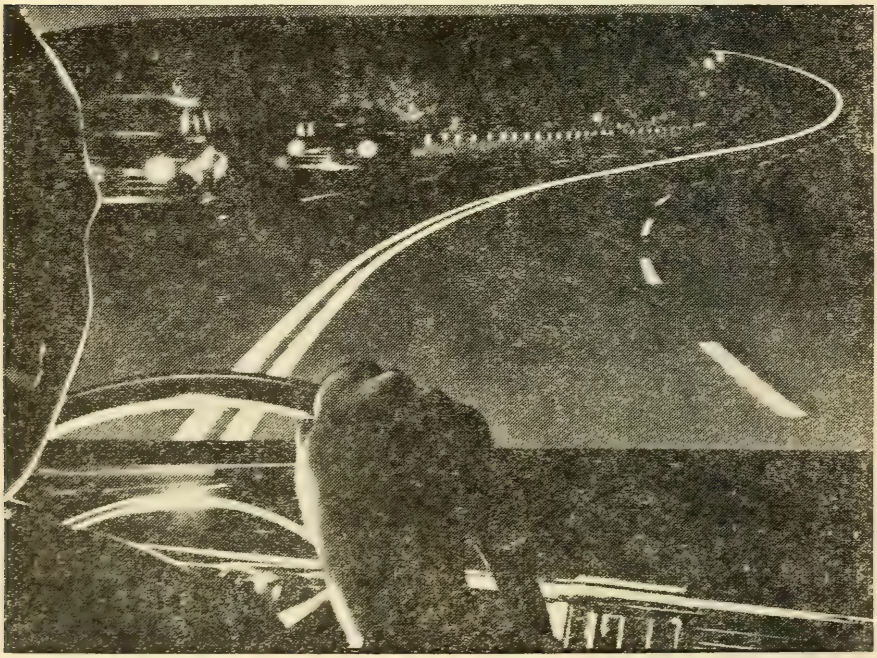
Only 6 per cent of the 1953 traffic fatality total involved motor vehicles found unsafe for driving. From this, safety groups such as the National Safety Council conclude that cars are due a minor share of the blame, with drivers and existing roads the greatest hazards.

The committee on engineering of the President's Highway Safety Conference added to that conclusion by making public findings of a study contrasting accident rates on improved highways with those on comparable but less modern highways.

One improved highway in Michigan, the study reported, had 91.1 fatality and injury accidents per 100 million vehicle miles—while a comparable but less modern state highway had 625.3 fatality and injury accidents per 100 million miles.



Route markers such as these help motorists driving in unfamiliar areas stay on the right road and are among the many improvements needed on existing highways today. Reflectorized for nighttime visibility and over-sized for greater visibility at high speeds, they represent the latest advances in proper road signing.



A curve in a highway need not be a hazard if it is properly marked. On this stretch of road the danger has been overcome by reflectorized centerlines and guide lines, as well as reflectorized road delineators outlining the curve.

Two improved drives in California had fatality and injury accident rates of 103 and 114 per 100 million vehicle miles, while comparable but less modern drives had 407 and 267 such accidents for every 100 million miles.

In Connecticut the Merritt Parkway had 3.5 fatalities for every 100 million vehicle miles; the Boston Post Road, which the committee termed a comparable but less modern highway, had 9 such fatalities.

Why have safety improvements and highway maintenance lagged to such an extent?

It was largely unavoidable.

During World War II, highway construction came to a standstill. Maintenance of roads was necessarily limited.

Little was done about improving highways after the war, despite the sharp increase in the number of motor vehicles, because by the time national interest was alerted and aroused to the problem the Korean War had begun. Shortages of material again brought the highway program to a virtual halt.

What does the nation do about existing roads and the high rural accident rate? Where should a start be made?

Many organizations interested in reducing traffic fatalities and injuries have made identical recommendations. More than 40 such groups and firms have banded together under the slogan, "Project – Adequate Road Needs." Their purpose is to inform the public of the need for maintaining existing roads and increasing their safety as well as of the needs for new roads.

Planning of the biggest engineering project in American peacetime history —creating a network of roads equal to the needs of the nation—is attracting the brains and energies of some of the country's leading men. Their recommendations for a balanced program – maintaining and modernizing the secondary road system as well as building modern express routes – are being made to government officials and the public.

In all this, our members have a vital stake. As this journal has pointed out many times before, highway construction and improvement no longer consists of merely laying strips of concrete or asphalt. There are overpasses and underpasses and cloverleafs and tunnels to build. There are houses and buildings to remodel or relocate. There are new service stations and restaurants to erect. It all adds up to work for our members. For the next 10 years highway improvements must keep many of our members busy if the nation is to meet its highway problem adequately.

TRAFFIC DEATHS DROP SLIGHTLY IN 1954

An annual survey of traffic deaths, conducted by one of the nation's largest automobile insurance companies, graphically emphasizes the need for better roads. Even though there was a slight decrease in traffic deaths in 1954, it was the first such drop in six years.

Traffic deaths totaled 35,500 last year, compared with 38,500 in 1953. Injuries from automobiles dropped from 2,140,000 in 1953 to 1,960,000 in 1954.

Excessive speed was the greatest single cause of death and injury. Speed killed 12,380 in 1954, a drop of 1,490 from 1933. Injuries due to excessive speed showed little change, with approximately the same number of victims as in 1953–659,000.

Drivers under 25 years of age were involved in more than 24 per cent of 1954's fatal accidents, although they constitute only 14 per cent of the drivers.

Weekend crashes accounted for about 39 per cent of the deaths and 35 per cent of the injuries during 1954.

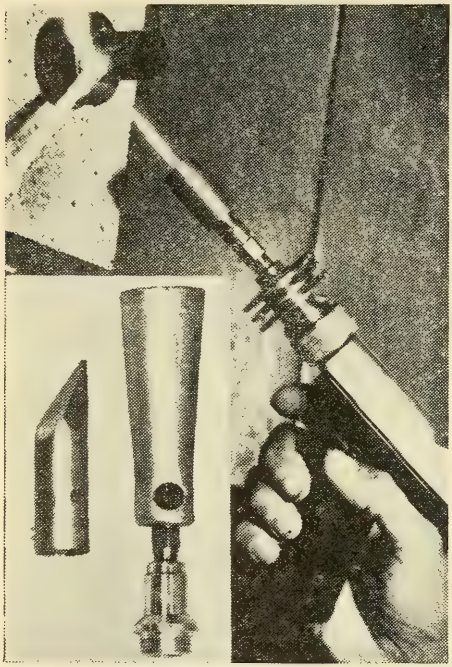
For the fourth consecutive year pedestrian deaths were reduced, with 7,700 victims in 1954, a drop of 900 from the previous year.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

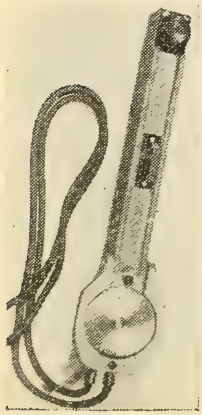
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

The FIRE GUN is a new, portable heat tool using propane gas and is said to operate beyond the capacity of conventional blow



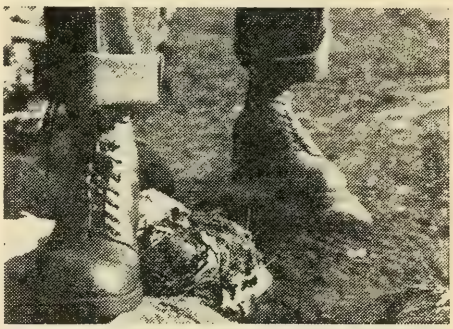
torches and soldering irons. Flame heats at 3650 degrees and leaves no black marks from carbon deposits. Information may be obtained from Fire Gun Sales Corp., 2500 W. 7th Ave., Denver 4, Colorado.

★ ★ ★



A field rangefinder is now available with an overall accuracy claim of 2%. Designed for measuring distances from 8′ to 100′, it has a 6 inch base length. Comes in a leather carrying case for the protection of the instrument. Manufactured by Hugo Meyer & Co., 39 W. 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.

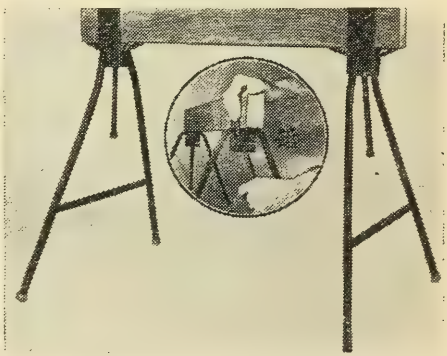
A working shoe which is said to last longer and resist absorption of water, chemicals and filth is now available. It is offered in



two styles: a six inch shoe and an eight inch boot. Sylflex tanning, a newly developed silicone treatment, is said to make the shoe permanently water repellent and lengthen its life. Made by the Red Wing Shoe Co., Red Wing, Minn.

★ ★ ★

Just place a 2x4 through two wrought iron brackets and you have a saw horse. Said to be strong enough to support 1,000



lbs, the frames have non-skid plastic caps on the feet. Marketed by Commercial Welding Co., 184F East St., New Haven, Conn.

★ ★ ★

An error was made in the May issue. The "three-in-one" Builders Kit is not manufactured by Stanley Tools, as was stated, but by Stanley Electric Tools, of New Britain, Conn.

Memoirs Of An Old-timer

By DAVID YARROW

★ ★

IN 1890, I was 16 years of age and was apprenticed as a Joiner in the old country. We did not call them carpenters in those days. My first wages were eight shillings, or about $2.00 a week. I had to go to night school on my own time to learn blueprint reading, building construction and drawing of plans.

Each year I got a one shilling a week raise, or 24 cents per week, until my last year when I got about $3.00 per week. The last six months of my fifth year, I got thirty shillings, or about $7.50 a week, as an improver. That was the test, because if one could not hold up one's end with the journeymen, one did not get one's papers.

Luckily, I had a good education and made the grade, and on my 21st birthday, was declared a good Joiner, at the prevailing wage of 20 cents per hour for a 50-hour week, or approximately $10.00 per week.

Now, in those days, a Joiner was classed as one of the trades, rating with an engineer, architect, machinist and four more which I have forgotten. As soon as a person was a journeyman, he dressed to fit his station, which meant a black morning coat with swallow tails and vest, striped pants, a derby hat, cane and gloves. This garb was as much a mark of distinction as the white carpenter overalls of today.

In those days, there were no morticians for embalming a body, and the Joiner, therefore, made the coffins. Each Jointer shop had a coffin-maker. We had a series of boards of different sizes and widths to fit any body, and from these we made the coffins. They were pretty plain affairs—not like the elaborate caskets we have today.

Our coffin-maker was old Joe, a benign-looking old fellow, but how he liked whiskey. He always had to have two or three when putting a body in a coffin for burial.

In my second year, I was to be Joe's helper. We went to the house where the body was. It was lying in the front room with a long white nightgown on. They did not dress them like they do nowadays. Believe me, I was a scared boy, as it was the first dead person I had been really close to and I was shaking like a leaf. The women of the house were in the room, crying and carrying on in an awful way, and getting in the way all the time.

So Joe said, "Now look here, lady, you go into your kitchen, make a nice cup of tea for yourself and we will take care of the dear departed just as you would like it." The lady went into her kitchen, and Joe said, "Lock that door!" So the door was locked.

We had a pair of ornamental trestles to lay the coffin on and so to place the body. When we got the body into the coffin, one of the knees was sticking up so we could not get the lid on to screw it down.

Joe said to me, "Give me that 2-inch chisel," which was in our tool box. Joe got the chisel and cut the chords behind the knee. The body half raised in the coffin and the air in the body

gave a kind of "woosh," and I thought it was looking right at me.

Scared was not the word. I don't know how I ever got out of that house, but I made it back to the shop (about two miles) in less time than Charlie Paddock ever could.

That was the end of my undertaking business.

After I was a journeyman, along came the Boer War in South Africa, from 1900 to 1903. From 1903 to 1906 things were very slim and work was scarce and the Building Trades decided to cut wages one cent an hour, which made a hardship.

We paid union dues to the Amalgamated Joiners Union. We paid about $1.00 per month, and the strike wages were $3.00 per week. In the meantime, I had acquired a wife and two children, and with the 50¢ a week less, it made quite a difference to us.

At that time, the trend of the times was toward Canada, so we just made up our minds to migrate. I did not know anything about Canada but we decided on Ottawa, Ontario, as it was the seat of the lumber industry. We landed in Quebec on the 10th of May, 1906, and then to Ottawa.

It gives one a lost feeling to be in a country when half the people speak French, and the money system bothered us a lot. But we soon learned.

I was lucky in getting work, any kind, as long as it brought in a little money. I dug cellars, carried bricks, mixed cement until I finally got a job building street cars for 22½ cents an hour. I thought I was the luckiest guy in the world, as that put me through my first winter. If you could get through the winter without going into the red, you were lucky.

In the spring, I was in the building game again, and I had to learn it all over, as the construction was so much different. All I had ever worked on was brick buildings, and I had never seen a home built of wood, or a tar and gravel roof, or a shingle. But I kept my mouth shut and my eyes open.

I started at 25¢ an hour, then 30¢, and finally I got into a shop building stairs and hand rails at 35¢ for 50 hours a week, and I thought I was on top of the world.

Then we heard of a town in Saskatchewan called Regina, where they were going to build a Parliament House, and a big hospital called the Gray Nurse Hospital, and they were going to pay 50 cents an hour for 60 hours a week.

So we went to Regina, about 1800 miles, and got to work. It was quite a trial, as the country was not very settled. We worked 10 hours a day, 6 days a week, and if you worked a full week you quit on Saturday at 4:00 P. M., and got your 60 hours pay.

Then, in June, 1912, along came a cyclone that just about cleaned out the town, doing about $2,000,000 worth of damage. So there was lots of work if you could find any place to live.

In the fall of 1913, we had a blizzard and a lot of snow, and the temperature was 35 below zero. I got pretty badly frozen feet and eyebrows, so I made up my mind to go to California. Didn't know anyone, but I got a recommendation to some people in Oakland, so that is where I headed.

I finally got work at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and stayed there until it opened in March of 1915. Wages were $5.00 per day for 44 hours a week, and at that time Oakland and San Francisco were hard to work in. Things were quiet until the United States got into World War I, when wages went up to $1.00 an hour.

It seemed incredible to me to receive such wages.

Only an old-timer who lived through the old days can appreciate what organized labor has done for the working man. In the old days it was a constant struggle to keep body and soul together through the winter. But, thanks to our United Brotherhood and other progressive unions, things are much different now. I have been able to see my children through college. I have a nice home and am quite content. In 1949, I laid down my tools and have been taking it easy ever since.

So good luck to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which I joined in Regina in 1910. I only hope younger members can appreciate what unions such as ours have been able to accomplish down the years.

LAST CHANCE FOR INTERNEES TO COLLECT

Several thousand civilian American citizens trapped by the Japanese at Wake Island, Guam, Midway and the Philippine Islands during World War II have only until August 31, 1955, the right to claim detention benefits previously denied them, Commissioner Pearl Carter Pace, of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Washington 25, D. C., announced recently.

This became possible by the enactment of Public Law 744, approved on August 31, 1954.

These claims cover individuals such as former United States employes, employes of Pacific naval base contractors with the United States, parents and husbands of deceased civilians who were interned and were excluded from these benefits under previous legislation authorizing civilian detention benefits. If such a person previously filed a claim and was denied, the law requires the filing of a new claim.

In the event of the death of such individual, benefits are payable to the surviving widow, widower, children or parents.

LOOK WHO IS TALKING!

The "bigness" of organized labor has been one of the favorite bogeymen of professional union-haters. Time after time they have ascribed all sorts of sinister implications to the fact that union membership has grown and union treasuries have become solvent. Now that the AFL and CIO are on the verge of a merger, their scare propaganda has been stepped up.

How does organized labor compare to business in bigness?

According to A. H. Raskin, labor reporter for the New York Times, the total amounts of money directly under union control constitute an infinitesimal sum, when compared with total corporate wealth. In a recent article he said:

"A year-end estimate by the Securities and Exchange Commission put the combined value of all corporate stock at $268,000,000,000.

"The basic treasuries of all the 145 international unions in the AFL and CIO come to less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of that amount.

"Indeed, if the treasuries of all local and international unions, affiliated and unaffiliated, were put together, the total would be well under $1,000,000,000."

Mr. Raskin further might have pointed out that there are some 30 corporations in the country, each of which has assets far in excess of all assets of organized labor combined. Those who fulminate against the "bigness" of organized labor are on weak ground indeed.

PLANE GOSSIP

ONE HORSE AND ONE RABBIT

Congressmen are now getting 50% more pay than they were last year. It took them only a week or so to vote themselves their increase—one they were entitled to, incidentally. Based on a 40-hour week, Congresmen now earn something like $14.00 an hour. Yet these same Congressmen who treated themselves fairly generously are possessed of enough gall to uphold the President's veto of an eight per cent raise for postal workers. Furthermore, they are doing nothing about raising the minimum wage from the present unrealistic 75c an hour to $1.25 an hour or some other realistic figure.

To our way of thinking, the whole deal brings to mind the wife who was eating out her husband about his failure to provide enough money.

"What are you kicking about?" the husband finally asked. "Haven't I always given you my paycheck on the first of the month ever since we got married?"

"Yeah, you have, you bum," she retorted, "but I just found out you get paid twice a month."



273.

"The boss fancies himself a lion of industry, and has the disposition to prove it!"

BOTH ARE IMPORTANT

Organized labor long has been aware that the farmer and the worker rise or fall together. Now there are more and more indications that some farm groups at least are swinging around to this viewpoint. When the worker and the farmer recognize the mutuality of their interests, depressions, unemployment, and farm foreclosures will be things of the past.

This mutual dependence of farmer and worker on each other sort of reminds us of a swell old story:

The skipper and engineer of a ship were arguing. Each claimed his job was more important. Finally they decided to settle the argument by swapping jobs for a day.

Fifteen minutes after they swapped, the captain had to admit he was wrong. "Joe," he telephoned, "I can't get the engines to start."

"That's all right," replied the engineer. "No need to bother—we're aground."

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CAN'T WIN EITHER WAY

It seems like labor just can't win these days. One recent Supreme Court decision holds that state tribunals cannot limit union activities that are spelled out as legal in Taft-Hartley. However, before the ink is fairly dry on that one, along comes another one saying that state courts can issue injunctions in labor disputes even if those disputes are clearly under Taft-Hartley jurisdiction.

This puts labor in a position about like that of the fellow who had a very scary wife. Every time she heard a noise at night she woke her husband up and insisted that burglars were in the house. Night after night she interrupted his sleep this way.

One night the long-suffering husband had an inspiration. He told his wife that burglars were experts—they made absolutely no noise while robbing a place. Now the guy gets less sleep than ever. Every time the house is absolutely quiet his wife wakes him up to tell him there must be burglars at work.

MISSING THE POINT

Thanks to too many chiefs and not enough Indians, the Salk polio vaccine program got badly bogged down in Red Tape last month. There has been a lot of finger-pointing and name-calling, but bureaucracy was the culprit who put the sand in the gears. People who could not tell a microbe from a potato beetle had to get in the act.

The whole situation puts us in mind of the minister of a fashionable church who announced his topic for the day was going to be, "The Great Flood in Genesis."

Whereupon a prominent member of the congregation arose and declared:

"I have an important engagement and can't stay, but I'll head the subscription list with $1,000 to help the suffering Genesians."

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ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

Having just celebrated another birthday, Joe Paup, the Mr. Anthony of the labor movement, declaimed as follows:

"Man is a born collector. Early in life he starts collecting marbles, bugs and slingshots; then girls, kisses and fancy clothes; then dollars, troubles and a family; then fishing tackle, dirty stories and garden tools; and, lastly, aches, pains, symptoms and memories."

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NONE SO BLIND

At its recent convention, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce once more drew up a program to "protect" the freedoms of the working man. They want to protect him from having to accept union-established wages under the Walsh-Healey Act. They want to protect him from having to take higher Social Security benefits and Unemployment Insurance benefits. They want to protect him from having to take extra pay for extra work as defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act. In fact, they want to "protect" him clear back to the wages and working conditions of 1900.

But when they were discussing business prospects, delegates all bubbled over with confidence. Speaker after speaker emphasized that a real depression is unlikely because such built-in stabilizers as Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, etc., guarantee sustained purchasing power.

To our way of thinking, the only other human being who can be as inconsistent as this is the wife who can spot a blonde hair on her husband's suit at 20 paces but can't see a pair of garage doors at eight feet.

FOR BUSINESS AGENTS ONLY

Since it was told to us by a business agent, it ought to be all right to tell the following story:

In a certain part of the West there was once born an exceptional colt. This colt was nothing short of sensational. Not only could it talk fluently but it also showed a definite flair for carpentry. In due time the colt grew up to be a horse and a darn good carpenter. Being a smart horse, it naturally joined the Union.

Year in and year out the horse took an active part in Union affairs, so that when it came to pass that the business agent died, a great many members were in favor of making the horse the agent. There were pros and cons, but finally the pros won out and the horse became business agent.

Two of the cons were discussing the matter afterwards.

"At least," said one of them, "for once, we have a whole horse for business agent."

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THE REALLY BRUTAL PART

A number of students at a midwestern university have organized a campaign to get football abolished. Their argument is that football is too brutal.

If they are referring to the prices colleges charge for seats these days, we agree with them.



"I presume you realize, Wilson, that I'll have to dock you for the time you're spending in here asking for a raise!"

Democracy Depends On Labor Unions

By G. W. STEVENS, Vice-President, N. C. State Council of Carpenters

★ ★ ★

THERE IS a royal battle on between working people and a subversive element which seeks to destroy labor unions and bring back the feudal system. If labor unions are lost, then the triumphs at Runnymeade and Yorktown and Berlin and Tokyo will have been lost; and civilization will revert to its Middle Age level.

The strikes of the telephone workers and railroaders, at the time this is written, are for the preservation of democracy. If these unions are reduced to a fawning state of genuflection by a no-strike and no-arbitration clause, as some subversive enemies of American democracy are striving for, then we are on the greased slide toward the feudal system again. What can we do?

We can learn from the outfit that holds the world's record for successful organization, even when facing powerful and wicked enemies. Whether you are Christian, Jew, Muslim or Vegetarian you can learn something valuable from a handful of Galilean fishermen who spread the Christian religion. There are some notable parallels in that movement and the labor movement.

They dared the aristocratic class at home. We dare the local aristocrats who seek to exploit labor. Early Christians dared the dungeon and the stake and the lions and gladiators of the Roman arena to spread the principles of their Great Leader; labor leaders who dare are fired and slandered – some have been imprisoned unjustly.

Yet, the Christian religion has survived and continues to spread to the ends of the earth. It has even become respectable. How was that done?

First, early Christians fully believed they had something that every person needed, and they felt a scared duty to pass the good news on to others.

Labor unions have something more to offer than higher wages and shorter hours, for the preservation of democracy depends more on organized labor than on anything else.

Without collective bargaining and with uncontrolled competition, the employer who can bid lowest is the one who is most adept in oppressing and exploiting labor; and he will remain in business to set the standard.

With such a system, wages continue to be reduced, hours are lengthened, the free public school system disappears, thereby producing a generation of ignorant laborers, and labor is reduced to serfdom and peonage.

This should be self-evident, but if anyone wants proof, the pages of history are replete with evidence of many of the great buildings of antiquity having been built with slave labor. The "plantation system" that survives in southern agriculture is a carry-over from the feudal system. Gaunt and ragged share-croppers are glaring evidence of what employers will do to the unorganized.

Labor has a vital message and a Divine mission. Labor has at least one fanatical believer who thinks that

all members of labor unions should feel a responsibility for spreading the good doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire and a status of respectability. Hear the founder of the Christian religion as He seeks to make His followers conscious of a Divine mission: "He that taketh not up his own cross daily is not worthy of me."

The trade unionist who is not willing to go out of his way, maybe spend a dollar and miss a TV program, is not worthy to wear the union emblem on his lapel or present a union card when he seeks employment.

Probably, Caesar waved his sceptre majestically and boasted that he would stamp out the new cult that dared to interfere with the emperor worship, just as some exploiters have waved the Taft-Hartley and right-to-exploit laws with a boast of "putting labor in its place;" but all of Caesar's dungeons and lions and gladiators and flaming fagots could not stop the Christian movement. And, if union members are awakened to a sense of a Divine mission and a sacred duty, then the plutocrats will be forced to sit and wring their hands while labor marches triumphantly on to better things for the little feet that are now toddling in our tracks.

HOW TO GET TO COLLEGE THOUGH POOR

Between now and next October, somewhere in the neighborhood of one million youngsters will be completing plans for entering college. Many, of course, will have little or no money to fall back on. However, a lack of money need not deter any able youngster from getting a college education. At least 60% of all college students earn part or all of their college expenses.

For those who have the capacity and the desire to go to college but do not have the means, there are many avenues of approach open. First, there is summer work. Then there is part-time work during the school term. Most colleges maintain a referral bureau where youngsters can get part-time jobs. Colleges are always happy to help youngsters help themselves.

Then there are many kinds and types of scholarships open to bright boys and girls—some of them virtually going begging for lack of applicants. Some of these do not pay very much, but they do help. Some colleges maintain co-operative boarding houses where students can save as much as $200 per year on board bills by helping to do some of the work of maintaining the boarding house.

As a last resort, there are such plans as the Tuition Plan, Inc., through which parents can borrow money for tuition, board and room and repay it in equal installments with four per cent interest. Some colleges also have funds from which they loan deserving students college expense money which the student must pay back within a specified number of years after graduation—plus interest, of course.

As a starting point, a poor youngster interested in getting a college education should go to his library and get a book called "American Universities and Colleges," a publication of the American Council on Education, which gives all pertinent data about colleges, including rates and courses. For 55¢, he or she can also get a booklet entitled "Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Learning" from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Editorial

Labor's Political Strength — The New Target

At first glance, organized labor's batting average on the political front is not too impressive so far this year. The Taft-Hartley Law is still on the statute books. State right-to-work laws now exist in 18 states rather than in 17 as of last year. Efforts to repeal right-to-work laws in several states fell just short of the mark. But for all the seeming lack of success that has crowned labor's political efforts this year, the foes of labor are worried. They see the handwriting on the wall and they are determined to forge new shackles for crippling labor's growing political strength.

As this was being written, anti-union forces in Ohio were endeavoring to push through a bill which would bar any sort of effective political action by unions in state election campaigns. In Wisconsin, a similar bill adopted by the legislature was awaiting the governor's signature—a signature that seemed certain to come. The Michigan legislature was working on a similar bill which seemed certain of passage in both houses, although a veto by the governor has been promised.

The object of these bills is simple. A State Federation official in Ohio summed up the aims of the bill voted out of committee in his state as follows:

"This bill would virtually silence the workers' voice in political campaigns; it would seriously weaken labor's efforts to bring about needed social improvements through legislation; and it would place restrictions upon the individual unionist without similar restrictions on the officers and directors of a corporation."

To unionists who have worked under the handicaps imposed by the Taft-Hartley Law and various right-to-work laws, it may be small consolation to realize that more anti-labor laws are in the making. However, these new efforts at hamstringing labor prove one thing—the people who oppose labor are worried by labor's growing political strength and effectiveness. These new laws are simply a move to throw roadblocks into the pathway of labor's march toward political maturity. Efforts to repeal the various anti-union laws now on the books may have fallen short of their mark, but the forces which oppose labor realize that union political action has been gaining ground fast. They realize that in another year or two labor would have the political strength to throw out the window all the legislative shackles which have been forged over the past 10 years. So they are determined to slow the process down.

If there is any moral in all this, it is that labor must redouble its political efforts, regardless of what obstacles opponents throw in its way. The right to vote is still a precious American heritage. So is the right to chip in a buck to help a liberal candidate or a liberal cause. New laws may make it a little more difficult to do these things, but no law can stop them completely or democracy is a thing of the past.

While Ohio and Wisconsin and Michigan have been toying with laws to hamper labor's political effectiveness, Texas is considering the most viciously anti-labor law yet to come down the pike. It is a law which would bar all strikes or picketing for recognition, organizing purposes or requiring an employer to "bargain with" a union. It would require a judge to order an election if the employer sought injunctive relief. It would enable the employer to replace striking workers for an election. To all intents and purposes, it would reduce unions to glorified debating societies.

All this adds up to one thing—labor must step up its political activity. Those who oppose us for their own selfish ends are aware of our potential strength, if we can organize ourselves as thoroughly politically as we have economically. The question is, do we realize it? Whether we like it or not, most of our battles from now on must be fought in the political arena. In politics there is no profit in being second best. We need to be first. We have the strength, we have the votes; all we need is the determination to win. Are we going to come through with it?

Farmers and Workers Rise or Fall Together

This journal has always believed that farmers and workers are mutually interdependent; that there cannot be prosperity for one group without prosperity for the other. There are encouraging signs that this point of view is gaining support on many fronts. Many farm organizations are backing labor's drive for an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. Conversely, labor is supporting the farmers' efforts to re-establish a price support program capable of stopping the steady deterioration in farm income.

In a recent speech before the House, Congressman Anfuso of New York summarized the mutuality of interest between farmers and workers. It would be a good thing if every farmer and every worker could read his speech. In part, Congressman Anfuso said:

The American economy is one great unit and all phases of it must be geared to the general welfare and prosperity of the nation as a whole. You cannot help the city dweller by destroying the farmer. You cannot help the consumer of our agricultural products by undermining the producer of these products.

Mr. Chairman, a great myth has been created in this country which many people seriously believe. I refer to the fallacious thought that if we reduce price supports it will result in important price reductions to the consumer. This is not true. Let me point out that the farm price of the four or five basic commodities which are supported at 90 per cent of parity is only a small part of the retail price which the consumer pays for these products.

Here are some illustrations: A loaf of bread sells for about 16 to 18 cents, but of this amount the farmer gets only about 2½ cents for the wheat in that loaf. It is such a small percentage that the price of wheat would have to be cut about 80 cents a bushel in order to obtain a 1-cent reduction in the cost of a loaf of bread.

Or take a cotton shirt which retails in the store at $3.95. The cotton which goes into that shirt is worth less than 30 cents, and that is what the farmer

gets for it. If you reduce the price of cotton you can readily see how little it would affect the price of the shirt.

Those of us who come from the industrial areas of the country are extremely interested in keeping our factories humming and our workers working. But how can we, in all justice, maintain this situation as long as the income of farmers remains at a rate of only $658 per year? Farm operating costs remain near their record high, while the net farm income in 1954 was 28 per cent below that of 1947 and 10 per cent below the year 1953.

I believe that the great consuming public in this country today realizes that our high standard of living can be maintained only by fair treatment economically for all Americans. Let me remind my colleagues that our greatest weapon against internal discontent and the threat of Communism is a happy and prosperous American Nation.

While I am appealing to my colleagues who come from the cities and the industrial areas to help the farmers in their hour of need, I expect in the future to direct my appeal likewise to our colleagues from the rural areas of our great country for their support of legislation to increase the minimum wage and other measures which will benefit those living in urban areas. This must not be a oneway deal. Farmers, too, must realize that expenses of city families have risen to a record high in recent years, but when wages fail to keep up with the cost of living the city workers and consumers reduce their purchases and consumption of farm products.

This theory applies to legislators, as well. As soon as legislators rise to the point where their primary concern is the welfare of the country as a whole, as soon as they reach the determination that in proposing legislation they will consider not only the immediate effect of the measure in question upon the area which they represent but the long-range effect on the entire country, only then can they truly be called representatives of the U. S.

Strong in Their Pride and Free

There are encouraging indications that common sense is once more returning to the government's efforts to protect national security both in and out of government employment. From many sides, clear-cut pressures for a fair, impartial and workable security program are apparently making themselves felt.

Recently, no less a personage than the Honorable Harry P. Cain, former Senator from the State of Washington, strongly advocated an overhauling of the government's machinery for combating subversion. While in the Senate, Cain seldom was to be found on the side of the little fellow. After losing his seat in the Senate, he was appointed a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. From this vantage point, he has been in a position to assess, from first hand experience, the government's anti-subversion machinery. When he says it needs amending, even the most skeptical should pay heed to his words.

In a speech before the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington, ex-Senator Cain spelled out in detail some of the shortcomings which have surrounded Uncle Sam's efforts to hold down subversion. According to

Mr. Cain, government employes who have the finger of suspicion pointed at them sometimes have several strikes against them before they start trying to clear themselves.

The list of shortcomings Mr. Cain enumerates is too long to itemize here. Most people are familiar with it anyway; paid informers, secret accusers, the expense all falling on the victim, etc. The expense and the ordeal involved in clearing one's name has led many loyal government workers to chuck government employment for private industry rather than jeopardize home, savings and months or years of earning power.

This journal never thought the day would come when it would be backing a proposal of Mr. Cain's. However, the ex-Senator has come up with a proposal that merits the earnest consideration of all thinking citizens.

He proposes that the government set up a commission made up of a cross-section of leading citizens to study the entire security program and recommend a safe, efficient plan for insuring security and at the same time preserving the civil rights of private citizens.

Certainly the time is auspicious. In the hectic days of the Korean War, the problem of subversion was too pressing for the government to bother much with kid gloves. The Hisses and the Rosenbergs and the Golds and all the other subversive elements which good sleuthing uncovered made it imperative that the gates be closed swiftly. This the government did in the best way it knew how. If some innocent people were hurt, that was one of the penalties that could not be avoided.

The problem of preventing subversion is no less important today than it was five or 10 years ago. However, the nation has had a chance to catch its breath. The Justice Department has already revamped some of its procedures. While a commission is working out a new and better program we can continue limping along with what we have.

If there is any one thing which is fundamental to our way of life, it is our concept of the worth of the individual. In totalitarian countries, it is always the state which is supreme—the worth of the individual must be subjugated to the welfare of the state. This exaltation of the state over the individual is the very reason why Americans hate Communism and Nazism with such deep-seated loathing.

Every totalitarian country operates on the theory that no individual has any rights where the safety of the state is concerned. It is all right to sacrifice a thousand innocent individuals to catch one guilty one. Time after time this policy proved to be worthless. Not even the concentration camps and horror chambers could save such a system. Such systems will always fail because self-respect and mutual trust must be prime ingredients of any government that expects to endure.

That we are on the horns of a dilemma, no one can deny. On the one hand, we must uncover and eliminate subversion wherever it exists. But, at the same time, we must do it by methods that do not smack of totalitarianism. In this age of peril, citizens must be ready and willing to re-affirm their loyalties when called upon to do so in a reasonable manner. In turn, they certainly are entitled to assurance that they will not be badgered unnecessarily or be convicted by innuendo. The American way to resolve these conflicting interests is through a commission made up of representative citizens.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

FACT AND FANCY

In the course of his allotted span of life in this sad and dreary world a fellow is continually bumping into disillusionments. This begins when he first learns of the mean trick played on him with the Santa Claus fable. Later on he becomes aware of the falsity of the inspiring stories of little George Washington and the cherry tree, and the brave Dutch boy who saved his country from inundation by plugging a leaking hole in the dike with his pinky. Coming up around eighteen or so, he is alerted to the astonishing fact that baby boys and girls are not ordered C. O. D. from Macy's or Sears'. And that's about the way it goes right up to the bitter end. We have acquired a sizeable collection of disillusionments which is constantly accumulating, a few of which we have dusted off and presented here for the benefit of those who have not caught up with them yet. If the truth must be known, it might as well be here and now as elsewhere, later on. Credulity is a child's strength, but a man's weakness.

The guillotine was invented by a Frenchman of the same name who was afterward beheaded by the very machine he himself invented.

This story about the guillotine is very often used as an illustration of the terrible danger of creating something vicious which might eventually backfire and knock the creator for a goal—so to speak. A very distinguished Senator from the South once used this story to warn his opponents of the future dread possibilities in store for them if a certain proposition they advocated was put into effect. He said—"Dr. Guillotin, who invented the guillotine, was himself guillotined by the guillotine." The distinguished, and presumably learned, Senator should be better informed. Dr. Guillotin did not invent the guillotine, neither was he guillotined. Here are the facts:

At the time of the French Revolution, in 1789, the method of execution used on the common people was usually by hanging, although burning at the stake and certain other barbarous methods were sometimes used. Only the aristocrats were given the high privilege of being decapitated by the headsman's ax—a clumsy method, but distinguished. When the people took over, one of the first changes they agitated for was repeal of this class distinction in execution.

Dr. Guillotin was a Deputy of the French National Assembly in 1789. Heeding the voice of the people, he proposed that decapitation should no longer be the exclusive right of the blue bloods. His resolution stated in part—"That in all cases of capital punishment it shall be of the same kind—that is, decapitation, and that it shall be executed by means of a machine." In support of his proposal, he pleaded humanitarian reasons. What he advocated was some swift but painless method of execution which would be the same for everyone, and which all French citizens would enjoy regardless of social standing, as it should be in any democracy. So, acting on his resolution, a committee was appointed to look into the proposal and report back on its findings.

The type of machine which the committee finally decided upon was not entirely original, a somewhat similar device having been previously used in Scotland and Italy. The first French decapitator was an improved copy of an Italian machine and was designed by Dr. Louis, a member of the committee, who read about it somewhere. It was built in secrecy by a cabinetmaker named Schmidt from rough sketches supplied by Dr. Louis. It was a wooden framework composed of two uprights and a cross beam on top. A weighted knife with sloping edge slid easily up and down between the vertical posts. When ready for operation, the heavy knife was secured aloft by a cord. The victim was strapped to a plank which was then turned over and pushed into suitable position. The blade was then released and dropped swiftly and presto! the victim's head plopped into a waiting basket. Except for a Tiffany touch here and there, the machine used today is identical with the one built by Schmidt. After experimenting on the unclaimed dead bodies of some unfortunate paupers, the new machine was reported ready for use and, on Dr. Guillotin's motion, was adopted by the Assembly early in 1792. The dubious distinction of being the first man guillotined goes to a highwayman named Pelletier, who got it in the neck in April, 1792. Other later but more renowned victims were Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette—let 'em eat cake Marie, that is. During the Reign of Terror in 1793-1794, practically the whole French nobility was massacred by the newly adopted machine, to the delight of the vengeful proletariat who sloshed ankle deep through a torrent of blood to revel in the gory spectacle.

This practical and humane decapitator was first nicknamed the louisette, after Dr. Louis, its designer, but later on became known as the guillotine in appreciation of the man whose resolution instigated its creation. Dr. Guillotin was himself imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but was later released, and eventually died several years afterward in his own bed like any good, respected citizen. The guillotine is now the legal method of execution in France. The French refer to it as the Widow, and in Paris, the official executioner is known as Monsieur de Paris. The former French convict colony of Devil's Island in French Guiana used to be called the dry guillotine. The French seem to have a peculiarly callous sense of humor.

The distinguished Senator from the South could have found out all this by dropping into the Library of Congress across the street from where he worked, during his lunch hour one day. But then, that would have spoiled the effectiveness of his speech, wouldn't it?

* * * * *

The dummy watches sometimes seen hanging outside watchmakers' and jewelers' stores always show the same time—8:18. The reason for this is to commemorate the death of Abraham Lincoln who died at that exact time.

This would be a nice, simple tribute to the memory of our martyred President—if it were true. Sad to say, it isn't. Long before Abe Lincoln was ever heard of, these dummy timepieces hanging outside watchmakers' shops in England, and probably in other countries, showed the hands set at 8:18. Furthermore, Lincoln died at 7:22 on the morning after he was assassinated. Some people who never let go of a fancy if they possibly can help it, say the time 8:18 commemorates the time he was shot. Well, that doesn't hold water, either. Lincoln was shot at 10:10 p. m., April 15, 1865. So there goes into the scrap pile of discarded illusions another interesting but none the less fictitious story.

The real reason for showing the hands in this position is a practical one. It is the most symmetrical arrangement; it looks good and, besides, it allows liberal space between the hands for the store owner's name or other advertising matter. Of course, that makes sense, but just the same, you'll find many who will throw it overboard and stick to the Lincoln fib. Certain members of some watchmakers' association here in the U. S. have advocated changing this time on all these watch signs to 7:55 to memorialize the time Pearl Harbor was attacked. If you ever see the hands of one of these timepieces set at that time you'll know the reason why, but we doubt you ever will. Over in England a common belief is that these watch signs, which show the time as 8:18, commemorate the time set for blowing up the House of Parliament by Guy Fawkes on November 5, 1605, which is, needless to say, just as tall a story as our own about Lincoln's death.

* * * * *

Because Eve, the first woman, was made from a rib taken from Adam's body, a man ever since has had one rib fewer than a woman.

One of the first interesting things we learned when going to Sunday school was how Eve was made from one of Adam's ribs. In furtherance of this, it was explained that a man now has one rib less than a woman. In the Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible, published in 1952, the story of Eve's creation is given in modern English. Like many other things, the Bible, too, has been modernized. Some people will never let well enough alone.

The second chapter of Genesis, after telling how the Lord taking pity on Adam's loneliness decided to provide him with a companion, goes on to say—"So the Lord caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man and while he slept took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh. And the rib which the Lord God had taken He made into a woman and brought her to man."

Despite the fact that it is almost universally believed a man has one rib fewer than a woman, the truth is this: A woman has 12 pairs of ribs. A man has 12 pairs of ribs. Naturally, some fellow looking for an argument will say that this contradicts the Bible story, so there must be something out of line somewhere. Well, he isn't arguing with us. We have too much respect for the Bible to be tempted into any discussion regarding its teachings and, besides, we are a little bit weak on both theology and anatomy. A man and a woman have the same number of ribs, we're positive about that. That's all we wanted to tell you, in case you didn't know.

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, **care** should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance cards shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WM. J. ALLEN, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
NESTOR E. ALM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JULIUS ANDERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WM. C. AUGUSPERGER, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JAMES BARTLETT, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
JOHNSON C. BISHOP, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
FRED BLASETTI, L. U. 183, Yonkers, N. Y.
GEORGE E. BOWERMAN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
O. R. BRADLEY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GEORGE BRODBECK, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
CHARLES BROOKS, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
WALDO CABLE, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
DAVID CAHILL, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
ALBERT B. CAMPBELL, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
LUDWIG CARLSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
W. J. CASEY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
PETER CASPER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
HOWARD P. CHAPMAN, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
FRANK L. CHESSLER, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
WALTER CLACK, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
DAVID P. COKER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
C. F. CONVILLE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
G. O. CRUZ, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
DEWEY CRUM, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
FRANK CZAJA, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
PETER DANKEL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
DAN H. DAVIS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
HERBERT A. DAWS, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
STEVE DIADUK, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
WALTER DOWD, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
LEROY DYGENT, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
CHARLES H. EVANS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
FRANK C. FISHER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT FITCH, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HERBERT L. FORREST, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE GARRETT, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
HARVEY A. GARY, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
C. S. GIBAUT, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
ROY GIBSON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ELI GILCHRIST, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
JAMES L. GILLESPIE, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
JOHN GLEDGE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
NATHANIEL GREER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SOREN GUNDERSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WILLARD E. HAMILTON, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
W. L. HARDING, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
M. O. HAUGE, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
M. L. HAZZARD, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
J. D. HILL, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ANDREW A. HOGLUND, L. U. 1020, Portland, Ore.
WM. A. HOLMES, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
H. A. HOWARD, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
WALTER A. HUDGINS, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
THOMAS INGRAM, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
LEONARD L. INMAN, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
L. R. JONES, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
GEORGE M. JORDON, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
CHARLES JUNIOR, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
CHESTER E. HOPKINS, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
GEORGE HOLLINGSHEAD, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JOHN E. KEYSER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GORDON KITCHEN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
STEVE KURDYLA, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
SAM KUSISTO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
DAVID E. KYDER, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
OTTO E. KYDER, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
WILLIAM E. LEE, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
FRANK H. LINDSTROM, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
ANTON B. MANTHEY, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
D. C. MARSHALL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
HENRY W. MAYER, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
W. F. MAYS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
GEORGE McRELLA, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
FRED MESKE, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
E. J. MOSER, L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
T. P. MURPHY, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
HENRY NAGELHOUT, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
HENING L. NELSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR J. NELSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
NIELS D. NIELSEN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
HILMER NILLSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
KYLE PAUL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
STANLEY PERRON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN PLATKE, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIP REINHARDT, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JOHN H. REISENWEAVER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
HAROLD RISDON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEASIE ROBERTS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
BEN S. ROBERTSON, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
M. J. ROUTLEDGE, L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Can.
JOHN E. SALLING, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
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British Unions And Politics

By C. H. HARTWELL, Publications editor for
Britain's Trades Union Congress

Editor's Note: *As this issue of the journal was going to press, English voters were preparing to go to the polls in another general election. Whether they were going to return the Conservatives to power or restore the Labor Party was, of course, unknown. However, politics in England are so radically different from politics in the United States that the following article by a foremost British trade union editor, explaining the role of British unionists in the political arena, was deemed timely. It explains how British unionists operate through the Labor Party, which neither represents all of labor nor consists solely of union members.*

★ ★

IT IS COMMON practice in Britain for trade unions to sponsor candidates for the House of Commons. The mineworkers' union has a long tradition of such sponsorship; it puts up money for campaign expenses and makes annual grants to keep the local political machine of the candidates in good running order between elections.

At any Parliamentary election, also, railwaymen and other transport workers, engineers and skilled artisans of all trades, and "white-collar" employes are to be found among the Parliamentary candidates who receive the backing of their unions.

Only unions which have political funds may go in for this sort of activity. The first trade unionists were elected to Parliament more than 80 years ago; then the number in the Commons steadily grew until, in 1913, an Act of Parliament laid down strict laws governing the role of unions in politics.

First, a trade union may add political objects to its aims only after every member has been given an opportunity in a secret ballot to vote on such an addition to the rules and a clear majority has voted in favor.

The rule will lay down what the individual member shall contribute to the political fund of the union. This fund must be kept separate from the other funds of the union, and no part of those other funds may be used for political purposes.

The member's political contribution, usually called "the levy," varies from union to union. Miners and engineers pay two shillings (28¢) a year. The Transport and General Workers Union have one of the lowest levies at one shilling (14¢) a year and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association among the highest at four shillings and fourpence (61¢) a year.

Unions are free under the law to spend this money on any form of political activity, but in practice the first move that most of them make is to affiliate to the Labor Party at an annual per capita fee of sixpence (7¢). More than 80 unions are today so affiliated on behalf of five million workers.

By comparison, the Trades Union Congress, which itself undertakes no political activities, has more than 180 affiliated organizations with a total membership exceeding eight millions.

In addition to their regular affiliation fee, trade unions have contributed to the development fund launched by the Labor Party at the end of the war, and have made gen-

erous donations to that party's election funds.

As soon as the present election was announced, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Labor Government and is now the party's National Treasurer, made a special appeal to the unions. In the 1951 election £100,000 ($280,000) was raised from this source.

All this is on the national scale, but there is also expenditure by trade unions at the local level. The law specifies the top limit of expenditure that may be incurred in furthering the candidature of any individual, and the Labor Party has made its own rule which specifies that no union may contribute more than 80% of this total. The remainder must be raised by local efforts.

In the 1951 election, 139 Labor candidates were thus financially sponsored by trade unions, and 105 of them were elected. Most of these candidates were in addition granted up to £300 ($840) a year by their unions to help towards paying the salary of the full-time agent who is the manager of the three weeks' election campaign and who keeps the local political organization in trim between elections.

There is nothing in the law, or, indeed, in most union rule-books that makes it obligatory on unions to dip into their treasury solely on behalf of the Labor Party. But in practice, during the last half-century of the Labor Party's existence, none of the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress has given financial aid to any other party.

What effect the electioneering efforts of the unions have on the ultimate result can never be measured with precision. The ballot is 100% secret and no union leader can command the votes of his organization's members. But in previous post-war elections the Conservatives, the Labor Party's principal rivals, asserted that they had the backing of three million trade unionists. There are about ten million trade unionists in Britain.

HOME BUYERS ARE ONCE MORE DEMANDING BASEMENTS

The postwar trend to houses without basements has been reversed and is now going the other way, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

First sign that basements were edging back into popularity came at the end of 1954 when a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey revealed that 41 per cent of houses started in the first quarter had basements. This was a five per cent increase over 1950.

The trend to basements was most evident in better quality houses, the NLMA pointed out. Only five per cent of houses selling for less than $7,000 had basements but the percentage rose sharply in each higher price bracket. About half of the houses between $12,000-$15,000 had basements. Six out of ten in the $15,000-$20,000 class and seven out of ten in the $20,000-up class had them.

The lumber association cited other indications that a larger proportion of houses are being built with basements than at any time since before World War II, when 69 per cent of houses were so equipped.

"Surveys since World War II among families planning to buy or build a home showed a majority prefer basement houses," the NLMA commented. "This preference was not satisfied in the early postwar years when 'minimum' houses were hurriedly built to ease the housing shortage. Now, better houses with more space are being provided and this is an important factor in the basement comeback.

"Another reason is that the split-level house, with its lowest level partly below grade, has had a spectacular rise in popularity. In making the basement space in these houses comfortable and attractive, builders have discovered techniques that can be applied to ordinary basements to make them light, airy and pleasant."

A basement doubles the space of a one-story house at a cost only 10 to 20 per cent more than for a slab structure, with additional benefits from more comfortable floors and savings on heat.

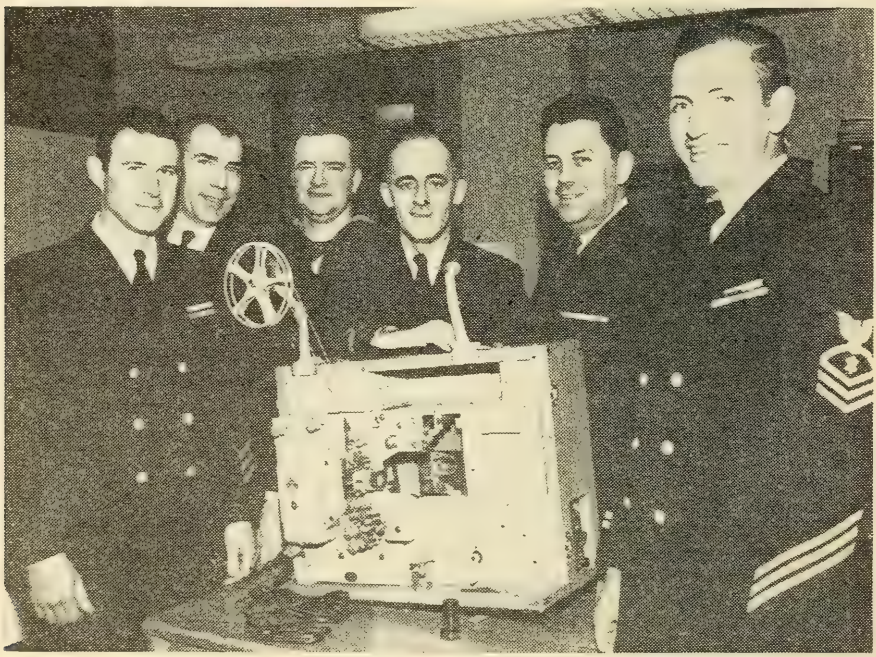
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO AREA BROTHERS PART TIME SEABEES

Four Brothers from Local Unions in the Chicago area are members of the Seabee Reserve and each year take part in a two week summer training program designed to keep their skills at top operational efficiency. If ever the nation does again require their services, they will be ready and able.

The record of the Seabees during World War II, properly known as U. S. Navy Construction Battalions, has become a legend. Their service, especially in the Pacific Theatre, was one of the greatest contributions to the war effort. They built airstrips, docks, roads and practically everything else which was needed by the armed forces.



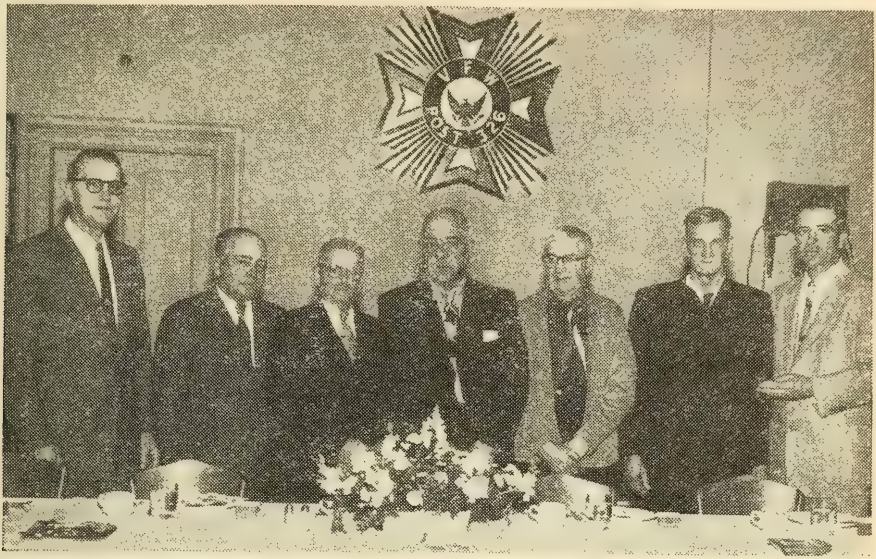
Shown with instructors as they prepare for training as a mobilization team are, from left to right: Melvin Mensching, Paul Schroeder, A. R. Jorgenson, Chief Warrant Officer R. T. Hurley, Lt. B. Christianson and Edwin Weigt.

Now that we are at peace, many types of materials have been stored in the event of an emergency in the future. Some will undoubtdly become obsolete and need modern replacement in the event that the cold war suddenly becomes hot. Like materials, methods also become obsolete with the passage of time and these four Brothers are making sure their knowledge and skills are kept strictly up to date.

Taking the two weeks specialized training course at the U. S. Naval Recruiting Station in Chicago are Chief Builder Melvin Mensching, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.; Chief Builder Paul Schroeder, L. U. 1, Chicago; Builder 1st Class A. R. Jorgenson, L. U. 839; and Chief Builder Edwin Weigt, L. U. 839.

VETERAN MEMBERS OF STERLING ILL., LOCAL HONORED

Members of Local Union 695, of Sterling, Illinois, were entertained with a supper in the VFW Hall there recently. The event, sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary, was highlighted by the tribute paid to five members who have a combined, continuous membership of 178 years.

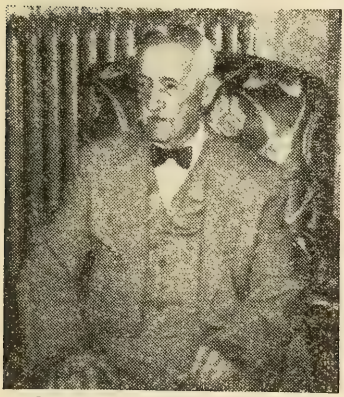


Local 695 honors its veteran members. From left to right are Eldo Hagen, business representative of the Local, Brothers Newcum, Hoover, Eversole, Sangrey, Portner and President Spires.

President Olen Spires, of Local 695, presented appropriate membership emblems to J. L. Portner, 42 years membership; Fred Sangrey, 41; Oscar Eversole, 35; Roy Newcum, 32; and B. H. Hoover, 28 years.

Brother Hoover presented the Local with his original badge of membership of some 50 years ago, when he first joined the United Brotherhood. He had belonged to the Local when it was formed in 1911, but since that time his membership has been interrupted.

ILLINOIS MEMBER MAY BE BROTHERHOOD'S OLDEST



John Breaden, 102-year-old member of Local 644, photographed in his home in Bowling Green, Ky., on the occasion of his 102nd birthday last year.

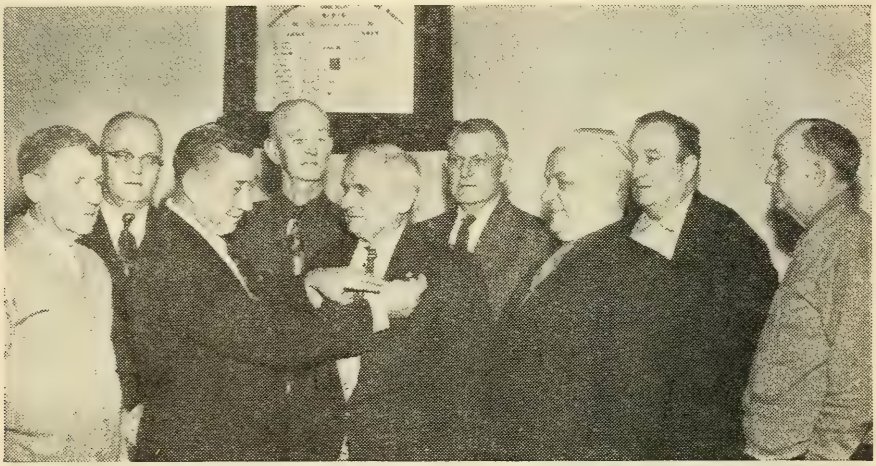
On the rolls of Local Union 644, of Pekin, Illinois, is the name of John A. Breaden. His membership card in the files of the General Office reads, under the heading, "date of birth," 10-27-52, thus making Brother Breaden a good bet for the title of "Oldest Member of the United Brotherhood."

When Brother Breaden was born, Millard Fillmore, the 13th President of the United States, was in office, and the clouds of the Civil War were beginning to form. The rights of labor were a thing of small consequence and men worked long, hard hours at small wages. But as the country grew and matured, men of labor, like Brother Breaden, helped to forge a chain of unity, one so strong that it has become one of the strongest parts of American society.

Brother Breaden was initiated into Local 644 in October, 1901, and still retains his membership there. He is presently residing with his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Breaden, at 316 East Tenth Street, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

ILLINOIS LOCAL HONORS FIRST 50-YEAR MAN

Otto Malikowski recently was presented with a golden pin by Local 1128, of La Grange, Illinois, in recognition of his 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. He is the first member to receive this distinction in the history of the Local.



Officers of Local 1128 take part in the presentation of Brother Malikowski's 50-year pin. Left to right, front row: Edward Wallace, vice president; Elmer Swanson, president; Malikowski, Bert O. Fisher, business representative; and Arthur Ring, conductor.

Back row, left to right: Einer Klang, financial secretary; Joe Jisa, conductor; Charles P. Fritz, recording secretary; and William Molyneaux, trustee.

Brother Malikowski was originally initiated into Local 181, of Chicago, on January 2, 1905. He cleared into Local 1128 in 1913 and has retained his membership there to this day.

For the past three years Brother Malikowski has served as warden of the Local and is still regularly employed at his trade despite the fact that he is 72 years of age.

LOCAL 1436 CELEBRATES 52 YEARS



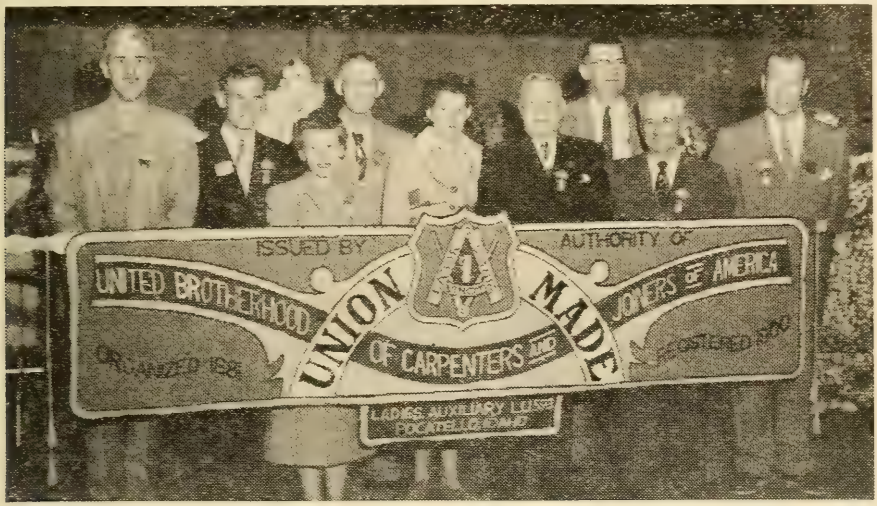
Members and friends of Local Union 1436, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, assembled at The Lake House, in Salorsburg, Pa., in observance of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Local.

CONVENTION PRESENTATION FROM IDAHO

Of the many fine presentations made at the 27th General Convention last November, one of the finest came from Local Union No. 1258 and its Ladies Auxiliary 593, of Pocatello, Idaho. The presentation was a large replica of the United Brotherhood union label made into a hooked rug by the Auxiliary.

In making the presentation, Mrs. Virgil Tullis stated:

"In behalf of Ladies Auxiliary 593 and Carpenters Local Union No. 1258, of Pocatello, Idaho, it gives me keen pleasure to present to our United Brotherhood this small token of our deep regard and appreciation.



"This symbol was attained by a year of tireless effort by our ladies and the complete cooperative efforts of all the members of the Local Union and embodies that powerful progressive spirit and the will for good that has made this Brotherhood the outstanding organization that it is.

"Why? Why was this effort spent?

"We feel it was the result of stimulation afforded by the improved conditions brought about by the placing of men doing Brotherhood work under the Brotherhood banner."

First General Vice-President Stevenson accepted the emblem on behalf of the United Brotherhood and expressed his appreciation "for the kindly thought that went into this one year of labor in preparing the banner for presentation."

NORWOOD, OHIO, LOCAL HONORS 50-YEAR MAN

Brother John Lindermann, a member of Local Union 1206, of Norwood, Ohio, has what is undoubtedly one of the most unusual records of all the members of the United Brotherhood. He not only has served as an official of the two locals in which he has held membership for 50 of his 53 years in the United Brotherhood, but has missed attendance to only ten meetings during that period of time. Five of his absences were the result of a temporary blindness.

Born on June 1, 1881, shortly before the Brotherhood was founded, Brother Lindermann joined Local Union 676, in Cincinnati, in February, 1902. He later transferred his membership to the Norwood Local and still retains it there.

In appreciation of this tremendous record of loyalty, Local 1206 recently paid tribute to Brother Lindermann and presented him with a small gold pin, emblematic of 50 years membership in the United Brotherhood. In this case, the little lapel pin which John Lindermann so proudly wears represents much more than just belonging to the organization for half a century. By his attendance record this man proves that he has taken much more than a casual interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood and has given of himself unselfishly in support of its cause.

Local 1206 is well justified in its pride of this member, who sets a fine example of what the veteran members have done to make this the fine organization that it is today.



CAPE GIRARDEAU LADIES TO MARK THIRD YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 654, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., wishes to extend fraternal greetings to all sister auxiliaries and extends an invitation to all to write to us.

December 5th will be the third anniversary of our charter and we are planning a banquet for the occasion.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Friday nights of each month; the same nights as our husbands meet. The latter date is our social meeting and we usually invite the carpenters in for refreshments. Doughnuts and coffee are also served after business meetings.

Several covered dish suppers have been held by our group and have always been enjoyed by members and their families. We hold a penny march to supply money for flowers of ill members or members of their families who are bedfast. We also consistently try to donate to the various charitable organizations.

We now have 29 active members, but were recently very unfortunate to lose a devoted charter member, Sister Musick, on her death.

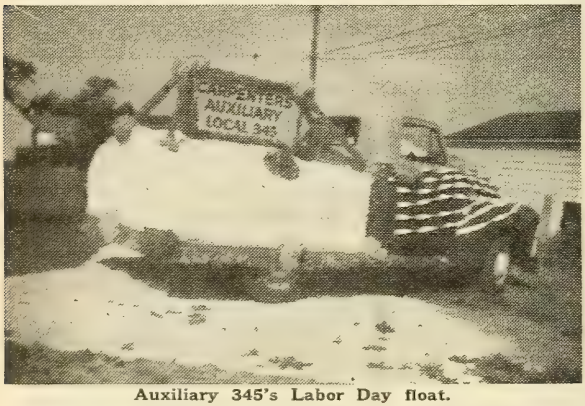
Present officers include Mrs. Alvin Nagel, president; Mrs. Paul Ayers, vice-president; Mrs. Clem Freese, recording secretary; Mrs. Leon Aimsworth, financial secretary; Mrs. Gene Scandrett, conductress; Mrs. Wm. Ziegler, warden; Mrs. Paul Peetz, Mrs. Marvin Schrader and Mrs. Ernest Jenkins, trustees.

Fraternally, Sue Freese, Recording Secretary

IOWA LADIES CELEBRATE 15TH ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Although women have always been very reluctant to tell their age, or any other information which might disclose their years, the women of Ladies Auxiliary 345, of Waterloo, Iowa, are very proud of the 15th anniversary of the group and celebrated with a banquet last October so that everyone would hear of the event.



Auxiliary 345's Labor Day float.

More than 30 persons attended the affair, including eight past presidents and 16 charter members. Mrs. Fred Pedersen, president, gave a welcoming speech to the guests, then cut the cake and presented the first piece to the oldest member of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Ernest Compton.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Paul Penne, founder and first president of the Auxiliary.

Following formal ceremonies the guests were entertained with bunco and several handsome prizes were won by members.

We sponsored a float which appeared in the Labor Day parade in Waterloo and we enjoy taking part in such activities as we feel that they make a definite contribution to the future of the United Brotherhood.

Fraternally, Mrs. Ruth E. Braun

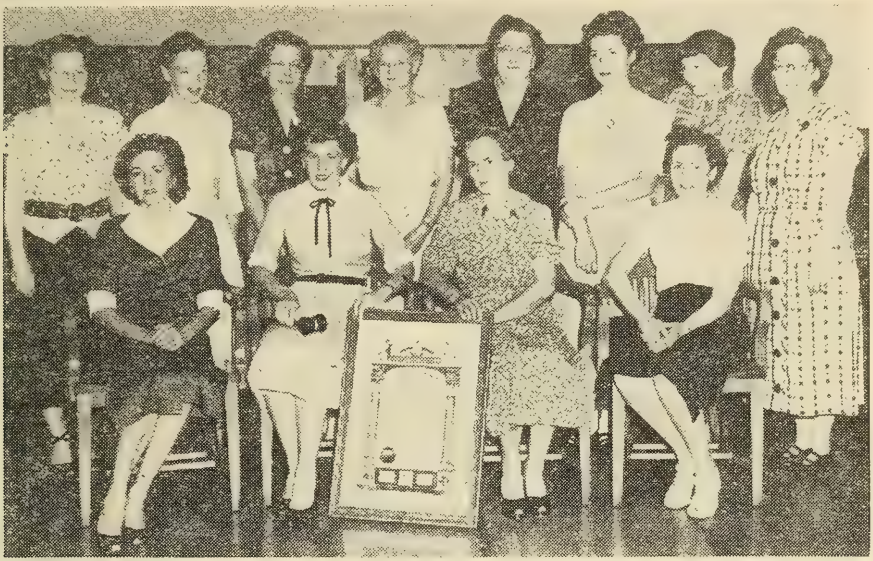
SEATTLE AUXILIARY CHARTERED

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 703, of Seattle, Washington, wishes to extend greetings and best wishes for success and prosperity to all auxiliaries throughout America.

The Brothers of Local Union 1289 presented us with our charter on August 16, 1954, and also made us a gift of $50 to start our treasury.

We have 25 charter members and six members have joined our Auxiliary since the charter was closed. Twenty Brothers of Local 1289 have been made honorary members. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at Carpenters' Hall, 4443 California Avenue, at 8:00 p. m. Following each meeting we serve refreshments and become better acquainted with our fellow members.



Officers of Ladies Auxiliary 703, of Seattle, pose proudly with their charter, received August 16, 1954.

January 1st we became affiliated with the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries.

Our activities have included a Christmas party, lunch box sale and pillow raffle.

We would enjoy receiving suggestions as to how to increase our membership and on methods of raising funds.

Fraternally, May Stewart, Recording Secretary

FIRST LETTER FROM VINELAND, N. J., LADIES

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 560, of Vineland, New Jersey.

This is our first letter to THE CARPENTER but we hope we have news enough to write again in the near future. Our group has been organized for five years and now has a membership of 21 ladies. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month. We hold our social get-together following the regular business meeting.

Our pet charities include the Salvation Army, March of Dimes and the Cancer Fund. At Christmas time we make up food baskets for needy families.

Each year we have held a Halloween party and have also had several picnics each summer which were enjoyed by our members and their families.

Our present officers include Lorraine Jones, president; Rose Maillet, vice-president; Flossie Letts, secretary; Dorothy Dyer, treasurer; Anna Lillquist, conductress; Ida Kleppe, warden; Mae Sue Ogren, Anna Nixholm and Elizabeth Backslund, trustees.

We would be very happy to correspond with other auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Mrs. Flossie Letts, Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 321

First Things First.—In order to get a good finishing job, there are important things that must be done first. The whole framework, directly or indirectly, has an important relationship to finishing a building. The corners must be solid and put together so there will be no cracks developing in the finished plastering. This is equally true of all other angles. To make sure that no cracks will appear in the angles, they should be properly reinforced with a good quality of metal lath. The studding should be reasonably straight and set not over 16 inches on center, while the ceiling joists should be strong enough to prevent vibrations that will cause

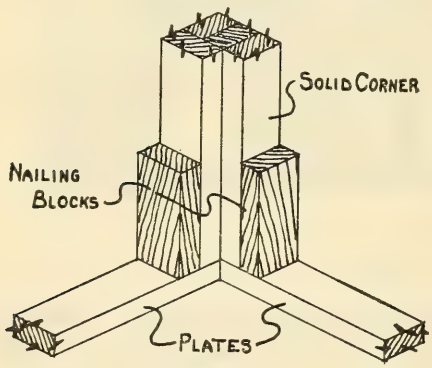


Fig. 1

cracks in the plastering. But the most important thing with a direct relationship to finishing, is provision for good nailing.

Nailing Blocks.—Fig. 1 shows by the heavy shading two nailing blocks, such as should be placed in all angles to provide nailing for the ends of the baseboards. Fig. 2 shows how nailing is provided in the angles where a partition joins another partition or an outside wall. The shaded parts represent nailing blocks. A good method of backing for the angle studding is pointed out on the drawing. Also pointed out are studding and plates.

Plugging Walls.—Fig. 3 shows how to plug cement walls for fastening plaster grounds to such walls. Cross sections of two kinds of plugs are shown to the left. At **1** we have a round plug, which should be just a trifle larger than the hole, while at **2**, for the same kind of hole, a square plug is shown. The latter takes less time to prepare, and perhaps makes just a little better

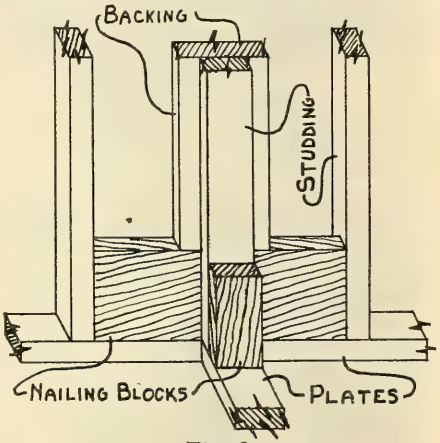


Fig. 2

plug. How the plaster grounds are nailed to the plugs is shown in cross section to the left. A face view of what is shown to the left is shown to the right.

Plugs for Brick Walls.—How to plug for plaster grounds in brick walls is shown by Fig. 4. To the extreme left are pointed out: **1**, the plug in place; **2**, an end view of the plug, and **3**, an edge view. The plaster ground is shown in place. The dotted lines

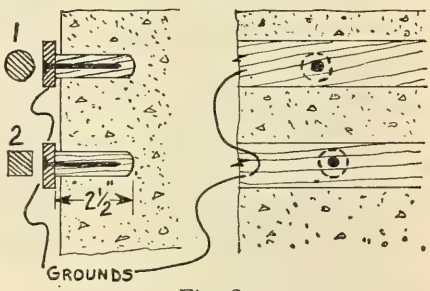


Fig. 3

show how much of the plug is cut off before the ground is nailed on. To the right we have a face view of what is shown in cross section to the left.

Wooden Plugs for Hollow Tile.—Fig. 5 shows two drawings that illustrate two ways of providing nailing for finishing on hollow tile walls. The upper drawing shows a face view of a part of such a wall. Here the wooden plugs are set in place when the first row of hollow tile is laid. To the left

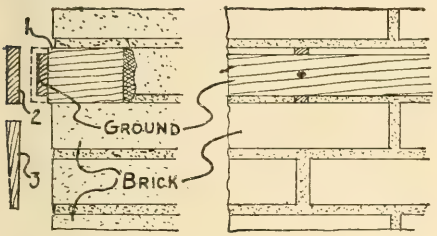
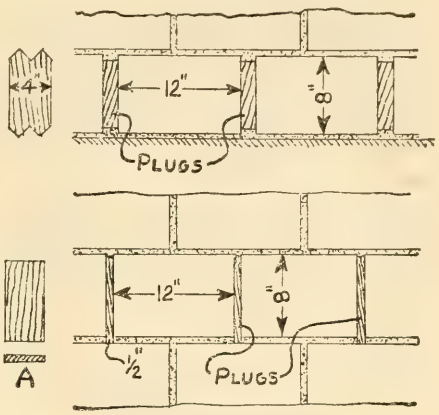


Fig. 4

is shown a side view of a nailer, like the ones that are shown set in the wall with the edges in view. This kind of nailer is usually used at the bottom of the wall to provide nailing for the baseboard. The bottom drawing shows how to plug hollow tile walls for, let's say, chair rails and the like. These plugs are made so that the grain of the wood will run up and down when the plug is in place. This is indicated by the shading, both on the main drawing and by the side and end views to the left, above A. Those who have had experience in plugging



PLUGS IN HOLLOW TILE

Fig. 5

hollow tile walls, know what a difficult job it is. But by making the plugs so that the grain will run parallel with the surface of the wall, a successful plugging job can be obtained. In nailing grounds or finish to

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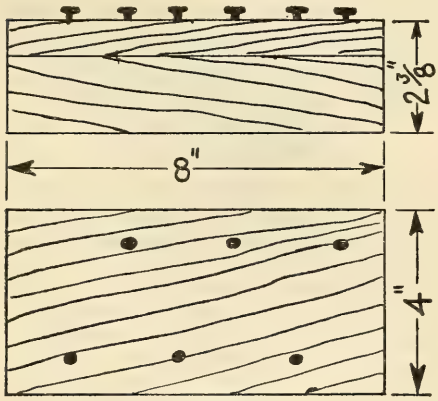


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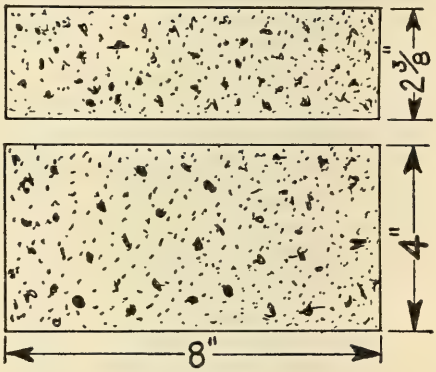
such plugs, too large nails should not be used, for heavy nails might jar the plugs loose in driving them.



WOOD BRICK

Fig. 6

Wooden and Pumice Bricks.—Fig. 6 shows two views of a wooden brick, such as are often used in brick walls to provide nailing for baseboards, etc. The top drawing shows an edge view, while the bottom drawing shows the plan. The nail heads shown projecting on the edge view, and by heavy dots on the plan, provide anchorage for the wooden brick, and at the same time these



PUMICE BRICK

Fig. 7

nails hold the two blocks of wood together. Fig. 7 shows two views of a pumice brick. The top is an edge view, while the bottom is a plan. The dimensions are given in figures on the drawing. Pumice brick are laid in walls at regular intervals, (or at definite

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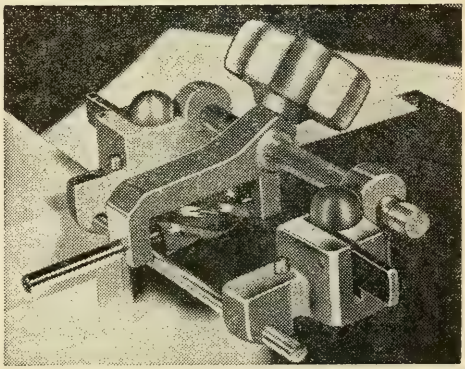
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points, in order to provide nailing for finishing, etc. Pumice brick will take nails, and have the advantage over wooden brick, in that they will not become loose, due to shrinkage. Any other brick that will take

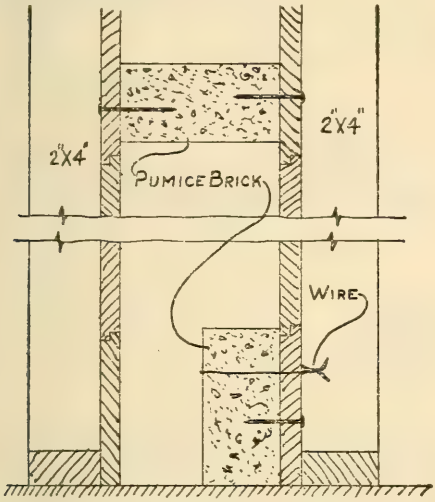


Fig. 8

nails and hold finishing to the wall, will answer the same purpose.

Pumice Brick in Concrete Walls.—Fig. 8 shows, in cross sections, two ways of fastening pumice brick to forms for concrete walls, to provide nailing for baseboards, chair rails, and so forth. The bottom drawing shows the brick in place for a base nailer. Here it is shown fastened two ways, with a nail and with wire, while in the upper drawing, where it also serves as a spreader, it is held in place by nails.

Nailers Back of Metal Lath.—Fig. 9 shows to the left a cross section of a wooden nailer back of metal lath, with a plaster ground in place on the face of the lath. The dotted line is the finish plaster line. To the right is shown a face view of what is shown in cross section to the left.

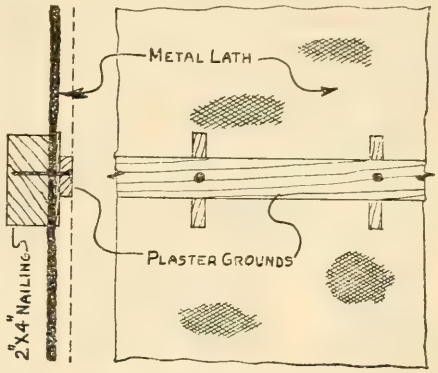


Fig. 9

It is the properly placed material that goes into a building that adds up to a well-built and nicely finished building, rather than the amount of material that is used in such a building. Every piece of material that is used should have a real purpose, and no material should be left out that is definitely needed, especially nailing blocks.

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WANTS TO PASS IT ON

An Old Timer sends in a sketch of an idea he wants to pass on to the readers of Craft Problems.

The accompanying illustration shows a wooden miter box. In it is placed a round wooden rod or pole, which is to have a hole bored through it at a right angle. The brace and bit are shown in a position for boring. The center line (dotted) is pointed out, which is carried from point C, on the end of the rod, to the miter box, where it locates the starting point for boring at point A, and also in the other direction, at point B, on the side of the rod.

Saw kerfs in the miter box are pointed out. These are for a square cut, and in this case, for a right-angle hole. For slanting holes the saw kerfs are cut at the slant wanted. The drawing is symbolical rather than drawn to scale. This is particularly true of the brace and bit. The trick is not confined to round rods or poles, but it can be used on square and other pieces of stock.

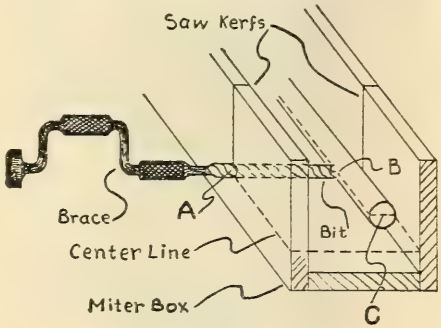


Fig. 1

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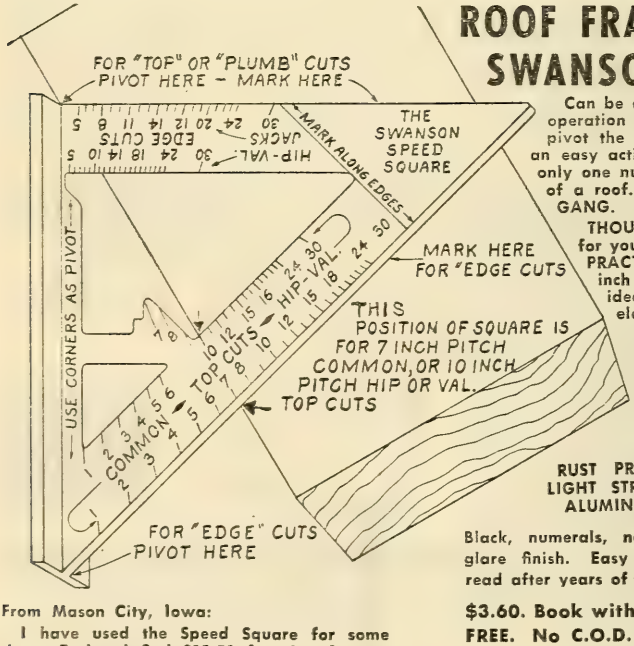
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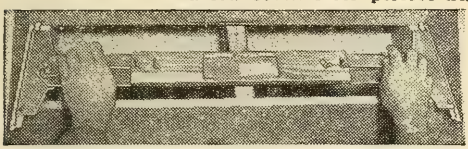
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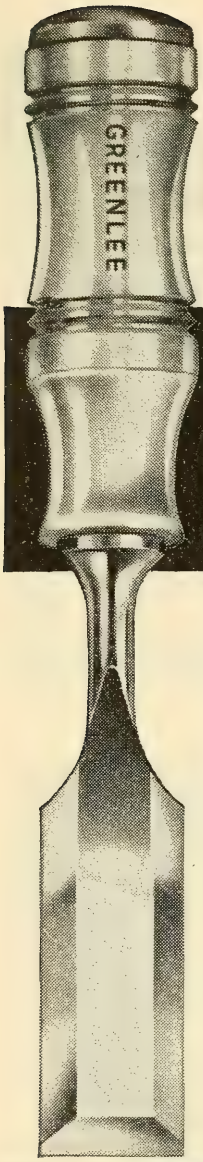


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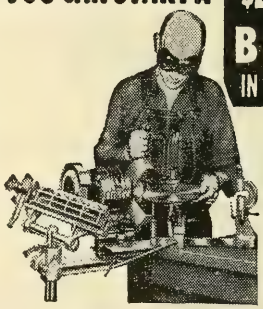
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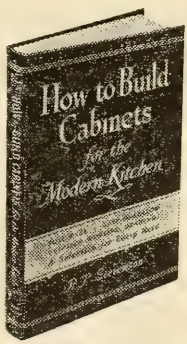
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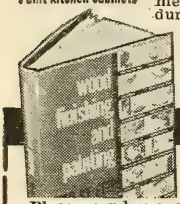






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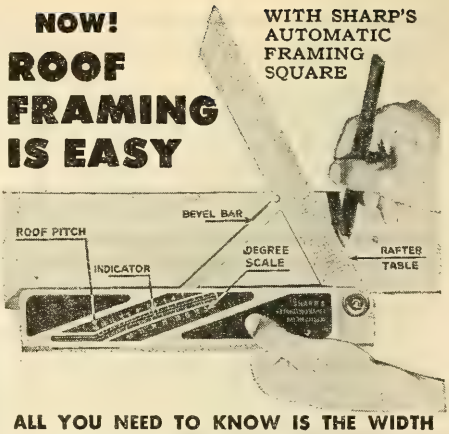
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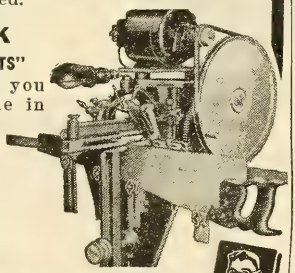
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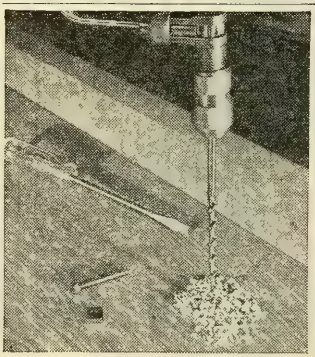


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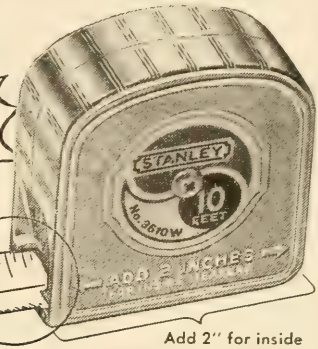
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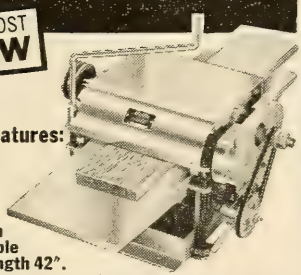
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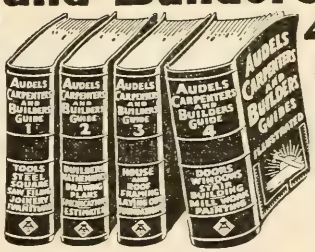
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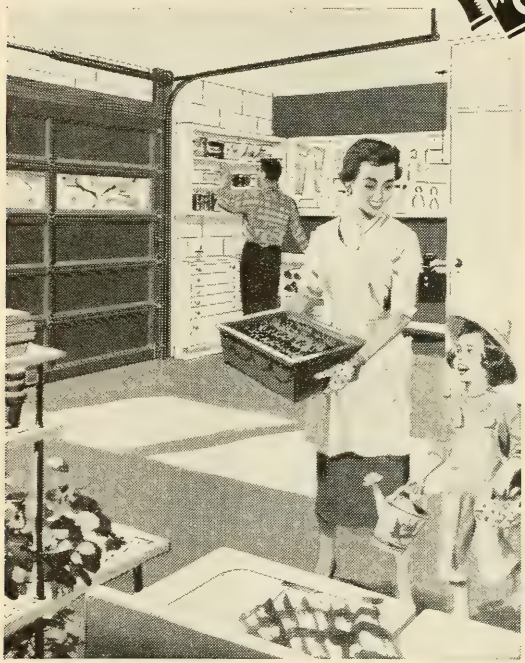
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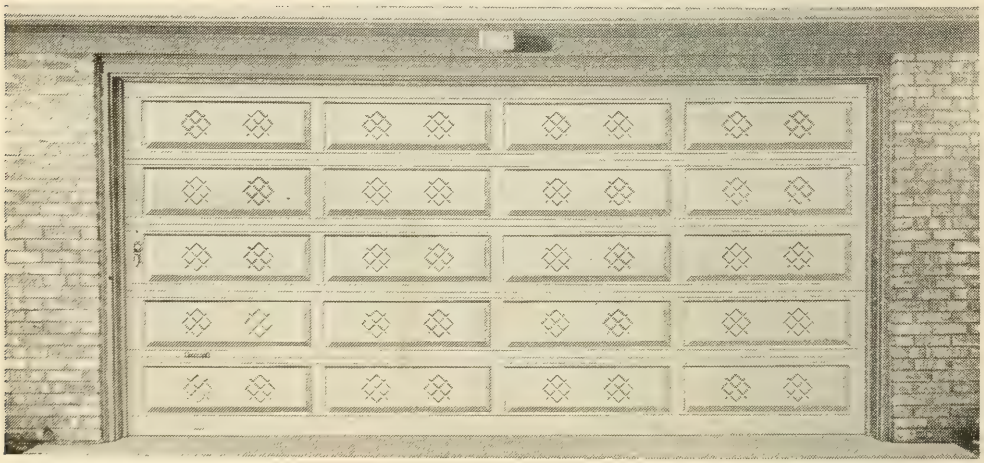
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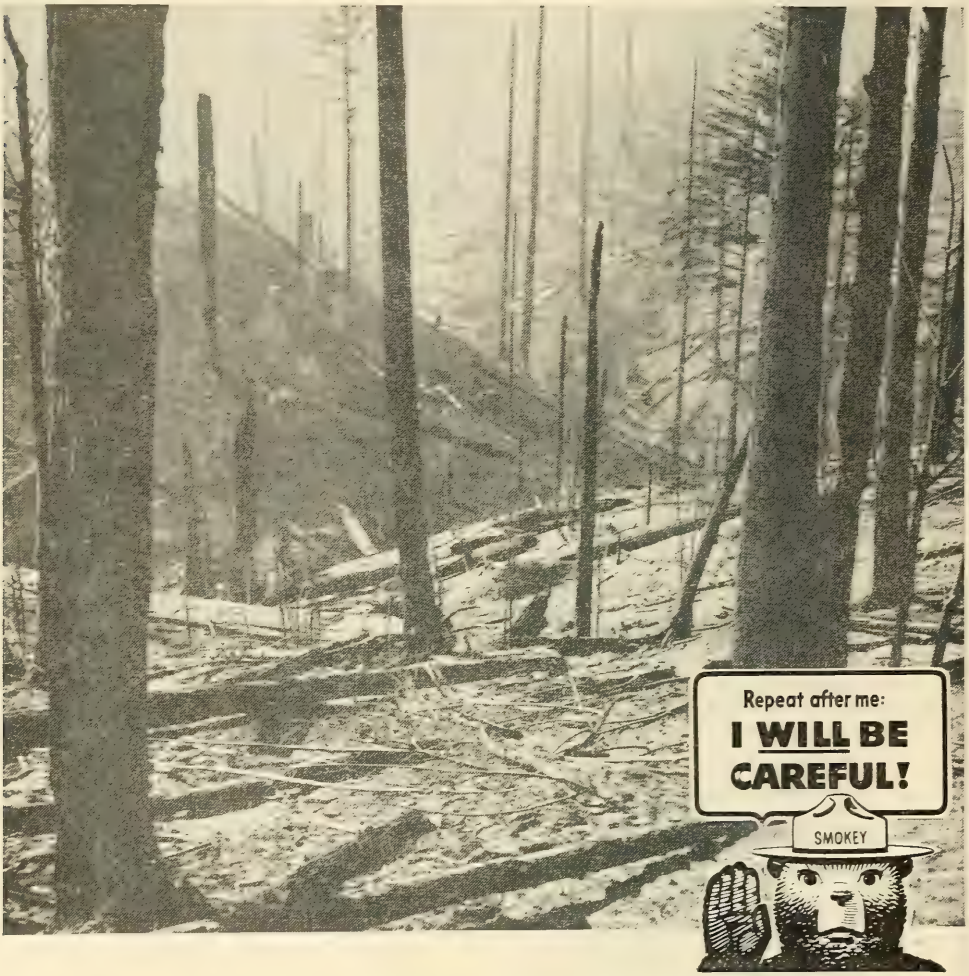
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It *was* . . . just a short while ago. People came here to relax and enjoy the cool green of the forest. There were squirrels, deer and birds. There were fish in the streams.

But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

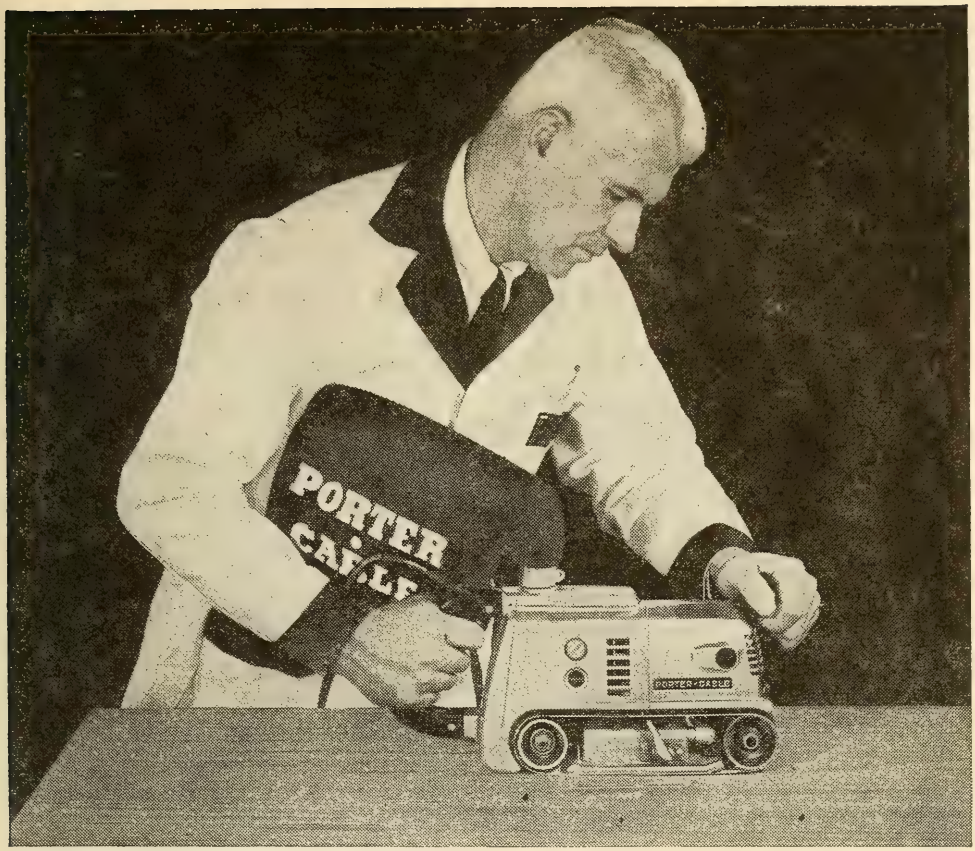
How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

Remember—only you can

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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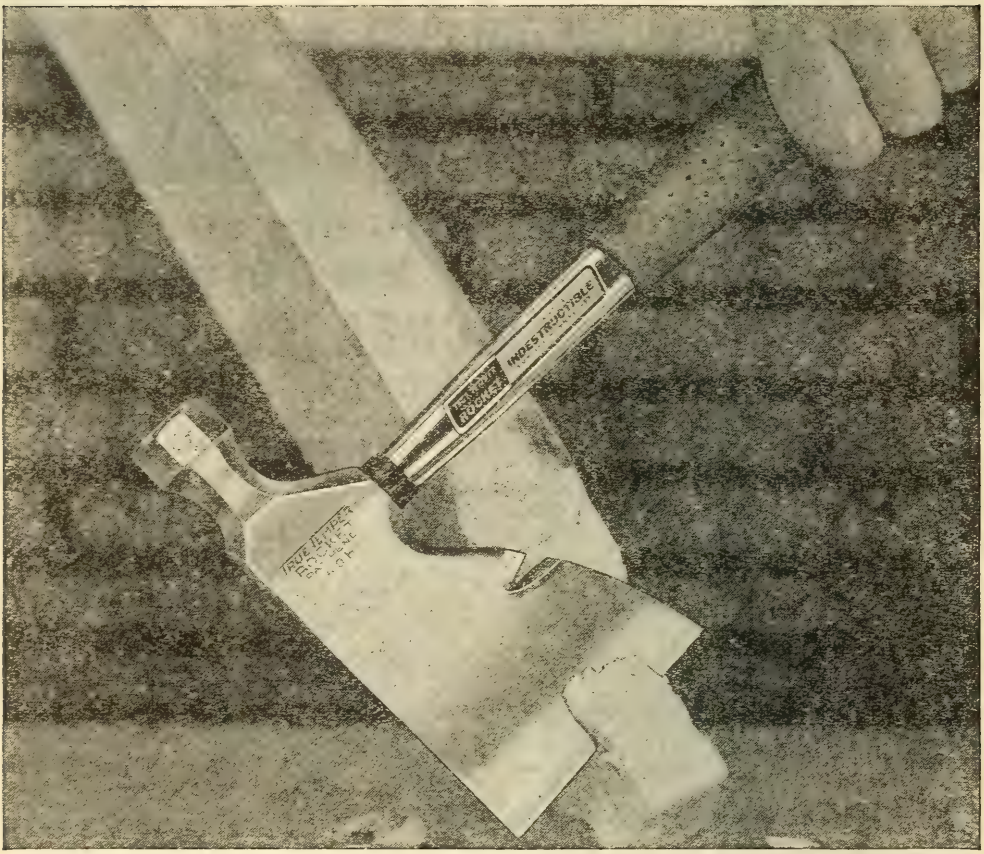
Occupation

City..... Zone....

State

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TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

TRUE TEMPER® Tool News



NEW: ROCKET CARPENTER'S HATCHET

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The ROCKET hatchet is the latest member of the famous ROCKET line of tools. In less than a year, the ROCKET hammer has become the first choice of America's carpenters. Check your friends—we think you'll find that more and more of them are switching to ROCKET tools for better performance on the job. True Temper Corporation, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

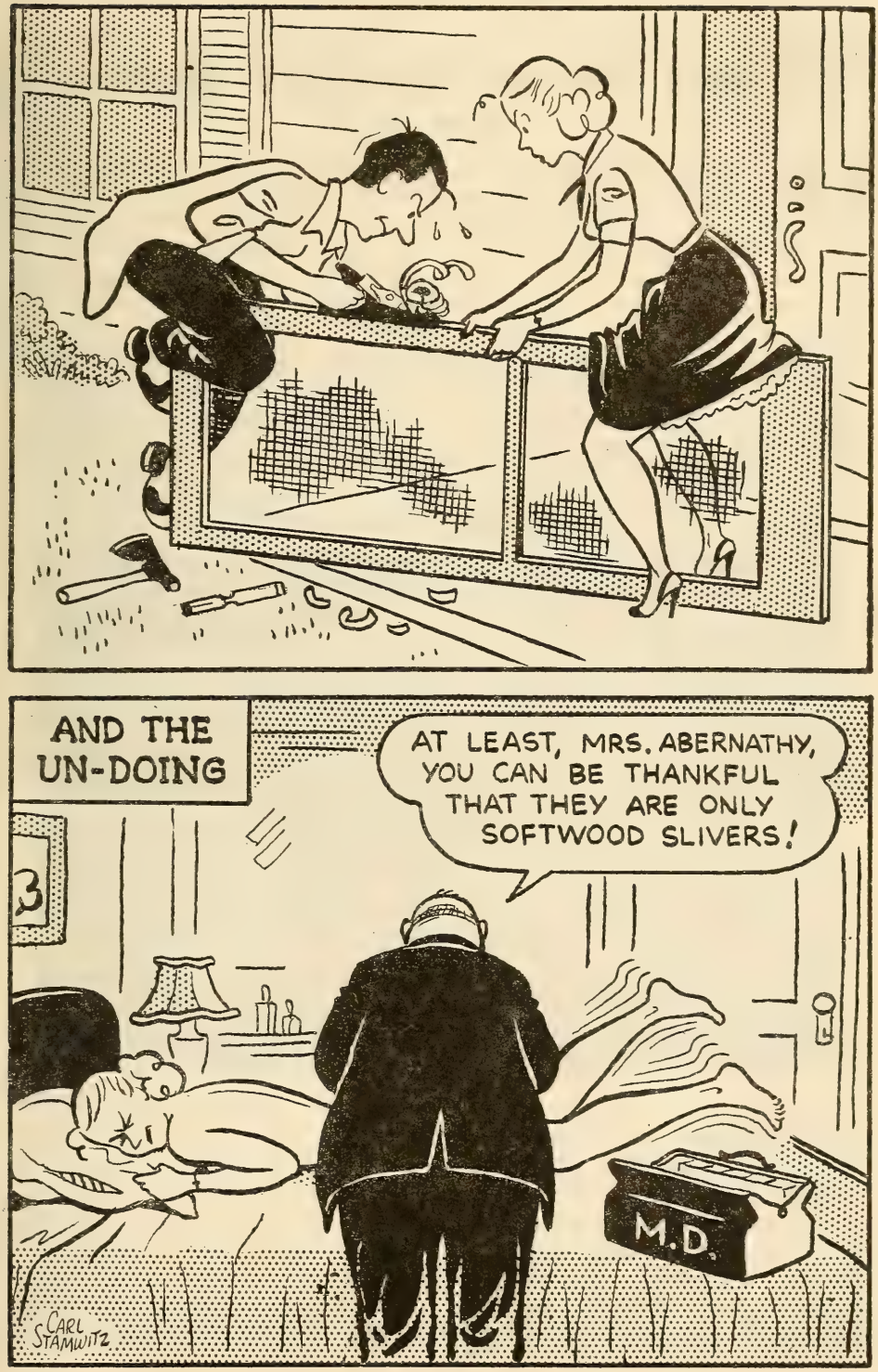
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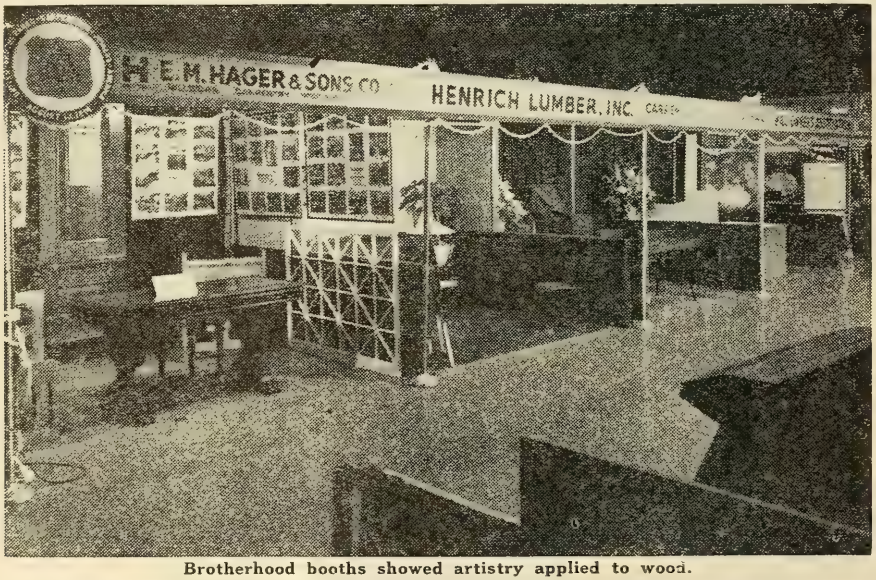


Buffalo Show Another Success

★ ★ ★

HUNDREDS OF thousands of residents of Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity visited Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, between May 19 and May 24 to see one of the great spectacles of our time—the Union Industries show which is sponsored annually by the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Amid a carnival atmosphere of bands, loudspeakers, balloons, favors and pretty models, they moved through a seemingly endless array of exhibits demonstrating what American craftsmanship and American management can produce when they work together harmoniously.

They saw old-time glass blowers (of whom there are only some 60 left) hand blowing bottles and vases in the old-time way. They saw union sheep shearers plying their craft at a dizzying speed. They saw bakers and potters and cigar makers combining skill and know-how with painstaking craftsmanship to turn out goods which are second to none in the world.



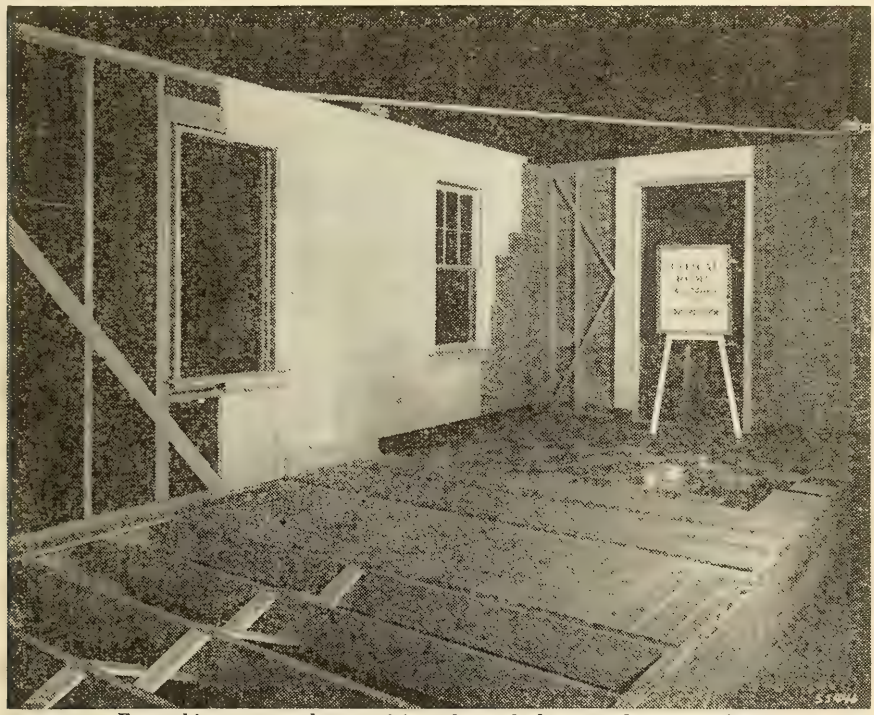
Brotherhood booths showed artistry applied to wood.

Whichever way they turned, their eyes fell on products that reflected the miracle of American productiveness; products that were worked and shaped and brought into being by union hands; products that were produced under decent wages and working conditions; products that help make the American standard of living the envy of the world. Better than a hundred books or a thousand pictures, the Show explained what makes America great—craftsmanship, cooperation, and intelligent teamwork between management and labor on a grand scale. No person who attended the Show could come away without feeling a deep sense of pride, inspiration and patriotism at the visible demonstration of the miracles the American way of life can achieve.

The thousands of union-made products exhibited at the Show were not some oddities for working people to gape at in amazement (as they undoubtedly would in many other parts of the world). They were products most Americans already possess in their homes or are capable of possessing with a little bit of careful planning. Sewing machines, TV sets, model kitchens,, dining room sets, bedroom sets, and a thousand other items American workers already own or expect to own shortly, made up the Show. They were exhibited only because they represent the newest and the finest examples of what labor and management working together can produce.

As has been the custom for many years, our own Brotherhood provided one of the Show's outstanding exhibits. Under the joint sponsorship of the General Office and the Buffalo District Council and affiliated Local Unions, our Brotherhood's exhibit made up one of the major attractions.

In our Brotherhood's exhibit, a typical home in various stages of construction called attention of Show visitors to the skill and know-how that go into the erection of a home. It demonstrated what carpenters and tile men and floor layers can do to enhance the beauty and utility of a home. It proved that union carpenters are in a class of their own insofar as craftsmanship and value are concerned.



From this cut-away house, visitors learned about good construction.

Among the other booths making up our Brotherhood's exhibit was one which vividly demonstrated the artistry which a good mechanic can inject into his work when he has the know-how. It contained examples of paneling that equals anything to be found in ancient Old World churches—grain matched perfectly, joints practically

invisible, and finish rubbed to a glow that only fine wood, expertly handled, can produce. A hand-carved, hand-inlaid table evoked many a gasp from Show visitors. Thousands of hours of loving and patient craftsmanship went into its making.

Another booth demonstrated the pleasing effects that are obtainable with wood, plastics and glue in display work when a union craftsman puts his heart into the task. Still other booths showed union-made furniture at its finest; bedroom sets capable of becoming heirlooms; dining room sets combining utility with beauty; kitchen furniture graceful enough to use in a living room.

With the cooperation of floor covering contractors, Show visitors were given an opportunity to see what modern floor coverings, applied by union experts, can contribute to the desirability of a home. Throughout the Show, home-makers thronged around the various Brotherhood booths looking for ideas for improving their homes, actual or intended.

However, it was the miniature movie theater in our Brotherhood's exhibit which caught the fancy of most Show visitors. Here they sat for an hour or more viewing the movies which our Brotherhood has made over the years. There was scarcely a time when there were not at least a few visitors standing because all seats were full. From the movies they gained an insight into the breadth and scope of the skills by which Brotherhood members earn their livelihoods.



Overall view showing Brotherhood exhibit as heart of the Show.

The Buffalo Show has been added to the long list of successful Shows which the Label Trades Department has produced in such cities as St. Louis, Minneapolis, Boston and Los Angeles.

We Need Each Other

By REV. CHAS. KENDALL, Pastor
Central Methodist Church, Phoenix, Arizona
(excerpts from a recent radio address)

★ ★

YOUR RELIGION and your livelihood enter into working conditions. Let me share just a little bit of my own experience, because you get the idea many times that a preacher doesn't know what he's talking about.

Well, I started working when I was 13. My father was a minister; college was a long way ahead. I didn't have a suit of my own until I was a sophomore in high school. I wore the congregation's clothes and the congregation did very well for me and it never bothered me much. There were a couple of times when we just about ran out of people my size, however.

But I was working after school and then in the summer I started in a truck garden. I worked a 10-hour day. I rode an hour out on my bike and an hour back at night. That was 12 hours. I got 10 cents an hour. It was hard work and I worked until another preacher's son, who is now a prominent minister in the United States, cut my job by offering to work for a nickel an hour—and got it. Fifty cents a day he got. I had the pleasure of being able to take care of him in wrestling when we were at college together. And I also gave him a little lesson or two as to what is proper in this matter of jobs.

At 14 I had a permit and started working in a factory. Those were war years, the first World War, and I became a painter—a striper. I worked after school, and on Saturdays, during the summer, on piece work. And after I learned how to do the particular work I was doing and was making a pretty good wage for a boy, then I began to learn how things operate. The next check wasn't as much, and I found that instead of getting 2¢ for an article I was getting 1½¢.

So I worked harder that next week and for several weeks I was able, because I improved my techniques and because I wasn't quite so careful, to make the same amount of money. Then my check came through and it was reduced again because now I found that the article, instead of 2¢ or 1½¢ was a penny, and now I had to produce twice as much as I had originally in order to make the same salary. Well, obviously, I worked a little harder and I was less exacting in my work and I scuttled along. That was my first contact with speed-up.

Then, when we moved down on the Ohio River, I went to work in a veneer mill. I was the boy on a veneer knife, a knife six feet long that would shear through six or eight inches of veneer, and I saw this same thing work. The man working the knife, a man with a wife and children, trying to make a living, did very well on it. Then there was a cut; it seemed that he would have to do just 25% more work to make the same money.

The unit of piecework was cut. But the safety device that protected the

man from the knife was in the way. It required, when it was in operation, that the knife should return to its full height and he couldn't trip it again until it got there. But he found a way that he could block the safetv device and chop the knife as rapidly as he wanted.

I had an experience that I have never forgotten, seeing not only the veneer drop off, but four of his fingers. It made an impression. It seemed to me that there was something basically wrong, that a man in order to live—if it had been worth what he was doing the first time—it was worth it now. He was hospitalized and finally given a job pushing a broom, but because, obviously, broom pushing wasn't worth as much as a knife—for the rest of his life, as far as I could see as a boy—that was his job.

Then I became a stenographer. I still know my Gregg, my shorthand and my typing. I worked in the railroad office, the L & N Railroad in Louisville. My last summer I was secretary to the superintendent of the telephone and telegraph. I wrote the checks that went out to the linemen, the families of the linemen who had been killed. And I worked in the Marmon Automobile Company and I saw again what happens. I've been scarred, I think; not in that I've lost anything, but by what I've seen—I've seen the bad side.

Now, in my lifetime the nation has come a long, long way. Now there are many of you who have not had these particular experiences who fail to see why. Several things have entered into this progress we've made. Certainly, we should mention first of all that enlightened management has had something to do with it. Nowadays uninformed people are the only ones who speak of capital and labor. The matter of fact is, it's management and labor. And capital is about as equally distributed among the people who labor as it is among the so-called power capitalist class, because almost everyone owns something. And management has seen the light. But it's fair to say that there were groups that didn't.

The great steel strike in 1911 came about because a great basic industry of the United States could not be religious in its dealings with men. It worked them 12 hours a day, 7 days a week—no time off. It wasn't until there was a tremendous battle in the industry that they had to capitulate to six days, 10 hours.

But the very year that they did this, they had the biggest profits in their history; they reduced their accidents to the lowest in history and were sold—finally, reluctantly—and it's fair to say that once they could see that it was profitable, it immediately spread throughout all the industry.

We need to see that we need each other, in these things. Both the unions and management have helped to win. There have been excesses on both sides, definitely, and we have been very fortunate in Arizona. It seems to me that we have had excellent leadership in both directions. Now we need each other. Sometimes the public is the innocent bystander—the one that's forgotten. Actually, high pay for tradesmen and crafts and teachers makes good living for everybody. And it's necessary that it be kept on this basis.

I happened to live in New England for six years during the time that the textile industry decided that it would move to find cheap labor. And it went South. And battles have been fought and there are battles ahead. I saw some people go with them and others

who couldn't go; they owned their homes.

To this day, you can go back to Fall River and a number of places in New England and you can buy a whole factory, if you wish, for almost nothing. You can rent a factory for $50 a month! There, a whole section walked out because, you see, it doesn't mean anything to some that there are people and homes and children. You figure you can move into a new section and make a killing in five or ten years and walk away from it, I mean if I'm not my brother's keeper—then you can do it; but if religion enters in—you can't do it.

We need each other. We need good living conditions. We need, also, I think, the kind of legislation that helps. There is a lot of misunderstanding, I think, in this state about this business of right-to-work and a law by that name. Actually, I think it is a law designed to break unions, rather than to lift wages. If I can judge by the places where it has been most effectively used, you'll find wages lower. You may be in a scale where you think that doesn't hurt you, but it hurts everybody. Low wages do not help—they hurt. Everybody—industry, hospitals, factories, need people to buy, we need to care for.

NLRB LISTS 1954 ELECTION RESULTS

AFL unions won collective bargaining rights for 138,545 workers in National Labor Relations Board elections in fiscal 1954, the board said in its annual report.

CIO unions won the right to represent 119,492 workers and unaffiliated unions 89,364.

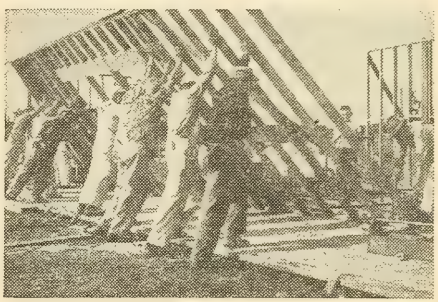
Individual employes filed more charges of unfair labor practices than in any prior year, with about 60 per cent filed against employers. About 14,000 cases were disposed of during the year.

The board listed no cases filed under the category of excessive union fees or so-called "featherbedding." Employes found illegally discharged were awarded back pay totaling $453,000. —AFL News Reporter

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Big hearts are an important thing in this busy and sometimes bitter world. Often we let seemingly unimportant things go by, only to discover, at a later date, that we wish we had done something we intended to do. The unfortunates and the helpless of the world are often forgotten in the rush of daily life, but the building tradesmen of Long Beach, Calif., haven't forgotten.

You may or may not be familiar with schools for exceptional children. Since the title is possibly misleading, let us explain that they aren't for precocious children with I. Q.'s of around 125, but for kids who got a bad break early in life and are mentally retarded. They might be backward due to something which happened at the time of their birth, or as the result of



Up goes a second wall as the members of Local Union 710 donate their time in the erection of the new School for Exceptional Children, at Long Beach, California.

an injury in the early years of life. Some are victims of cerebral palsy or are spastics, but they need help and the Long Beach boys are giving them a big hand.

A new school is being built for these unfortunate kids and the carpenters of Local Union 710, of Long Beach, are donating their labor, as are the other building tradesmen of the area. When it is complete the building will have four classrooms, a recreation center, therapy room, auditorium, kitchen and offices. Three and one-half acres of land are available for the school due to the generosity of Long Beach.

Contractors and other building firms are donating the use of equipment and are selling materials at cost to further this worthwhile project in hopes of giving these kids a chance to live a normal life.

PLANE GOSSIP

SURE CURE

Recently a group of industrialists met at an eastern college to discuss the question, "What is the Answer to Automation?" What they decided, we have no way of knowing, but we can give them the real answer in one sentence. The answer to automation is shorter hours to spread employment, and higher pay to increase purchasing power.

However, we doubt if they will like this answer. They probably want something less desperate than parting with part of their profits, but in the end they will have to come to our answer.

Come to think of it, they are in a position something like that of the two deer hunters who tramped through the woods all morning without paying much attention to where they were going. About noon they suddenly discovered they were lost.

For a moment they were frightened. But they wisely decided the smart thing to do was to sit down and think things over. Finally one of them come up with an answer.

"Tell you what," he said to his partner, "let's shoot a doe and within 10 minutes there will be a game warden here."



"I don't understand these strikers. One of them actually patted me on the back when I went through their picket line!"

SUPER EFFICIENCY

England, too, seems to be having its share of super efficiency. The following piece, supposedly written by an efficiency expert after attending a symphony concert, is currently circulating in London:

For considerable periods the four oboe players had nothing to do. The number should be reduced and the work spread more evenly over the whole of the concert, thus eliminating peaks of activity.

All the twelve violins were playing identical notes; this seems unnecessary duplication. The staff of this section should be drastically cut. If a larger volume of sound is required, it could be obtained by electronic apparatus.

Much effort was absorbed in the playing of demi-semi-quavers; this seems to be an unnecessary refinement. It is recommended that all notes should be rounded up to the nearest semi-quaver. If this were done it would be possible to use trainees and lower-grade operatives more extensively.

There seems to be too much repetition of some musical passages. Scores should be drastically pruned. No useful purpose is served by repeating on the horns a passage which has already been handled by the strings. It is estimated that if all redundant passages were eliminated the whole concert time of two hours could be reduced to twenty minutes and there would be no need for an intermission.

The conductor agrees generally with these recommendations, but expressed the opinion that there might be some falling off in box-office receipts. In that unlikely event it should be possible to close sections of the auditorium entirely, with a consequential saving of overhead expenses, lighting, attendants, etc. If the worst came to the worst, the whole thing could be abandoned and the public could turn on TV instead.

★ ★ ★

THE WAY JOE SEES IT

This June having set an all-time high for marriages, Joe Paup, never one to pass up an opportunity to draw a moral, analyzed the situation as follows:

"By the time the wise man has decided marriage is a desirable state, the fool has kids old enough to support him."

NOT VERY HOPEFUL

Week by week the polio vaccine hassle has become noisier and more involved. Charges and counter-charges have been flowing thick and fast. So have press releases and interviews. The one important thing which has not been flowing is Salk Vaccine—into the veins of little kiddies where it is needed. By contrast, Canada got the job done in jig time.

A better job of bureaucratic bungling may have taken place some time before in Washington, but not in the memory of any living man. Now the Surgeon-General promises a shake-up in the policing policies of his department. However, all that promise brings to mind is a story a good Brother from Ontario tells.

It seems a farm girl came home from college. The next morning at breakfast the farmer announced:

"This morning I'm going to manure the south forty."

After he left, the daughter said:

"Father uses such vulgar language. Manure is a vulgar word. We'll teach him to say fertilizer."

"We'll teach him!" exclaimed the mother. "Not me. It took me 20 years to get him to say manure."

★ ★ ★

POETRY DEPT.

They swore they never would deceive
Upon their wedding day
But she was wearing falsies
And he a new toupee.

★ ★ ★

EYESORE

Taxes may be going up, international tensions may be mounting, and juvenile delinquency may be increasing, but things aren't all black. The baseball season is in full swing. And this gives us a chance to tell a story B. A. Bridgewater published in the Tulsa Daily World.

"George Mayfield, an early associate of Dizzy Dean, recalls that in the great pitcher's younger years he loved to play practical jokes. They sometimes got him into trouble. One of these pranks led to a fight between Diz and another player, Jack Murdock.

"I saw Jack the next day," Mayfield recalls, "and both eyes were blacked. I asked what happened. He said he'd had a fight with 'that big, awkward Jay Dean.'

" 'He's the awkwardest guy I ever saw,' Jack complained. 'He couldn't hit me no place but in the eye!' "

NO WAY TO EXPLAIN

Shortly after they voted themselves a nice, fat 50% increase in their own pay, Congressmen last month upheld a Presidential veto of a bill to give postal workers an 8% boost. Since that time they have played around with another bill giving the postal workers a smaller boost.

What goes on in the mind of a Congressman who can feather his own nest and at the same time deny a couple of pin-feathers to a fellow public servant passes understanding. Must be about like the woman driver who careened down the highway, swung left, swung right, lurched across the white line and crashed head-on into another car.

The woman got out blazing mad. She bawled out the other driver unmercifully.

"You're a fine one to squawk," he finally shot back. "Why didn't you give me a hand signal?"

"Because," replied the lady indignantly, "there isn't any signal for what I wanted to do."

★ ★ ★

'TWAS ALWAYS THUS

Now that a meeting of the Big Four is arranged, it might not be a bad time to remind Uncle Sam and his allies of the fable of the lion and the skunk. When the animals had their meeting, the lion did all the work and made all the concessions, but the skunk made all the stink.



300.

"This company's union contract isn't torn or anything—I thought you said the boss had been chiseling on it!"

U. B. of C. and J. of A. Saves Mettler's Woods

★ ★ ★

A great memorial is established to a great man.

METTLER'S WOODS, a 65-acre island of forest primeval scarcely 50 miles from the heart of New York City, has been spared the woodsman's axe and the Sunday picnicker's litter. It has been saved by an organization whose origins and traditions are deeply rooted in the forests of America as a tribute to a man who was born and reared deep in the timber country.

Last month, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America completed purchase of Mettler's Woods as a living monument to the late William L. Hutcheson who, for 36 years, guided the destinies of the organization as president. The Woods will remain under the trusteeship of Rutgers University which long has used them as an outdoor laboratory. The last brave patch of virgin forest existing in the metropolitan heartland of America thus has been preserved for posterity; unmolested and unchanged by the hand of man from the beginnings of time.

IN the year 1701, the Mettler family came into possession of the little tract of timber. Year by year since then, successive heirs to the woods have refused all offers to allow the woods to be cut for timber, cleared for farming, or turned into pleasure resorts. From the tiniest insects to the largest animals and trees that inhabit the acres, all are the products of natural evolution. The hand of man has neither disturbed nor upset the workings of natural law.

In its issue of November 8, 1954, Life Magazine devoted some 21 pages to the eternal struggle for survival which goes on (and has gone on unchanged) in Mettler's Woods since the end of the Ice Age. "Adapt or die" is the inflexible law which governs all things in the Woods. From this rich laboratory of nature at work, Rutgers University scientists have solved many secrets of life itself.

When it became apparent several years ago that the Mettler heirs could no longer resist the pressure of commercial interests, both Rutgers University and a huge army of Eastern nature-lovers became perturbed. An organization known as the Citizens Scientific and Historical Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods was formed in Brunswick, N.J. The committee made valiant efforts to raise the $75,000 asked by the Mettler heirs. For all its endeavors, however, the committee, by last November, found itself with its goal far from reached.

ABOUT the time the committee to save Mettler's Woods was sensing that time was running out, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was meeting in convention in Cincinnati, Ohio. For the first time in nearly 40 years, William L. Hutcheson was not sitting in the president's chair. In January, 1952, after 36 years of outstanding service

to the organization, Mr. Hutcheson resigned as General President. On October 20, 1953, he passed away.

Under his aegis, the United Brotherhood was built from a membership of 200,000 to more than 800,000. Under his guidance, a pension system was established, a magnificent home for aged members was built at Lakeland, Fla., and the entire financial structure of the United Brotherhood was placed on a solid foundation.

BY unanimous action, the 1,400 delegates present at the Cincinnati convention authorized the General Executive Board to establish a suitable memorial to Mr. Hutcheson and his outstanding accomplishments as president for 36 years.

Pursuant to these instructions from the convention, the Board began casting about for a suitable way of memorializing Mr. Hutcheson. Many ideas were advanced, but none seemed appropriate – that is, none seemed appropriate until the efforts of the Citizens Scientific and Historical Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods came to the attention of the Board.

AS soon as the Board heard the story of Mettler's Woods, it knew that its search was over. William L. Hutcheson was a lover of the woods. He was born deep in the virgin timber that surrounded Saginaw, Mich., 83 years ago. He began working in the woods as a boy, and he never lost his love and admiration for nature. Even in his latter years he spent whatever spare time he had in the timber country.

In this respect, Mr. Hutcheson was not a unique member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. No single group in America has a deeper or more abiding interest in the forest lands of America than do Brotherhood members. Many of them earn their livelihoods right in the woods. From the products they turn out, thousands upon thousands of other Brotherhood members build, fashion and erect an endless variety of products America must have–from cradles to skyscrapers. No Brotherhood member is ever very far removed from the forest lands of the nation and the harvest they produce. Consequently, the tie between the United Brotherhood and the forest lands of America is both old and strong.

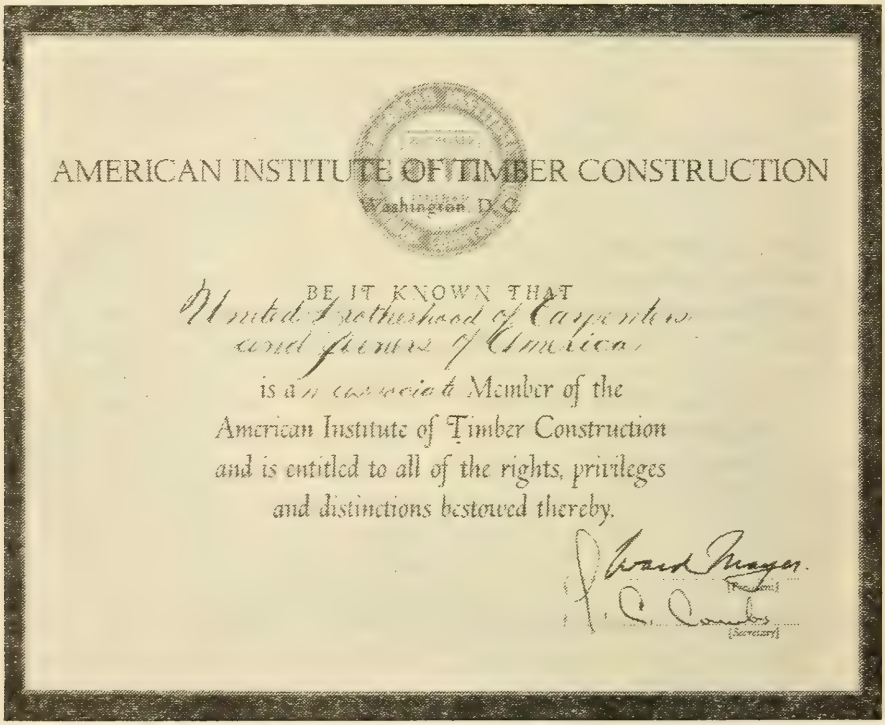
SO it was only natural that the General Executive Board should choose the preservation of Mettler's Woods as a suitable monument for a man who did so much for both the forest lands of America and the people who largely depend on them for their livelihoods. On October 15th, the Woods will be officially turned over to the trusteeship of Rutgers University with dedicatory ceremonies. Henceforth, Mettler's Woods will be known as "The William L. Hutcheson Forest Ecological Project." The money raised by the Citizens Scientific and Historical Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods will be used to buy adjoining property so that a tract of some 136 acres can be integrated into a tract which the University will utilize as an outdoor laboratory.

Future generations of Americans will thus be assured of an opportunity to see a tiny slice of America as it existed at the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed here. And the name of William L. Hutcheson will live on so long as the Woods endure.

Brotherhood Elected To AITC

In recognition of the consistent efforts which General President M. A. Hutcheson has expended over the years to increase the use of wood in all types of construction, our Brotherhood has been named an associate member of the American Institute of Timber Construction. The AITC is an association of firms and individuals interested in promoting wider use of timber construction. It encourages research in such fields as laminated arches, wood preservation, etc. It publicizes the advantages of wood construction, and fights such deterrents to wider use of wood as unfair insurance rates. It encourages architects to design structures incorporating the many advances in wood engineering which have been developed in recent years.

Through the efforts of AITC, timber construction has been making a strong comeback—particularly in structures such as churches and schools, where the beauty of wood can be provided without sacrificing safety or


AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF TIMBER CONSTRUCTION
Washington D.C.

BE IT KNOWN THAT
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
is an associate Member of the
American Institute of Timber Construction
and is entitled to all of the rights, privileges
and distinctions bestowed thereby.

economy. Lamination is opening up whole new concepts of construction which many progressive architects have already recognized, but which still remain to be sold to many clients. Even in housing, "plank and beam" construction is gaining more and more attention.

Over the years, wood substitutes have made many inroads on the use of wood in construction. But wood is starting to fight back aggressively. For all the new materials which have been developed, wood still retains numerous advantages which nothing else can match. By vigorously promoting these advantages, wood can once more climb to the top of the list of desirable building materials. That our Brotherhood is carrying its share of the load in this matter is made evident by the election of our organization to the American Institute of Timber Construction.

New Day Dawns In South

★ ★

TO DATE, 1955 can scarcely rate as a particularly auspicious year insofar as labor is concerned; the Taft-Hartley Law is still on the books, an 18th state has passed a right-to-work law, and many other states are working on political shackles for organized labor. Yet for all these setbacks, future historians may look back on 1955 as a turning point in labor's progress.

If they do, it will be because of what is happening in the South. This year the workers of the South served notice on industry that they are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. Furthermore, they have started to collect on those rights and privileges.

Twice this year Southern workers have taken on giant corporations in a fight for something approaching equality with other sections of the country. Both times they emerged victorious after long and bitter strikes. As this was being written, they were engaged in a third effort to introduce American wages and working conditions in an industry that never knew either of them—the plush resort hotel industry of Miami, Florida. Despite all sorts of intimidations, false arrests, etc., they were still standing firm at the time this issue was going to press.

Southern workers have thus thrown down the gauntlet to those who long have kept them isolated by arbitrary barriers of wage differentials and imaginary lines of sectionalism.

Several years ago, the railroad unions established health and welfare benefits in every Class I railroad in the country except the Louisville and Nashville. This Southern railroad resisted every reasonable proposal advanced by the union for such a provision in the contract. By March of this year it became clear to the L & N workers that the company had no intention of falling in line with the pattern established in every other major railroad in the country. Management, in effect, told the L & N employes to "go jump."

The L & N employes jumped all right—they jumped right on to the picket line. For 58 days they tied up the entire L & N system. It was a bitter strike, reminiscent of northern strikes 50 years ago. The company had all the law-enforcement agencies and newspapers and public officials on its side. It hired strike-breakers and trigger-happy armed "guards." All the threats, rumors and intimidation that old-timers knew so well were brought into play. One striker lies in his grave, a victim of a "guard's" bullet.

But in spite of all this pressure against them the railroad workers stood pat for 58 long days. In the end the company capitulated, and the L & N employes are now Class I citizens as well as employes of a Class I railroad.

The same day the L & N strike was settled, Southern Bell Telephone Company agreed to give its employes some rights and privileges which telephone workers in other parts of the country long have enjoyed. It took a prolonged strike to bring about this

condition, but Southern Bell employes made it.

Like the L & N Railroad, Southern Bell considered its workers a group apart from the rest of the telephone workers of the nation. Although reasonable grievance procedures long have existed in agreements between management and telephone unions in other parts of the country, Southern Bell balked at the establishment of any sort of grievance machinery. The company wanted an iron-clad no-strike clause; it wanted the sole right to decide every question arising under the contract; it wanted its decisions to constitute law without appeal.

For months the Southern Bell workers endeavored to negotiate an agreement comparable to those existing in other telephone systems. Every such effort ran up against a stone wall of company determination to perpetuate a "divine right of management" concept. When all efforts to arrive at a reasonable compromise failed to budge the company's adamantine stand, the workers resorted to the only alternative left to them—strike.

Like the L & N employes, the telephone workers had no bed of roses in their strike. All sorts of pressure was brought to bear against them, but they resisted them all. In the end they established their right to enjoy conditions comparable to those their brother workers long have enjoyed elsewhere.

What must be remembered is that these two strikes were not just local strikes. They were strikes that involved virtually every community in a large part of the South. Neither were they just spur-of-the-moment propositions. The companies probably figured that their employes were too cowed to strike, or that strikes would fail if they were called. If they did, they received a valuable (though costly) education which should convince many other corporation executives that Southern workers no longer intend to be pushed around.

To cop a phrase from the old-time, silent movies, "a new day is dawning" in the South. Organized workers have demonstrated to two major Southern corporations (public utilities, at that) that true collective bargaining entails a recognition of the fact that American workers have certain basic rights and privileges. Certainly the two union victories demonstrated to all Southern workers that they, too, can achieve these rights and privileges if they are willing to strive for them.

As these words were being written, hundreds of hotel employes in Miami were walking the picket line for the right of a living wage and the privilege of decent working conditions. Injunctions have been slapped against them, a new anti-picketing law has been passed to stop them, but in spite of all these things the strike goes on. Neither threats nor strike-breakers nor under-the-table promises have been able to shake their solidarity.

In Serbin, Alabama, in an atmosphere of anti-labor terrorism, nine women strikers at a garment factory last month were given jail sentences. Some 72 others were handed stiff fines. In all, over 200 striking women, members of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, have been arrested since the Serbin strike began on April 19th. But the strike was still on as this issue was going to press.

So the march of the South toward equality is mushrooming in big cities and tiny hamlets. That strikes have been necessary is tragic. Strikes are costly devices. But when employers are arrogant and unyielding, strikes must be called as a final resort.

To strike in these days of high living costs is a badge of courage. In the depression, when there was little difference between wages and relief payments, strikes were not so serious. But in this day and age when food and clothing prices are exorbitant, and most people are saddled with endless monthly payments, a strike is a serious business. Especially must this be true for workers who have been trying to live in an inflated era on a deflated wage scale.

For this reason, the men and women of the South who have staked their all in the fight for decent standards of wages and working conditions, are entitled to the congratulations of all organized labor. Their fight will pay dividends for years to come, for they have shown Southern employers that the era of dictatorship is over, and, at the same time, shown all Southern workers a better way of life —the union way—can be theirs if they are willing to fight for it.

PAY FOR EMERGENCY ABSENCES IS GROWING

Unions are pioneering a new field in labor-management relations in an effort to protect the worker's paycheck against unforeseen personal emergencies that require him to leave his job temporarily.

The AFL's Department of Research reports that more than one-third of current contracts now include provisions for paid time off to meet various personal needs of the worker.

The paid time off is being authorized in several types of situations, says the department's Research Report. They cover death in the family or a serious illness; pay while serving on a jury or as an election official, as well as time off for voting and military duty; special occasions like marriage, birth of a child, birthdays, etc.; and miscellaneous needs like moving to a new home, special classes, medical and dental appointments.

Paid leave for all these purposes is not a principal union demand, says the report, "but the increasing evidence of the value of such leave in enabling workers to meet personal needs without adding financial strain has produced a notable step-up in the interest of many unions."

These unions contend that without a contract right to paid leave a worker may be forced for financial reasons to ignore personal or civic obligations. "The alternative, loss of several days' pay, may sorely hit a worker who needs all his regular income."

A prime consideration in negotiating paid time off for personal needs in union contracts is that salaried workers have to some extent long enjoyed the right to take time off without affecting their pay checks. The current trend is to extend these rights to hourly paid workers.

Few agreements cover all possible problems requiring paid time off, says the report, but more than one-third now include at least one such provision.

Some agreements provide an over-all personal paid time-off allowance of a specified number of days on which a worker may draw for a long list of personal reasons, or for just about any personal reason he wishes.

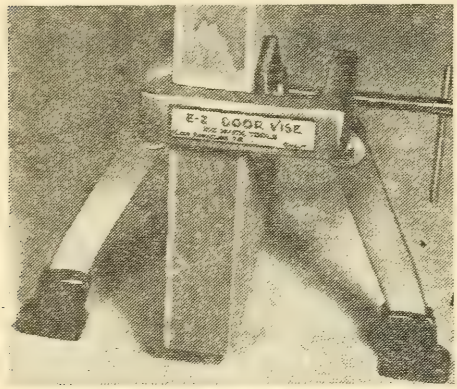
As the society we live in grows more complex, the emergencies people must cope with are bound to grow in number. Therefore, the subject of paid time off becomes increasingly important.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

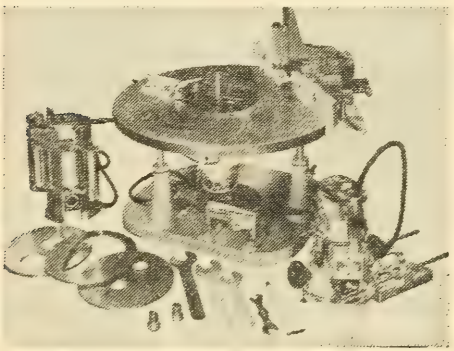
According to its manufacturer, just the thing to keep that door from slipping is this small vise which clamps to the door and



grips the floor with rubber-cushioned feet. Weighs 1½ pounds and made to hold any door up to a 2-inch width. A product of E-Z Mark Tool Co., P. O. Box 8377, Los Angeles 16, Calif.

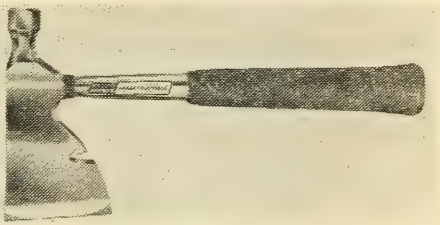
★ ★ ★

A new combination of portable electric machines is said to combine three basic machines. By using one, two or three interchangeable motors on wood, plastic and other materials, operations are said to be completed easily and efficiently. Contains a router, shaper and the Shapemaster; the latter allowing single or double set-ups for



shaping, grinding or other operations. Information may be obtained by writing to Composite Die Supply Co., 14310 Birwood, Detroit 38, Mich.

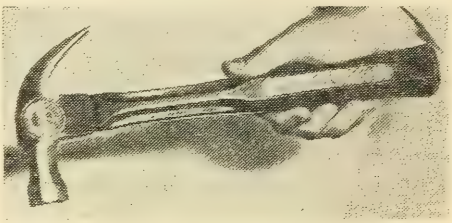
A new addition to the "ROCKET" line of tools is the Half Hatchet. Like the hammer, it has a tubular steel handle and shock ab-



sorbing, non-slip safety grip. Made by the True Temper Corp., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

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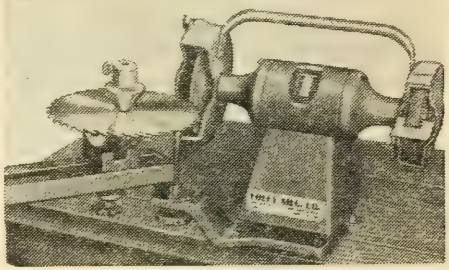
Soon to be on the market is the Plumb F-55 hammer, unusual in that the handle is made of Fiberglas-reinforced plastic. The manufacturer claims that it is stronger than steel and weighs 20% less, but still retains



resilence and absorbs shock. Further information may be obtained by writing to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., 16 E. 56th St., New York 22, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

A new model grinder is said to be adaptable for grinding all types of circular saws—rip, crosscut or combination toothed—from



5" to 44" in diameter. Saw tilts 45 degrees both ways for bevel grinding. A product of Foley Mfg. Co., Dept. 135, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

A review of 1955 legislation shows that—

Canadians Keep Plugging Away

★ ★ ★

SINCE the very beginning of the labor movement, the most difficult stumbling blocks which have been encountered often have been the legal ones. Criminal conspiracy laws, injunctions, and attempts to have unions cited for violation of anti-trust laws are but a few examples of the many legal plagues which trade unions have had to contend with over the years. Anti-labor interests continually have sought to thwart the efforts of unions to win for working men an equitable share of the goods they produce.

There have been dramatic incidents—major strikes, great legal battles and titantic clashes in legislative halls—but mainly the progress of unionism has been written in day-to-day struggles on many fronts; a step forward here; a small setback there. And all indications are that this state of affairs will continue. The forward march of unionism will be marked by a never-ending effort to chip away at the legal and economic obstacles which block the roadway of the working man's march toward his ultimate destiny.

In recent years, the legislative front has become a major battleground. Legislation more and more has tended to govern the social and economic conditions under which wage earners must live. Therefore, what happens on the legislative front bears ever more heavily on the lives of all of us.

In the United States, the tide of anti-unionism has been running high in legislative halls. In both Washington, D. C., and the various state legislatures, labor has had to concentrate most of its efforts on defeating crippling bills. North of the border, in Canada, 1955 has not been a particularly auspicious year either. For all anti-labor sentiment that exists in Canada, however, a few small gains have been chalked up in various fields.

In British Columbia, several changes were made in the Province's Workmen's Compensation Act. They include the right of a dependent to bring action against an executor or administrator of a person causing death; coverage for more persons, increased benefits, speedier processing procedures, and simplified appeal methods.

An act respecting employment agencies requires them to register and be certified annually, and forbids them to send a person to a place of employment which is engaged in a legal strike or lockout without informing the prospective employe beforehand.

The Apprenticeship Act has been broadened, providing benefits to "fringe trades" and requiring the issuance of certificates of proficiency in certain designated trades.

The Civil Service Superannuation Act has been broadened in its coverage and now includes British Columbia provincial employes. Revisions have also been made in the Civil Service Act, making age appointment limits discretionary and allowing more leniency as to voluntary retirement of women. The benefits of the Public Services Medical Plan Act have also been made available to a greater number of workers.

Alberta's Disabled Person Pensions Act has been amended to include the

mentally as well as the physically disabled. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province now has the right, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Economic Affairs, to make grants which would encourage industrial, economic, social or cultural development.

Where a Local or a Council has separate agreements with different operations of the same employer, and the expiration dates of the agreements do not correspond, the Trade Union Act of Saskatchewan empowers the Board to fix a common expiration date in the interests of more efficient collective bargaining. When a business is sold or transferred to a new owner, the new owner inherits all Board orders applicable to the business.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan has undergone several changes, increasing the benefits of widows, invalid widowers and dependent children. Changes have also been made in the Annual Holidays Act, Minimum Wage Act, and Wages Recovery Act. All bills from the Saskatchewan Legislature carry the union label.

Manitoba is considering a bill which would consolidate its Apprenticeship Act, Hours and Conditions of Work in Industry, Factories Act, Fair Wages in Government Contracts, Safety of Employes and Industrial Standards. The Workman's Compensation Act has been liberalized as to payments and coverage, and a one-man commission has been appointed to investigate sweat shop conditions in the garment industry. The Industrial Relations Committee of the Legislature is now considering consolidation of Minimum Wage, Fair Wage, Hours of Work and Factory Acts, amendment of the Labor Relations Act and study of equal pay for equal work and the adequacy of the Workmen's Compensation Act and Administration.

The Minister of Labor of Manitoba has agreed to set up an informal conciliation service to aid in the settlement of unfair labor practice complaints.

Workmen's Compensation Act benefits have been increased in Ontario and the date of death of workmen is the date now considered in applying the law.

Quebec's Workmen's Compensation Act has also been amended, allowing the Lieutenant Governor to enter into reciprocal agreements with organizations in other provinces administering similar benefits. Benefits have been increased under the amendment

In New Brunswick, the legislature went far afield. With an amendment of the New Brunswick Labor Relations Act, the Executive Committee of the Board may examine the records of a trade union to determine whether a majority of workers have selected it to act as their bargaining unit.

Nova Scotia has passed an act to prevent racial discrimination in regard to employment and membership in a trade union.

Benefits have been increased under Prince Edward Island's Workmen's Compensation Act.

Apprenticeship laws have been defined more clearly in Newfoundland.

So the struggle of organized labor in Canada goes on. Nothing very big has been gained this year, but a few chips have been knocked off some of the roadblocks. In the past year, membership in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, counterpart of the American Federation of Labor in the United States, has increased by about five per cent. Total membership now stands at more than 600,000.

Unemployment, however, still remains the No. 1 problem in Canada. Last winter, unemployment rose to something approaching depression levels, and it promises to do the same thing next winter unless forceful action is taken soon. The battle of organized labor now is to prevail upon government to take positive action to prevent a repetition of last winter's serious joblessness. Through organized efforts this goal will be attained.

AFL FAVORS 7 CHANGES IN REFUGEE ACT

The refugee program must be put back on the right track "to save tens of thousands of refugees who have fled from Communist terror, from extreme hardship and disillusionment," the AFL told Congress.

AFL Legislative Representative Walter Mason urged a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to revise the Refugee Act of 1953 to make it a "vital force" to aid those who have escaped totalitarian persecution.

"The AFL has been deeply concerned by the tragic failure of this legislalation to achieve the very important purposes it was intended to accomplish," Mason testified. "In part," he said, "the fault lies with excessively timid and overlegalistic administration of the law. In part, it may be due to certain deficiencies in the law itself. . . . But whatever the reasons for the lack of success of the program, it is extremely important that it be put back on the right track at the earliest possible moment."

Mason told the subcommittee the AFL favors seven changes in the present law:

1—Allowing responsible organizations to sponsor refugees seeking admission to the U. S. instead of the present provision requiring individual sponsorship.

2—Vesting administration of the program in an administrator responsible to the Secretary of State with the sole function of accomplishing the purposes of the act. Mismanagement of the program points clearly to centralizing responsibility, said Mason.

3—Permitting wives, husband or children to follow refugees admitted to the U. S. instead of the present requirement that they all come at the same time.

4—Raising the age of eligible orphans to 14.

5—Granting sole authority for decisions regarding eligibility of applicants to consular officials.

6—Opposing extension of the present expiration date of Dec. 31, 1956. The deadline should be retained to encourage admission of the full number of refugees permitted to enter the country under the act.

7—Continuing present requirements giving priority to immigrants who possess services or skills particularly needed in the U. S.

NAME STILL GOOD AFTER 73 YEARS

Under the banner of the name AFL, labor has progressed to the highest point in history and what was good enough for Samuel Gompers and William Green and other late, great labor leaders is certainly good enough for this newspaper.

The AFL dates back to the year 1881 and any change in its title for use by a unified labor movement would be inconsequential and would only serve to confuse those outside the labor movement who have learned down through the years to regard the labor movement and the AFL as synonymous.

—Detroit Building Tradesman

Editorial

The United Nations After Ten Years

For many centuries, mankind has longed for peace. The ancient injunction to "turn swords into plowshares" has persisted in the hearts of men as eternally as their dreams of justice, brotherhood and freedom.

Today the price of war is death—of a city, a nation, a continent. A burned-out wasteland is the only alternative to peace and plenty.

The problem is to survive, to act boldly to win peace, to enlarge the area of freedom and progress, to build great free unions everywhere, to advance the interests of all workers.

Last month, the United Nations celebrated its 10th birthday. The high hopes which attended the signing of the UN Charter at San Francisco in June of 1945 may not have been achieved, but, one way or another, UN has managed to survive, and perhaps even to grow in stature.

No one can argue that UN is an unqualified success. Bloody wars—about which UN was able to do little—have been fought in Korea and Indo-China and many other places since the UN Charter was signed. Many conferences, by their very nature fraught with golden opportunities to take decisive action, bumbled and stumbled along with futile indecisiveness. But for all that, men everywhere still pin their hopes for a peaceful world on the potentialities which may be inherent in UN.

The very fact that UN has managed to survive 10 years is a hopeful sign in itself. No era in human history has been more saturated with tensions and animosities. That 70 nations could continue meeting around the conference table despite these tensions and animosities, bespeaks an encouraging stamina and tenacity for UN.

The only way to lasting peace is through societies based on the economics of plenty and the politics of freedom.

These are precisely the aims for which the United Nations has become the universal symbol for many people. The achievement of peace in Israel, Indonesia and Iran; the world-wide programs of UN Technical Assistance; the improved labor standards developed by the International Labor Organization—these are only the first steps on the road to peace, bread and liberty for all mankind.

The United Nations has survived a decade of turmoil. Its machinery for negotiation, mediation, and judicial review has sometimes worked brilliantly, sometimes proved a flat failure.

But this degree of failure, this occasional big talk and small action, need not discourage trade unionists, of all Americans. The men and women who walked the picket lines, argued grievances and negotiated steady gains have conquered their own obstacles. The complex structure of "industrial jurisprudence" which guards our union standards was not built in a day, or a decade either.

The opportunity is the great thing. What is important is that the UN machinery for conciliation be used as much as possible; that the programs of technical assistance which provide an immense potential for human progress be encouraged.

These may not be our immediate, bread-and-butter issues. But at this stage of history, when the Soviet Union as well as ourselves, has the atomic bombs, they are the life-and-death issues.

UN may not work out to be the answer to the scourge of war. Like its predecessor, the League of Nations, UN may bog down and strangle of its own cumbersomeness. But one thing is certain—when an answer to war is finally found, it will be a society of nations little different from either UN or the League of Nations.

Only A Start

A Senate Committee last month voted favorably on a bill which would place real rather than imaginary limits on the amount of money wealthy persons can contribute to election campaigns. Such a regulation is long overdue. In recent years, money has played an increasingly important part in the election of a number of Senators and Congressmen. As much as five million dollars reportedly has been spent to elect a single Senator. Needless to say, his point of view was seldom in harmony with labor's.

This virtual "buying" of elections has become so flagrant, the reliable old New York Times estimates that as much as $200 million dollars may have been spent on the 1952 election. Certainly this bodes no good for democracy. Money should not be allowed to play the major role it does in elections.

There has been a corrupt practices law on the statute books for a long time, but it is so full of loopholes it "invites, encourages and even demands evasion," to quote Senators Gore and Hennings, who sponsored the new bill. The present measure makes it illegal for an individual to contribute more than $5,000 to any one political committee; but it does not limit the number of such committees the individual can contribute to. The result is that single families have kicked in as much as $200,000 in a single election year to further the interests of a particular slate.

"Who pays the piper, calls the tune" is an old and well-accepted saying. Nowhere is it truer than in politics. Even if they do not start out with ulterior motives, poeple who contributed $200,000 to an election campaign wield powers all out of proportion to the democratic concept of things. Human nature being what it is, it is hard to visualize many citizens noble enough and generous enough to toss a sizeable fortune into a political campaign without expecting returns directly or indirectly.

However, the most disturbing feature of the whole affair is that good men may be dealt out politically by lack of funds or fund-raising "abilities." Money has become such an essential part of electioneering, that no man—regardless of how capable or sincere—can hope to win an election without plenty of it to spend. Occasionally a man without money squeaks by, but more often than not it is a fluke.

The candidate with money back of him has so much more advantage today than he might have had 25 or 50 years ago that there is no comparison. TV

and radio and publicity experts are all relatively recent developments in our society. They are expensive propositions, but mighty effective ones. The man who can utilize them to his heart's content gains an advantage that is all but impossible for a poor man, who wants to be beholden to no one, to overcome.

The new bill introduced by Senators Hennings and Gore proposes to limit to $10,000 the amount any individual can contribute to any and all political campaigns in one year. This is a step in the right direction, but reform of our election procedures needs to go much further. Every candidate ought to have exactly the same opportunity. The same amount of TV and radio time should be allocated to each candidate. The same limitations on spending for printing, publicity, etc., ought to be imposed universally.

This is a system that England uses very successfully. There, all candidates are kept on a par as far as campaign spending is concerned, and there are no loopholes by which "friends" of this candidate or that can spend limitless funds in his behalf without those funds being considered a part of his campaign expenses. This is the gimmick that makes a mockery of our present limitations on campaign spending. Some candidates report campaign expenses of a few thousand dollars. This is money they spend directly. However, various committees of "friends" may spend twenty times that amount without having to account to anybody. It all adds up to one thing—the man with plenty of money of his own (or the man who is willing to barter his independence for big contributions) always has an almost insurmountable advantage.

The Gore-Hennings Bill would eliminate some of this unfairness. But until the day when all candidates are put on a totally equal basis, the democratic process will be stacked against the guy with little money but lots of determination to remain independent. In the meantime, the best thing we in labor can do is kick in a buck to back those candidates who have some sympathy for our point of view.

Schools Need Our Help Once More

Organized labor, which spearheaded the fight for the establishment of a free school system in America, now must gird itself for a fight to save that system. There seems to be a well-organized element in the nation intent on putting education back to where it was 50 years ago as a means of cutting taxes. In city after city, the 1955-1956 school budget is facing stiff opposition from powerful forces that are more interested in saving tax money than they are in meeting the educational needs of the kids.

It is true that school taxes have climbed substantially over the years. They were bound to, because, year after year, children have been getting better and better educations. Youngsters have had more facilities at their command. They have gone to school in safer, better lighted, better ventilated buildings. They have had the advantages of audio-visual aids and vocational guidance and psychiatric consultation, and a hundred other new techniques for improving not only their learning ability but also their ability to adjust properly to living in our complex society. All these things cost money; but to anyone with the future welfare of our citizens at heart, it is money well spent.

Many school systems also have poured a great deal of money into adult education. Thereby, they have provided to people beyond the normal school age endless golden opportunities for improving skills, preparing for promotions, or just becoming wiser and better-informed citizens. Millions of adults annually take advantage of the wonderful facilities adult education programs offer. The number is increasing constantly. Unfortunately, adult education costs money, too. The more people who take take advantage of its facilities, the more money adult education must have.

Then, too, teachers gradually have been elevated from poor relations and old maid aunts working for a pittance, to highly trained and highly competent professional people getting something closer to what they are worth in the way of remuneration. This, too, costs money.

So it was only natural that the cost of running our schools should go up. Whether quality or quantity is the yardstick, today's youngsters are getting more education per dollar than any youngsters ever did before. That it is taking more dollars to get the job done cannot be denied; but, as far as we are concerned, it is a job that needs doing.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that school enrollment is increasing by leaps and bounds. People are marrying younger and having larger families. A new baby is born every eight seconds these days. There is a net increase of one person every 12 seconds in our population.

This means more schools and more teachers must be provided through additional tax dollars. In the next four years, according to government estimates, the United States must provide 195,160 new classrooms to replace obsolete ones. In addition, some 280,840 new ones must be built to accommodate our expanding school population.

To adequately staff our schools, 1,047,410 new, properly-trained teachers will have to be recruited over the next five years. In view of the low pay standards prevailing, this is a gigantic order. Some 3,200 men and women graduated from teachers' colleges in Indiana last year. Only half of them entered the teaching profession, because they could do better in other fields. Unless teachers are given more consideration, our whole school system may bog down, eventually. But it is in this field of raising teachers' pay that the would-be tax savers are most vociferous. They want to go back to the one-room schoolhouse of eight grades, with the old maid aunt schoolteacher.

A crisis in education has been building up for a long time. The whole problem is going to come to a head at the President's White House Conference on Education in November. Prior to this White House Conference, each state is calling a state meeting to summarize its own needs and recommendations.

From what little we have been able to learn, labor may be getting pretty much of a cold shoulder in many of these state conferences. If this is true, it is time for us to rear back on our heels and object. We have as big a stake in our schools as anyone. We fought to bring them into existence, and we should be ready to fight to keep them in existence, growing, expanding and constantly progressing to meet the needs of changing times.

Worth Noting

An unemployed clerk in Hamburg, West Germany, found a piece of newspaper page bearing a "help wanted" advertisement. He applied for the job.

A director of the company informed the clerk that the advertisement had been run—and the position filled—twenty years ago.

However, the man who had been hired in 1935 was soon to take over a branch office in Canada, so the 20-years-late applicant got the job.

If 3,000,000 Americans and 500,000 Canadians could find similar papers, the jobless situation would be licked.

★

Uncle Sam gradually has been cutting down on both the amount and kinds of services ex-G.I.'s can get. The Pentagon reasoning is that the less attractive it becomes to be an ex-G.I., the more men will remain G.I.'s longer.

Hitler had the same idea, only he carried his further. He made soap (via the gas chambers) of those who tried to become an "ex."

★

Net private and public debt climbed above the $606 billion dollar mark by the end of 1954, says the Department of Commerce. This is an increase of three and a half billion dollars over the preceding year's figures. Three-fifths of the debt is private and the remainder is accounted for by the Federal government and various states and municipalities.

And this does not even take into consideration the $1.50 you "borrowed" from Junior's piggy bank last March to go bowling on.

★

A New York taxpayer who bought his wife a new mink coat tried to deduct one-fifth of the cost as a business expense because his wife wore the coat to business affairs one-fifth of the time.

Could be the judge's wife used a somewhat similar gimmick to wheedle a new coat out of her husband. Anyway, the judge disallowed the claim.

A Congressional committee is about to undertake a study of the problems of the lowest-income groups in the nation. Already a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report has been granted authority to get started on the study.

Some of the questions the Congressional probers want to find an answer to are: a. Why are these people poor? b. What can be done about it?

We hate to cheat Congressmen out of some profitable trips and fancy newspaper headlines, but we already have the answers. These people are poor because their wages are too low. The situation can be cured by encouraging them to get into a strong, militant union.

★

A group of very courageous hotel workers have been on strike against some of Miami's plushiest hostelries for many, many months. Not in half a century has a group of strikers been subjected to the browbeating, intimidation, and persecution that the Miami strikers have had to take from various law enforcement agencies in Florida. The Florida legislature even passed a compulsory open shop law which bans picketing in all cases except where a union is already "certified" as bargaining agent for all employes.

So far, none of the Florida legal agencies has made it a felony for strikers to breathe, but this undoubtedly is an oversight which will be remedied shortly.

★

The year 1955 may not be making a reputation as a particularly good year in most respects, but there is one place where it is really shining. That place is safety consciousness. The injury rate among all workers in the first quarter of this year was down a full four per cent from last year's figures. Not only that, the accident rate for the first three months of this year was the lowest on record for all the time accident statistics have been kept. These pleasant facts were recently disclosed by a Department of Labor report.

The only publication which has not been rejoicing editorially over this great record is the "Undertakers' Gazette."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

TELL IT TO SWEENEY

Many proper names have been incorporated into our everyday speech—slang, colloquial, and formal—such names as Mae West, Riley, Mickey Finn, Jack Robinson, etc. Aided by a grant from the McPherson Institute for Trivial Research, and a sabbatical week-end, we have investigated the whys and wherefores of a few of these distinguished persons. Some of the explanations here given are factual, some are dubious and the rest are just high-fetched imagination. Anyone by-passing this nickel's worth of erudition is not sacrificing anything material to his literary education. So, take it or leave it and no hard feelings whatever your choice.

According to Hoyle

Edmond Hoyle was an Englishman who lived around 1750. He was an expert on whist, a very popular card game in his day, and wrote a book on it which was accepted universally as the world's authority on the game. Subsequent books on whist included other card games and continued to carry his name as the expert author. Today, we have books by Hoyle on card games that were not invented until a hundred years or more after his death. The expression, "according to Hoyle," has come to mean according to the set rules—of a card game, a crap game, a fist fight or anything else, even hanging a door.

Tommy Atkins

Tommy Atkins is the familiar nickname of the British Army private, corresponding to our own G. I. Joe. The origin of this name goes all the way back to 1815. At that time, the British Army authorities issued to each recruit a record book in which was to be entered his name, army service, battle wounds and other such relative details. A specimen form was furnished with each book showing how the entries should be filled in. The fictitious name, "Thomas Atkins," was chosen for the name entry. So ever since then that has been the accepted name for any British Army enlisted man. There is a story, commonly believed, that the original Thomas Atkins was a soldier who fought at Waterloo and who dropped dead from wounds after handing over to the Duke of Wellington an important dispatch, but this is, of course, a fairy tale. The records of the British War Department verify the veracity of the origination of Tommy Atkins. Rudyard Kipling, a great champion of the British soldier, wrote a poem called "Tommy" in which he tells of the peacetime kicking around the despised Tommy gets, but when war comes, then he's a thin red line hero—nothing's too good for him. Here are two lines from Tommy: "O, it's 'Please to walk in front, sir,' when there's trouble in the wind"—"But it's 'Thank you, Mister Atkins,' when the band begins to play." Required reading for all privates in any army—American, British, or Siamese.

The Life of Riley

Around 1880 the original Pat Rooney used to sing a song about a saloon-keeper named Reilly who started off with a gin mill and worked his way up to the ownership of a hotel. According to the song, Reilly was doing all right—living high off the hog, as the saying goes. The last two lines of the chorus went: "Well, if that's Mr. Reilly they speak of so highly—Upon my soul, Reilly, you're doing quite well." The good old Irish spelling of Reilly has been Americanized to Riley. Incidentally, the Pat Rooney who popularized this song was the father of the current Pat Rooney who, as all New Yorkers well know, is still going strong and doing quite well himself.

Calamity Jane

Calamity Jane was the nickname of Martha Jane Burke, a noted frontier character in the days of the rip-roaring Wild West. She was born in Missouri but lived the greater part of her life around the mining camps of South Dakota where she learned to ride and shoot as well as any of the buckaroos of that hectic period. She had the contract for carrying the U. S. mail from Deadwood, S. D., to the Army forts in that vicinity and is reputed to have been an Army scout under General Custer. She dressed in male attire and carried a six-shooter on her hip, and she let it be known in no uncertain terms that anyone who started any monkey business with her was walking right smack into six doses of calamity. Hence her nickname, "Calamity Jane." General Patton, of World War II fame, used to pack a custom-built, pearl-handled pistol which he affectionately called "Calamity Jane." It's not on record how many notches he had on it.

Tell It to Sweeney

There is only one story going around as to who this famous fellow Sweeney was. A certain New York advertising agency was trying to impress on its clients the monetary advantage of placing their advertising matter in the cheaper and more popular magazines and newspapers. The appeal was headed with this slogan: "Tell it to Sweeney, the Stuyvesants don't care." Meaning, the elite already have it, but the common people haven't. They evidently failed to consult the Sweeneys about using their name as typical of the underprivileged masses. If they had done so, they would have been told in very emphatic language that the Sweeneys were royal kings sitting on golden thrones with gold crowns on their heads when the Stuyvesants were bare-legged clodhoppers scratching the fields for a bite to eat. Tell it to Sweeney, indeed!

Let George Do It

This is a well known buck-passing expression. Who was this George? There is only one explanation on record, and frankly, we have our doubts as to its veracity. Cardinal Georges d'Ambrose was Archbishop of Rouen and also Prime Minister of Louis XIII of France. He was an unusually energetic person, this Cardinal Georges, and took his duties quite seriously. Whenever any affair of state seemed a bit complicated, and no one in the Court cared to be bothered with it, it was referred to the Cardinal—"let Georges do it," they said. So there you are, the original George was a Cardinal. A somewhat fishy explanation, but it will have to do until someone thinks up a better one.

Jack Robinson

The phrase, "quicker than you can say Jack Robinson," means instantly—in no time at all. The expression has been used as far back as 1778, but its origin is positively obscure. Who that gentleman was, nobody knows. The best guess about him is that he was an Englishman who was always in attendance at social gatherings and who had what is known as a crowded date book. So he had no sooner arrived at one party than he was dashing off again to another without giving the host an opportunity to introduce him. There wasn't time to even say Jack Robinson, that's how fast he was. A nice story—if it were true. The fact is, no one has a foggy idea who he was, but his name will live on forever just the same.

The Real McCoy

This expression means, as we all know, the genuine article, the real goods and no fake about it. About fifty-odd years ago there was a prizefighter named McCoy—Kid McCoy. He was an easy-going fellow, a nice, quiet man. One night he was in a saloon minding his own business, as usual, when a drunk approached him and started giving him the needle. "They tell me you're McCoy, the prizefighter." says the lush. "Well, you don't look like a prizefighter to me. You're a phony, and I could lick any skinny-marine like you any old day in the week." So saying, he knocked over McCoy's drink. McCoy took hold of his tormentor by the coat collar, and, twisting him into position, let go with a haymaker, sending the lush spinning into a corner fifteen feet away. After a ten-minute count, the drunk struggled to his feet and, massaging his chin, said: "My error. You're McCoy all right—the real McCoy." Consider this explanation as true. It's too good to be rated phony.

Annie Oakley

An Annie Oakley is a free theatre ticket which is punched so that it can't be returned for a refund. Here's how it got that name: Annie Oakley — a stage name — was a famous markswoman who traveled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show several years ago. This expert rifle shot was a demon with a gun. One of her stunts was to shoot at a playing card tossed into the air and riddle it with bullet holes before it reached the ground. So, in the theatrical business, a free ticket punched with holes became known as an "Annie Oakley," and Annie Oakley is in the dictionary now. Such is fame.

Steve Brodie Took a Chance

Steve Brodie was an insignificant character on New York's Bowery before he came into the limelight soon after the Brooklyn Bridge was built. One afternoon in July, 1886, Brodie was pulled out of the East River into a rowboat manned by his cronies right under the bridge, and when taken ashore it was joyously announced that Steve had just jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge. No one saw him jump, but there he was, dripping wet, just pulled out of the river, and there was the bridge overhead. Right away, Steve Brodie became a hero, and capitalizing on his fame, he opened a saloon on the Bowery which did a roaring trade. Steve Brodie existed all right, but whether he jumped or didn't jump is questionable. Steve said yes, so who's going to spoil a good story?

Official Information

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of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months July, August and September, 1955, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2582	South Bend, Indiana	2506	Hickory, North Carolina
2585	Saginaw, Michigan	2980	Alliance, Ohio
2590	Meadville, Pennsylvania	2507	Vallecitos, New Mexico
1474	Moses Lake, Washington	2539	East Tawas, Michigan
2224	Ridgecrest, California	2591	Clarksville, Ohio
2328	Saugerties, New York	2596	Meridian, Idaho
2346	Greensburg, Indiana	2598	Gold Beach, Oregon
3144	Randolph, New York	2599	Greensboro, North Carolina
3145	Montreal, Que., Canada	2872	Green Tree, New Mexico

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CARL ACKERMAN, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
WALTER ANDREWS, L. U. 729, Liberty, N. Y.
LOUIS ARDIZZONE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
O. E. ARMSTRONG, L. U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
THOMAS BAIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MICHAEL BARNABLE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BRIAN BARNES, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
HENRY C. BENSON, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
EARL S. BISHOP, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
DAN BLAKE, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
FRED BLANK, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
GUSTAVE BOLLERMANN, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
JAMES BOLOTTO, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
S. R. BORN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
RALPH BRAINARD, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
NORMAN E. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
MURRAY CANTERBURY, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
R. K. CARPENTER, L. U. 1437, Compton, Calif.
MARTIN CATIC, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
AUSTIN M. COPP, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES COUTURE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
DALLAS E. COVINGTON, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
GLEN DANIELS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS DE COLA, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
CHARLES W. DEIBERT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES W. DOBSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DAVID S. DRUMMOND, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
CLYDE EGBERT, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM H. ENLOW, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
GEORGE EVERITT, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
CHARLES H. EYRING, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
L. C. FLEMING, L. U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALKIE FOROPOULOS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
CHARLES J. FRALICK, SR., L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
ALFRED W. FRANKHOUSER, L. U. 1333, State College, Pa.
E. W. FUNK L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WALLACE B. GABBERT, L. U. 2427, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
WILLIAM L. GRAFF, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM A. GROGAN, SR., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.
CHARLES GROSSMAN, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Calif.
JOSEPH HADAD, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
NICK HAGEL, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT HAGMAN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN HANSEN, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ALBIN HANSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
THEODORE HANSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN T. HARMS, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.
ELMER B. HARVEY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. R. HEIDE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ELMER HESS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
KARL E. HOHMAN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT HOLM, L. U. 925, Salinas, Calif.
TERRENCE D. HOMAN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. J. HOOKS, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
HOMER HOWERTON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
TRYGUE T. HUSEBY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
A. T. HUTCHINS, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
THORVALD JACOBSEN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
WALTER JENKINS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES A. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN A. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
R. K. JULIAN, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
S. A. KANCHEN, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
J. P. KENNETT, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can.
H. M. KNOWLES, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Calif.
JOSEPH KUNG, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ALPHONSE J. LANDRY, L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass.
SAMUEL LAPIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROY LAYMON, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
W. J. LEWIS, L. U. 1905, Centre, Ala.
W. B. LILLY, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
FRED LOGAN, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
MICHAEL LYDON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT C. MADDOX, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN V. MARINO, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FRED A. MARTIN, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
WILLIAM R. MASON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.
DAVID McCOMB, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
CHARLES McDANIEL, L. U. 1095, Salinas, Kans.
ROBERT McWADE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB G. MEYER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
G. P. MURRAY, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
LEONARD W. NOBLE, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can.
LAWSON W. PAYNE, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
GUS PEARSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR PETERSON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
BERNARD T. POAGE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
EUGENE L. RAU, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
ELGA ROBINSON, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
JARED C. ROCK, L. U. 1437, Compton, Calif.
ELLIS I. ROESCH, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
SIMON ROHRBACK, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
M. L. RYAN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
H. B. SCHIRMER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN SCHWEDA, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
AUGUST SEIFERT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

In Memoriam

BERT SISCO, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
JOHN SKUDRA, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
STANLEY SMALL, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
ARCHIE SMITH, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can.
FRANK S. SMITH, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.
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WILLIAM TOUSLEY, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
ROBERT ULBRECHT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS VAN DYKE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ARTHUR VICKNAIR, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
O. J. La VOIE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ALLAN WASSERMAN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
JAMES WATSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRED WESTHOLM, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOE C. WHITE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Calif.
EDWARD WINDISH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES WINN, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
R. V. WOODRIFF, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
JAMES D. YOUNG, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
CLYDE R. ZUVER, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.

BALL PLAYERS PITCHING TOGETHER

Approximately 400 men, of ages ranging from the late 'teens to the early forties, are represented by a group which has been extremely successfully at the bargaining table. Among the benefits which they have acquired for their members are minimum salaries of $6,000 per year, including $8 per day for meals, and an extremely flush pension fund which grants members of ten years of service $100 per month when they reach the age of 50. They are now talking seriously of increasing the pension to $400 per month.

Before you run down to the Local Union office and slug your Business Representative, let us explain that the group we are discussing is the Major League Ball Players' Committee.

We can't properly call the group a union, as the majors are on record as having refused unionization shortly after World War II. But they obviously have learned the value of organization as is evidenced by the results.

Each league is represented by an active player. At present, the two leagues' spokesmen happen to be pretty good Sunday pitchers. Player representative for the National League is Robin Roberts, twenty game winner for the Philadelphia Phillies in each of the last six seasons. Apparently he has good control at the bargaining table, too.

Van Meter, Iowa's gift to the Cleveland Indians, Bobby Feller, watches over the interests of the American Leaguers. Another Cleveland star, perennial home run king Ralph Kiner, represents the players on the Major League Pension Committee.

Filling out the team is an able attorney, J. Norman Lewis. Until recently, the High Commissioner of baseball, Ford Frick, refused to allow Lewis to be present at player-owner meetings, but of late Mr. Frick has relented and Roberts and Feller are helped through the legal pitfalls by the able lawyer.

We doubt that this group is worrying greatly about GAW, or any of the other troubles which are haunting most labor leaders. With the All-Star game coming up this month, they are probably planning action for a greater share of radio and television receipts derived from this classic and the World Series in the fall. These games are the source of the players' pension fund.

Although the players claim that their organization isn't a labor union, at least they are benefiting through combined efforts. If it were a trade union, we would like to see a player representative running the base paths suddenly confronted by a picket line in front of home plate. Some dilemma!

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BROTHERHOOD'S SENIOR MEMBER OBSERVES 92ND BIRTHDAY

On April 5th, a fine old man was honored on the occasion of his 92nd birthday. To have lived for nearly a full century is quite an accomplishment in itself, but Alfred E. Williams, of St. Catherines, Ontario, has another unique distinction to his credit. Brother Williams was initiated into Local Union 38, of St. Catherines, on March 16th, 1883, and is still a member in good standing. Thus, with 72 years of continuous membership, he is believed to be the oldest member, from the point of service, in the United Brotherhood today.



(Photo through the courtesy of the Windsor Daily Star)

A. E. Williams is presented with a basket of fruit and other gifts on the occasion of his 92nd birthday. From left to right are William Acton, vice-president of the Essex and Kent County Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Williams, Frank Hutnik, financial secretary, Local 494, Windsor; and Jack Breeze, president of Local 494.

We have published stories on Brother Williams on other occasions, claiming for him the title of the "Brother with the longest membership," and, as yet we have heard no dissenting voices. Until we hear from another Brother, with longer service, we're still going to keep the crown on the head of the fine old man of St. Catherines.

In his 72 years in the United Brotherhood he has never been in arrears in his dues. Surely this is adequate evidence that it pays to belong to the labor movement.

BROTHER'S RUINED HOME REBUILT

At a regular meeting of Local Union 1505, of Salisbury, North Carolina, in March this year, a motion was made by one of the members that all of the men in the Local would donate their time on the fourth Saturday in March to the rebuilding of the home of a

fellow member, Cedric Elrod. Brother Elrod's home had been almost destroyed by fire in December, 1954.

On the morning designated, a great majority of the members of the Local arrived at the scene of the fire-ruined mass and began to work. When the day was done the subflooring and framing were completed, ready for storm-sheathing and rafters.

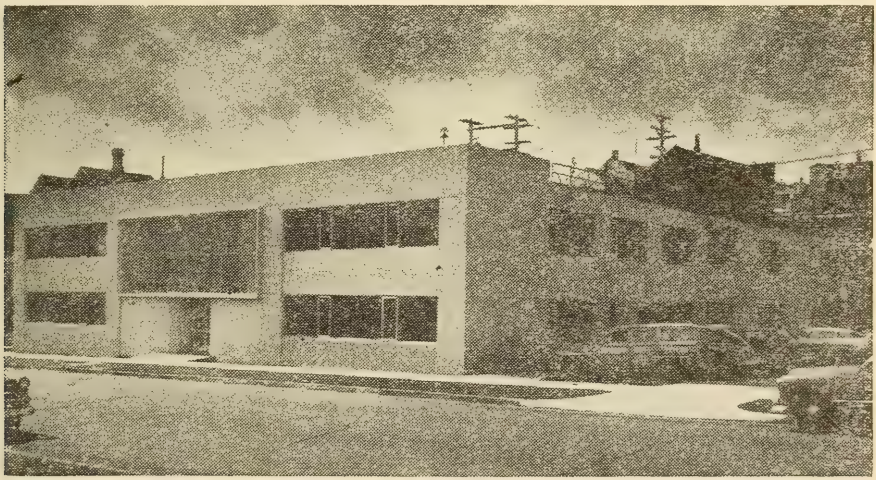
At the time the letter was written to THE CARPENTER, the members were planning to continue assisting Brother Elrod, in their spare time, until the house building was completed.

Something of the spirit of old-time building bees was achieved when Mrs. Elrod, assisted by her sister-in-law, prepared a huge picnic luncheon for the workmen. The "lunch table" consisted of 2 x 6's thrown over sawhorses, the first "table" to be used in the new house.

A fine spirit of Brotherhood was exemplified by the men who took part in the work, the kind of spirit of cooperation, friendliness and helpfulness that has made the United States the great nation that it is and has caused the United Brotherhood to endure and progress for more than 73 years.

WASHINGTON LOCAL OPENS NEW HALL

Tacoma, Washington's oldest labor organization, Local Union 470, held open house recently on the occasion of the opening of their new meeting hall at 1322 Fawcett Avenue. The new Carpenters' Hall is a two-story, reinforced concrete structure, of modern design.



Local 470's beautiful new meeting hall. The structure contains ten rooms, an auditorium and has 18,000 square feet of floor space.

Measuring 125 feet long by 100 feet wide, the new building contains various meeting rooms, offices and an auditorium which will seat 850.

The auditorium is designed so that it may be divided into three separate rooms by means of sliding walls. The ceiling of the auditorium extends the full height of the building and the room is free from posts or other obstructions. It is equipped with a modern public address system.

The roof is flush with an alley behind the building and provides ample parking space for visitors. Another lot, at the side of the hall, is also to be used for parking.

Local Union 470, chartered in 1900, will also accommodate several other labor groups by providing office space in the new hall. Using the new quarters will be the Washington State Council of Carpenters, the Oregon-Washington District Council of Furniture Work-

ers and Local Unions 1689, 3119 and 1136. All of the groups joined in the dedicatory ceremonies.

The new building was planned and built when it was necessary to vacate the old meeting hall to make way for a new County-City Building.

PITTSBURGH D. C. MEMBERS FLOOR LIBRARY

In January, this year, a request was made of Local Union 500, of Butler, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, that a cork floor be installed in the Butler Public Library. Upon presentation of the request at the Local's business meeting, many members volunteered their services.

With the arrival of the materials, in March, the men immediately began to work on the job. Two days were required to complete this service.

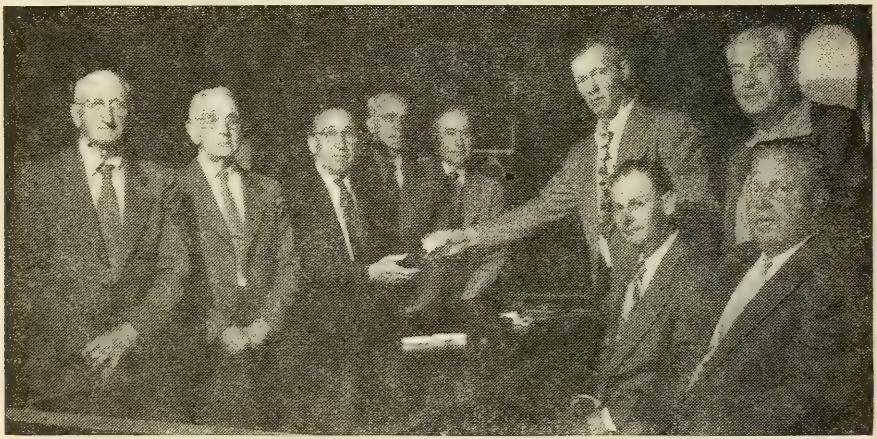
Later a letter of thanks was received from the library officials, thanking the men for the work and complimenting them on their fine craftsmanship.

Not only has the Local donated its services to the library, but has also served the Civilian Defense Administration in Butler and the Pony Baseball league during the past year.

The men feel that any service which they can provide for the betterment of the community or the nation is help for themselves, so they have donated their time willingly and cheerfully. Congratulations to the members of Local Union 500 for their sense of good citizenship.

TERRE HAUTE LOCAL HONORS OLD-TIMERS

At a special meeting, held April 30, five members of Local Union 133, of Terre Haute, Indiana, were presented with gold pins emblematic of fifty or more years continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. The honored men include George R. Purcell, 79 years of age, 50 years membership; William C. Mayrose, 76 years of age, 50 years membership; William Romoser, 73 years of age, 51 years membership; Otto B. Ramer, 73 years of age, 50 years of membership; and John G. Mayrose, 68 years old, 50 years a member. Another member, 95-year-old William N. Shanks, has been a continuous member for 51 years but was not able to attend the meeting and was presented with his emblem at a later date at his home.



Receiving their fifty-year pins are, from left to right: Brothers Purcell, W. C. Mayrose, Romoser, Ramer and J. G. Mayrose.

To the right, standing, are Fred Mason, president of Local 133, and W. B. Goble, member of the committee honoring the fifty-year men. Seated are Jesse Oliver, vice-president, and Verlin Ramsey, business agent.

These men have valiantly served in a city where anti-unionism long was prevalent. Violence was commonplace during labor disputes in the western Indiana town and the faint-hearted often deserted the ranks of labor. That these six remained loyal is a tribute to their courage and integrity. Men such as these are the backbone of the United Brotherhood and we gladly join Local Union 133 in this tribute to their courage and faithfulness.



KANSAS CITY LADIES CELEBRATE 31ST ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 122, of Kansas City, Missouri, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

In January this year, we celebrated our 31st anniversary with a luncheon and entertainment.

Our auxiliary is proud to have eighteen living charter members. They include Wealthy Reddington, Anna Andregg, Mabel Arnold, Peggy Griswold, Mae Allen, Margaret Bandy, Elizabeth Cragan, Inez De Weese, Mae Collins, Isbelle Hodge, Mary Vance, Mabel Kelly, Myrtle Messick, Bertha Rothroff, Anna Kerney, Elsie Burlingame, Mary Jackman and Grace Tracy.

We have a membership of 212 ladies, and have 13 past presidents still in our membership.



Members of Ladies Auxiliary 122 assembled January 27th at a luncheon as part of the celebration of their group's 31st anniversary.

Our auxiliary donates to Boys' Town, the Salvation Army, Cancer Fund, Polio Fund, Shrine Circus, Penny Ice Fund and helps members as much as possible when they are in unfortunate circumstances.

We have a sewing circle once each week and a meeting of the drill team, the latter group consisting of 18 members.

Our Ladies entertain the carpenters following each quarterly meeting.

Officers for the year include Mrs. M. J. Oldham, president; Mrs. Don Walter, vice-president; Mrs. H. J. Vanderlinden, recording secretary; Mrs. Pete Whitman, financial secretary; Mrs. A. Collins, treasurer; Mrs. C. Shaw, conductress; Mrs. H. Biggs, chaplain; and Mrs. Clifford Boyle, Mrs. R. C. Johnson and Mrs Frank Frey, trustees.

Fraternally, Bernice Vanderlinden, Recording Secretary.

NEW MEXICO LADIES SAY HELLO

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 497, of Hobbs, New Mexico, wishes to extend greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

During 1954 we held a Tea to help in our membership drive. We also served the carpenters with coffee and pie following meetings and held a supper for members and their families.

We sent flowers to families of three carpenters and one sister who passed away during the year.

Our kitchen is now equipped with a new cook stove, silverware, cup towels, and the floor has been covered with linoleum, all of which cost us approximately $300.

We donated money to the needy through the Christmas Basket Fund, gave help to a Scottish lady who was hospitalized and to a sister who was injured in a fall.

Officers for 1955 include the following: Mrs. Alice Walker, president; Josephine Buce, vice-president; Essie C. Roberts, recording secretary; Muriel Berset, financial secretary-treasurer; Josephine Buce, Leona Hodge and Leona Schneider, trustees; Hattie Ward, conductress; and Aline Adlong, warden.

Letters from sister auxiliaries are always appreciated.

Essie C. Roberts, Recording Secretary

IOWA LADIES IN 17TH YEAR

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 316, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Our Auxiliary was founded May 26, 1938, and has grown until it now has 43 members, five of whom are charter members.

Meetings are held on the second Friday of each month. Following each meeting volunteer hostesses serve a light lunch and organize games and other entertainment for the members.

During the Iowa State Carpenters convention last year, we held open house and entertained the wives of visiting delegates. On the opening day we held a luncheon. The second day we conducted a tour of Boys' Town and gave a banquet in the evening.

An exceptionally nice Christmas party was well attended by carpenters and their families. Following Santa's visit, with a gift for each child, we served a smorgasbord. About 160 guests were present.

In July, last year, the following officers were elected: Lucille Pelzer, president; Fern Pruitt, vice-president; Marjorie Hemmingsen, treasurer; Helen Iden, secretary; Marcela Steffenson, conductress; Juanita Wright, warden; Ida Poole, chaplain; Gladys Brodahl, flag bearer; and Marjorie Anderson, Arlene Branam and Shirley Murphy, trustees.

Our projects planned for the coming year include a bazaar and a rummage sale.

Good luck to all sister auxiliaries. We would like very much to hear from you.

Fraternally, Helen Iden, Recording Secretary

MONTANA LADIES HAVE PROBLEMS

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 646, of Whitefish, Montana.

In reading the "To the Ladies" column in THE CARPENTER, we often learn of auxiliaries which are encountering problems similar to our own. The difficulty of increasing our membership is our biggest stumbling block and we would like to hear from other groups which have been successful in membership drives.

There are no other auxiliaries in our immediate area and all of the members of our group do not live in the towns where our meetings are held, often having to drive in from nearby communities.

In an attempt to increase interest in our group, and thereby stimulate membership, we have appointed a committee to plan activities for our social meetings. We feel that by planning a schedule of social activities both entertaining and educational we will be able to attract new faces.

We would appreciate letters from other auxiliaries, thus allowing us to benefit by their experience. Our address is Route 1-B, Columbia Falls, Montana.

Fraternally, Sylvia Kinsey, Chairman of the Planning Committee.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 322

Grounds for Door Openings.—Two important things about grounds for door openings should be pointed out. First, they should be set perfectly plumb and in keeping with the surface of the finish plastering. And second, where there are two or more openings in the same wall, the grounds should be set in such a manner that they will be in true alignment. When these two factors are well in mind and carried out, it will tend to eliminate difficulties in plastering and in finishing.

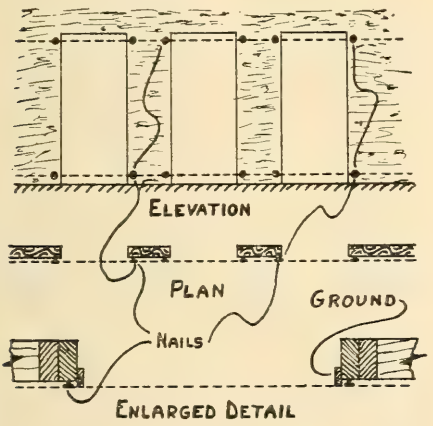


Fig. 1

Lining Grounds.—Fig. 1 shows a sort of diagram of the elevation of three door openings by the top drawing, and a plan at the center, while at the bottom is shown an enlarged detail of a plan for one door. The two dotted lines in the upper drawing represent two lines stretched in order to establish the points at the top and at the bottom of the openings. These points are indicated by the heavy dots, which represent nails driven in such a manner that the line will just pass over them without affecting the straightness of the lines. The way to do this is to establish the top and bottom points at the two extremes. Then stretch the two lines from these points and establish the other points by setting the nails so the heads will line perfectly. This done, set the grounds to these points. On the plan, center drawing, the nail heads are shown much clearer. These nail heads represent both the top and the bottom points, indicating that they are plumb with each other. The dotted line shows the relationship between the nail heads and the line. At the bottom the enlarged detail shows the nail heads, the line and two of the grounds in place. This drawing also is in plan.

Setting Grounds.—To the left, Fig. 2, is shown a straightedge set against grounds

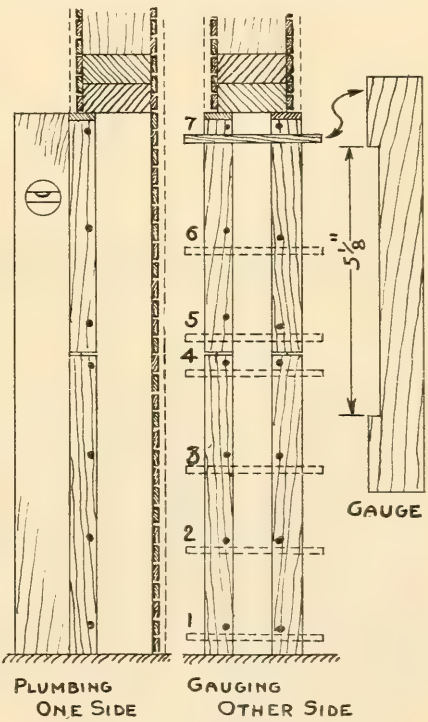


Fig. 2

that have been nailed to the rough jamb in a plumb position. These grounds were made of wood laths, with the edges jointed. For narrow openings, the head grounds should be made of perfectly straight laths. These are cut to the right length and nailed to the rough head so that the jointed edge will be in line with the straight edges of the side grounds. The perpendicular dotted lines in

this and the center drawings represent the finish plaster line. The center drawing shows how the grounds for the other side are put in place by means of a gauge. A detailed and small-scale drawing of the gauge are pointed out by the double indicators to the right. At proper intervals stick nails in the grounds about as shown by the heavy dots. Then, starting at the bottom, number **1**, with the gauge held as shown by dotted lines, drive the first nail. Now move the gauge to number **2** and drive the second nail. Do the same at number **3**, and so on until the last nail, number **7**, is driven. Repeat this operation on the other side of the opening, and move on to the next, and repeat the operation.

Ground Setting Templet.—Fig. 3 shows a plan at the bottom, and above it an elevation of a ground setting templet. The drawing shows a rather squatty templet, which is intentional. It makes it possible to use larger-scale drawings. In practice the templet must be as long as the height of the door opening. The two 1x4's should be jointed on the two inside edges. With the cleats they are held apart exactly as much as the thickness of the wall, or the width of the finish jamb. Then the blocks, shown shaded, should be fastened to the cleats.

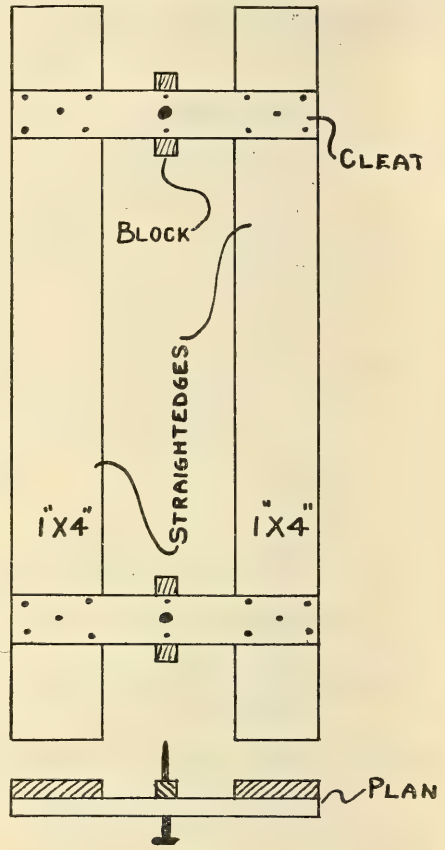


Fig. 3

The upper block is pointed out. The purpose of these blocks is to hold the templet away from the rough jamb enough so that the grounds can be slipped under the cleats

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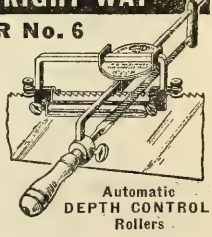
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and nailed in place, as shown by the drawing to the left, Fig. 4. The two large dots represent a little larger nails, which are used

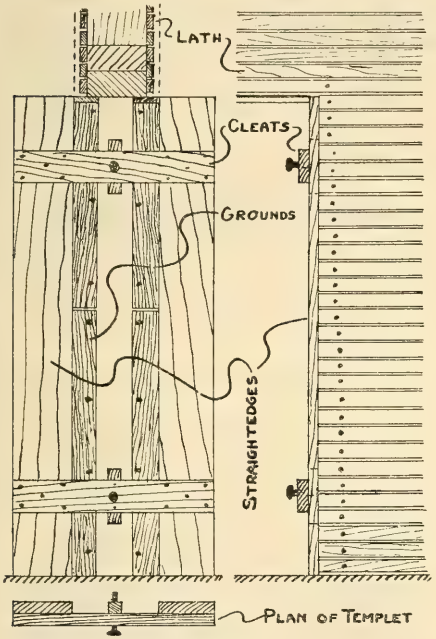


Fig. 4

for fastening the templet to the rough jamb in a plumb position. The perpendicular dotted lines, again, indicate the finish plaster line. To the right is shown a side view of what is shown to the left in cross section. Pointed out are lath, cleats, grounds, and straight-edges. Compare the templet shown in place here with the templet shown by Fig. 3. The grounds in place with the templet removed are shown by Fig. 5. To the left is shown a cross section of the opening, while a side view in part is given to the right.

Details of Grounds.—Two kinds of grounds for door openings are shown by Fig. 6. The top drawing shows the elevation in part, while the bottom drawing gives the plans. Those shown to the left, with careful workmanship, will give good results. This means that the rough jambs must be perfectly straight, including the rough head, and the grounds must be sized in thickness, so that the width of the rough jamb, plus the thick-

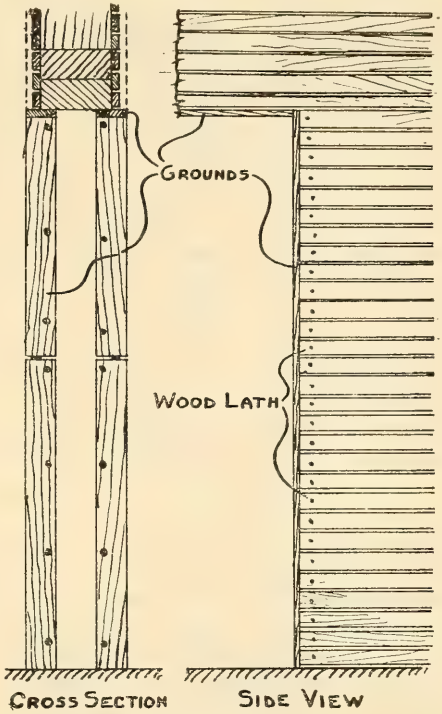
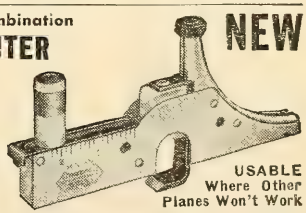


Fig. 5

nesses of the two grounds, will be as wide as the thickness of the wall, or the width of

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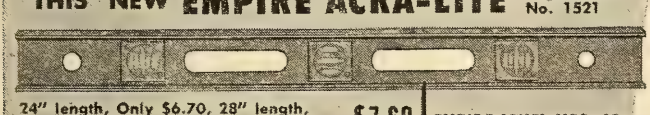
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the door jamb. The details to the right show the kind of grounds that were used in Figs. 2, 4 and 5.

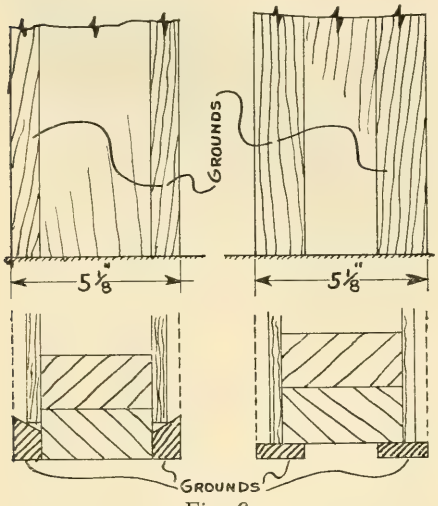


Fig. 6

Center-Straightedge Method. — A good method of setting grounds for rather thick walls is shown by Fig. 7. Here, at **A**, is

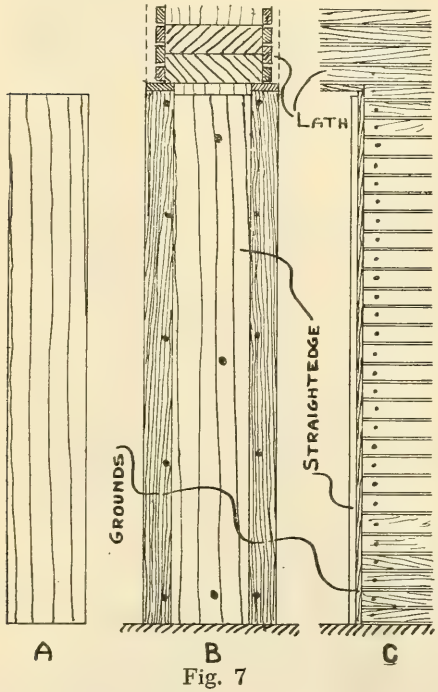


Fig. 7

shown a straightedge, which if set plumb at the center of the rough jamb, will be just wide enough so that when a 1½-inch ground is nailed at either edge, as shown at **B**, the outside edges of these grounds will be as far apart as the thickness of the wall. A side view of what is shown at the center, is shown to the right. Details of a plan and elevation, in part, are shown by Fig. 8. In

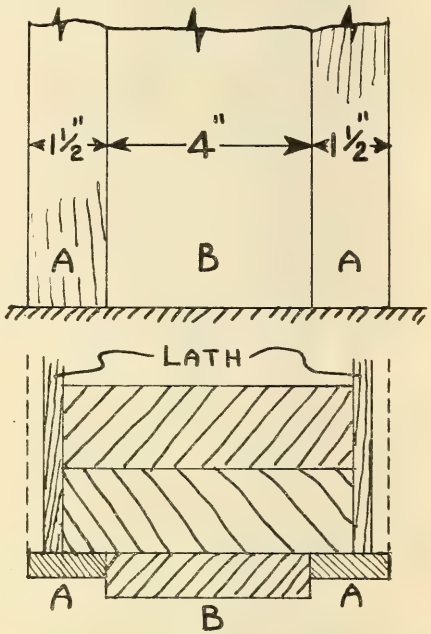


Fig. 8

both drawings **A**, A indicate the grounds, while the straightedge is shown at **B**. The upper drawing gives in figures the widths of the grounds and the straightedge.

WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know how to make a jig for cutting segments. He has seen one, but does not remember how it was made.

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According to his letter, the jig that he saw might have been what I would call a trammel.

Fig. 1 shows how a trammel can be used for guiding the stock in cutting segments. The two wings of the trammel are made of material that is just as thick as the stock. Then a piece of quarter-inch plywood,

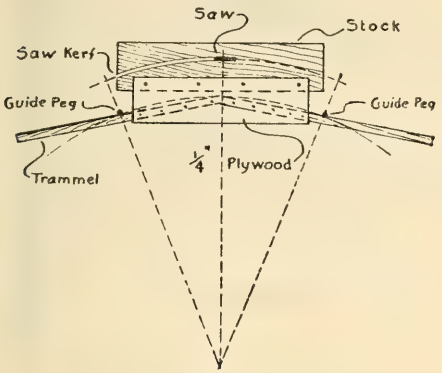


Fig. 1

pointed out on the drawing, is used to hold the frame together. The plywood must project beyond the trammel enough so it shows the trammel in operation, with an exaggerated saw kerf cut about halfway through the stock. The saw is also pointed out. The two guide pegs guide the trammel, which must be kept constantly against both pegs. The arc of a circle, shown by dotted lines, is used to obtain the pitch of the trammel in keeping with the radius. The radius for the segment, it will be noticed, is longer than the radius used in making the trammel.

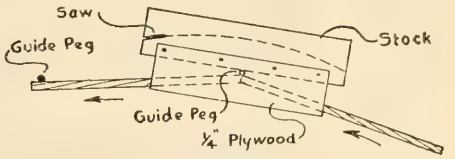


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the same trammel in position for starting the segment cut. The dots indicate nails or screws, whichever are used. Compare this drawing with Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows another way to do cutting for circular work on table saws. Here a

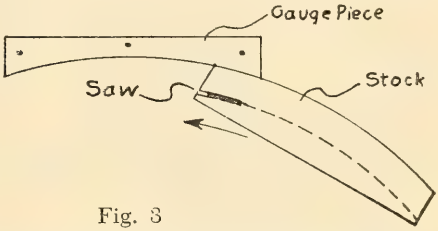


Fig. 3

concave fence is used for guiding the stock and gauging the width of the curved piece.

It should be remembered that table saws are intended for making straight cuts. When such saws are used for circular cutting, the curve should not be more than one-half inch to a lineal foot.

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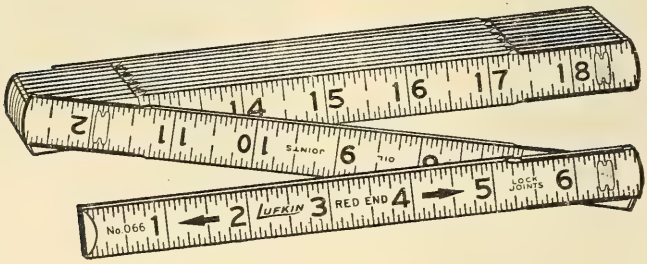
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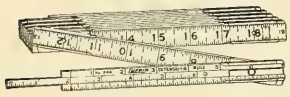
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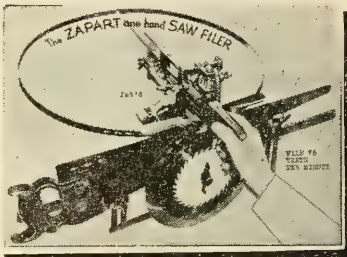
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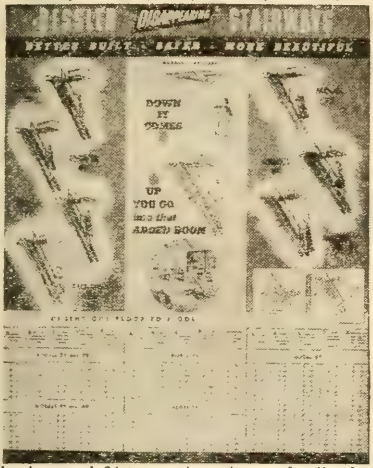
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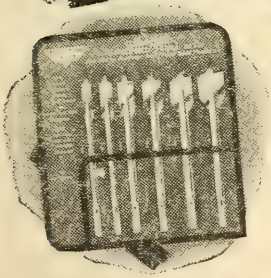
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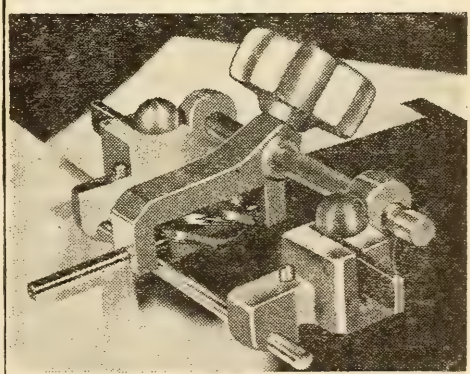
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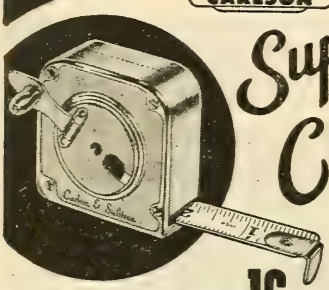


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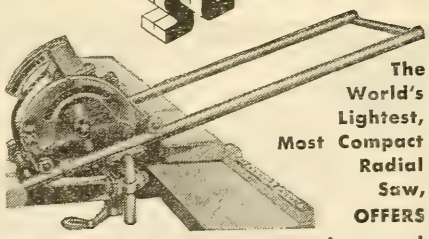
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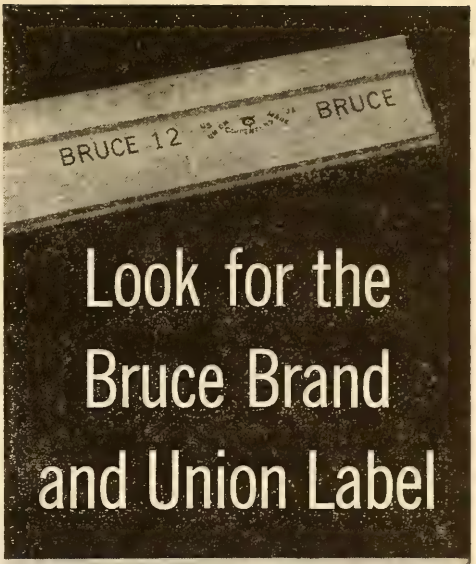
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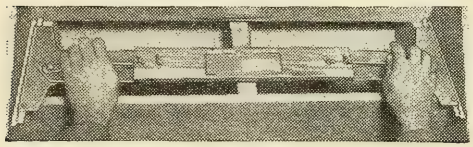
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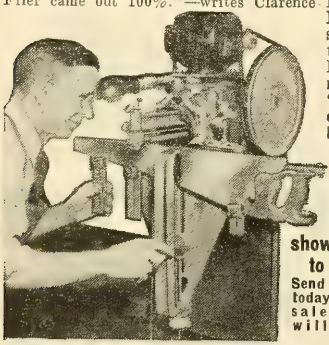
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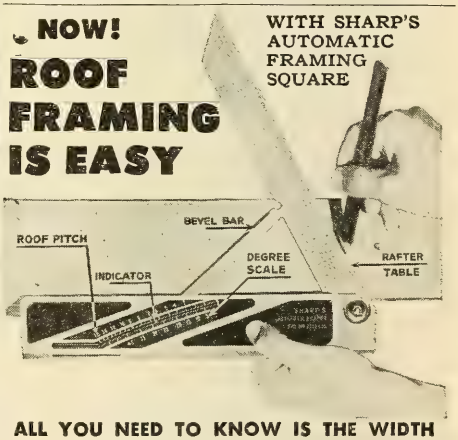
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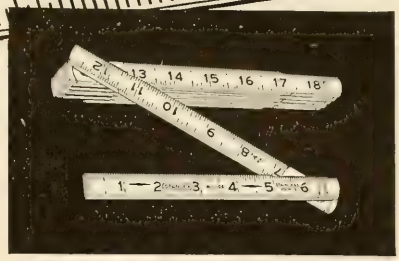
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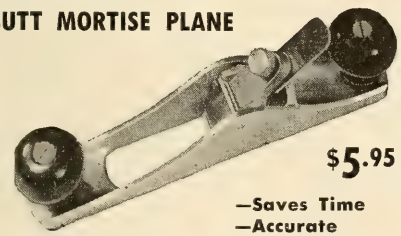
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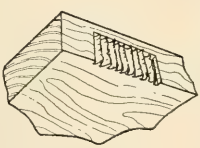
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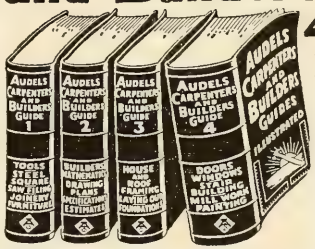


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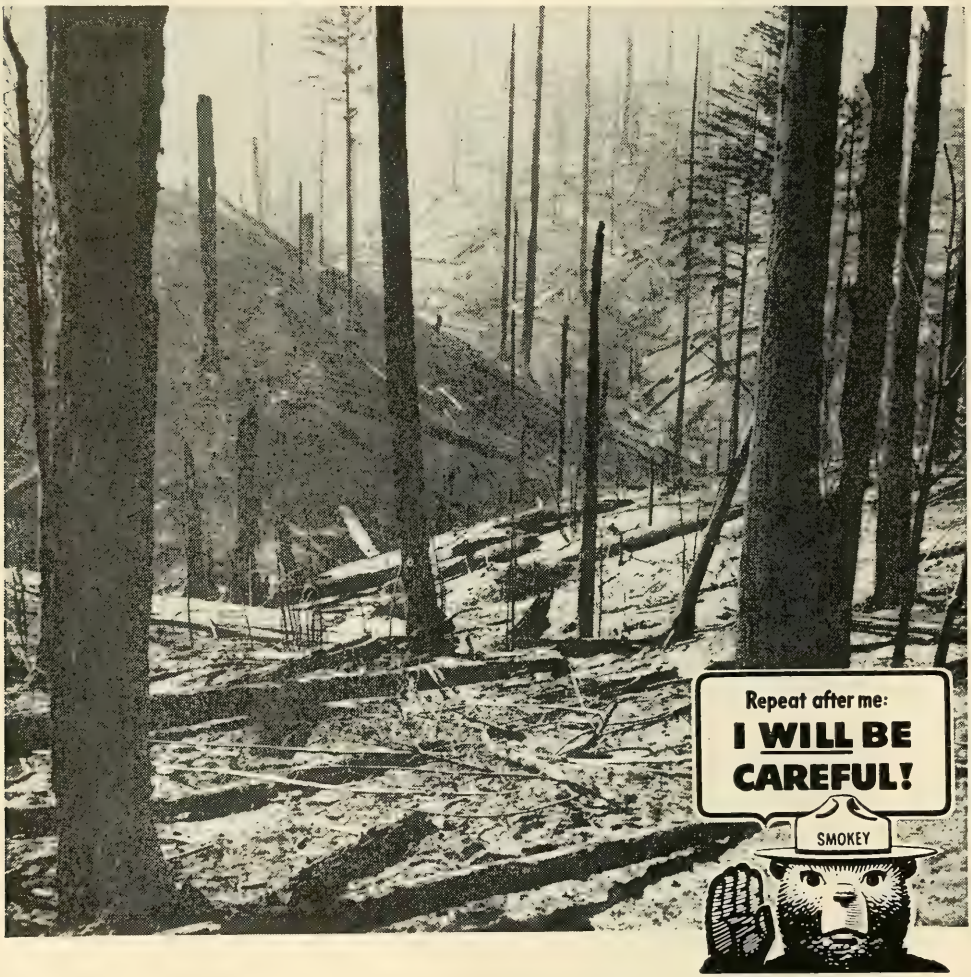
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How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

Remember—only you can

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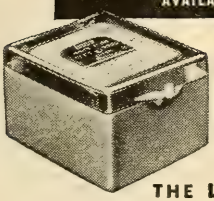
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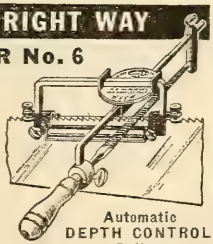
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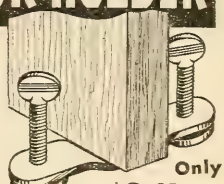
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

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The many superior qualities of wood are beginning to reassert themselves in the building material field as architects, engineers and contractors find out that there is no substitute for man's oldest and most versatile building medium.

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If they do nothing else to you as an individual, the heavenly bodies should at least make you realize that man is a very unimportant creature in the overall scheme of things.

★ ★ ★

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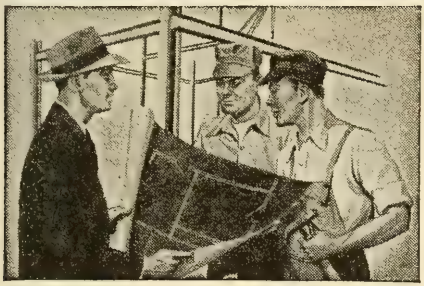
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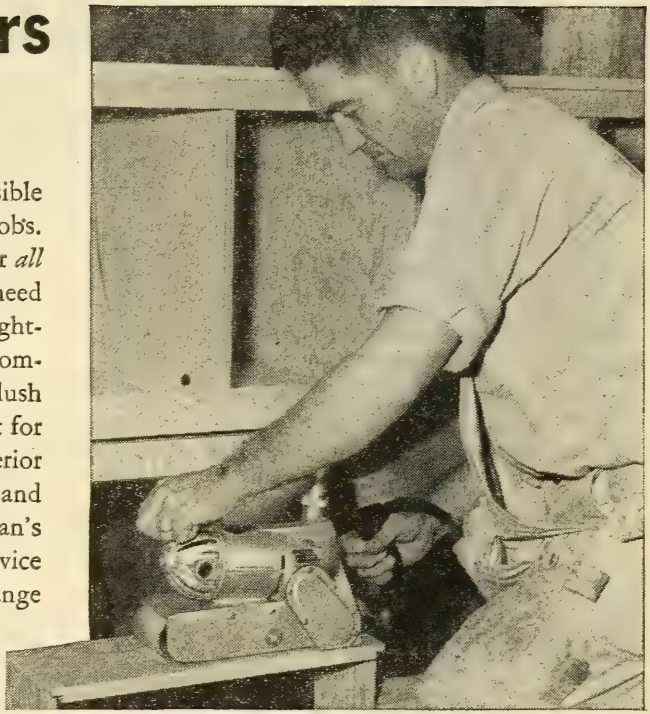
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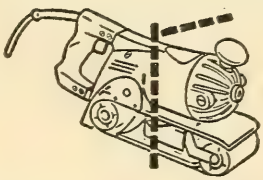
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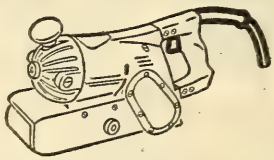


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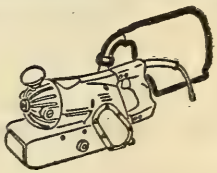
Flush Housing! Sander designed with no overhang, permits surfacing flush to right-angle up-right.

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Death Calls Frank Duffy

★ ★ ★

SEVENTY YEARS of distinguished service to the cause of organized labor came to an end in the early morning hours of July 11 when the great heart of General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy faltered and then became still forever. Brother Duffy passed away quietly at the home of his son, George, in Indianapolis.

Although 94, at the time of his passing, he was hale and active until almost the very end. Only four days before his death he was at the General Office, working on historical data connected with the early days of our Brotherhood, a task he devoted a good deal of time to after becoming General Secretary Emeritus. His fund of historical knowledge regarding the American labor movement and its early struggles and tribulations was phenomenal, and he endeavored to record as much of it as possible for posterity.

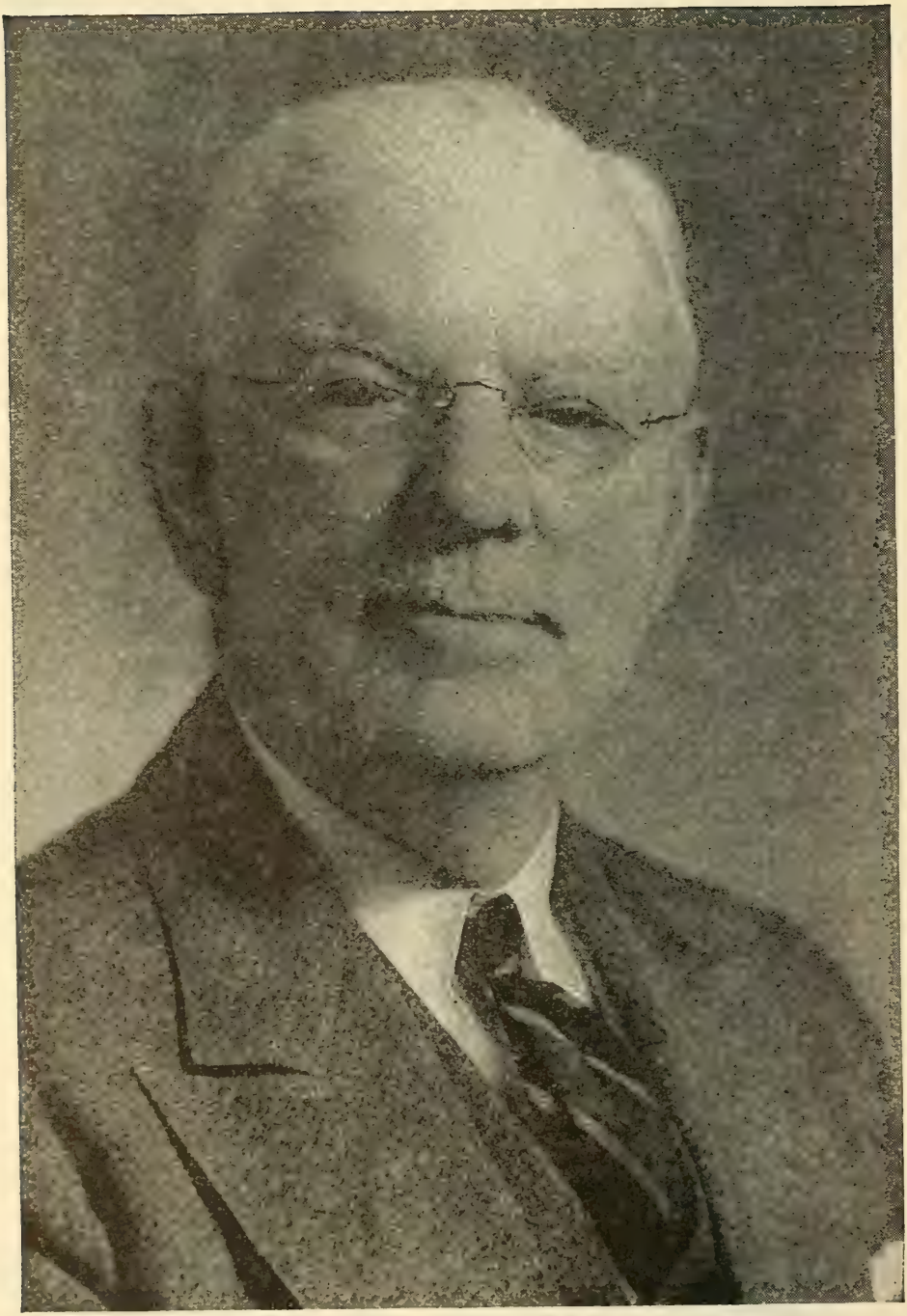
WITH the passing of Brother Duffy, another link with the past was severed, for he, among all unionists who lived to see the dawn of the atomic age, was associated most intimately with the old immortals—Gompers, Mitchell, McGuire, etc. He worked with them, and fought side by side with them in many old battles. He was part and parcel of the planning and strategy and the campaigning that helped to make the labor movement what it is. He was the last of the little band which provided the leadership and the inspiration in rugged years before the turn of the century, when labor was earning its spurs.

BROTHER Duffy was born in Drumdreenia, Ireland, May 6, 1861, on ancestral acres which had been in the possession of Duffy forebears clear back to pre-Christian times. But ill-fortune caught up with the family around the middle of the last century. When Brother Duffy was still an infant, his father went bail for an old friend who got into trouble. The friend proved to be no friend at all. He jumped bail and sailed for America. As a result of his defection, the Duffy family was dispossessed to make good the bail.

In search of employment, the family drifted to England. It was the hope of Phillip Duffy, Frank's father, that he could eventually transport his family to America. But times were hard and passage expensive, so the family settled in Liverpool.

With young Frank the dream of America never died. When an opportunity came to migrate to New York, he grabbed it immediately.

IN New York he quickly established himself in his chosen profession—carpentry. And he also established himself as a staunch union man. In the 1880's (the exact date has never been established) he joined Lodge No. 2 of the United Order of Carpenters. When the United Order consolidated with the Brotherhood, Lodge No. 2 became Local No. 478. In turn, Local No. 478 became Local 488. So, although he belonged to several "different" organizations, he never changed his membership. It was the organiza-



A Mighty Oak Is Fallen

tion which changed its name or number; Brother Duffy ended his membership where he began it more than 70 years before—in New York.

From the very beginning, Brother Duffy was extremely active in union affairs. In Lodge No. 2 and later in Local No. 478, he held every office within the gift of the union. For five terms he was elected president of the Bronx Borough District Council. In 1896, he was elected a delegate to the General Convention of the Brotherhood, and he continued to attend every convention from that time on.

IN 1900, at the Scranton convention, he was elected General Executive Board member for the Second District. The following year, when Peter J. McGuire retired as General Secretary, Brother Duffy was the unanimous choice of General President Huber and the Board as McGuire's successor. For the next 47 years he filled the office of General Secretary with faithfulness and efficiency.

The years having taken their toll, he tendered his resignation in July of 1948. His resignation was accepted, but his services to the Brotherhood did not end there. As General Secretary Emeritus, he continued giving as much time and effort as possible to Brotherhood affairs — particularly in historical research.

NO man knew the story of American labor better than Brother Duffy. For 26 years he served as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. He attended 51 consecutive conventions of the AFL. He served as a member of the U. S. Labor Mission to the Peace Conference of Paris in 1919. He was a delegate to the 1929 convention of the International Union of Woodworkers at Heidelberg, Germany. He made thousands of staunch friends all over the world.

The long and honorable union career of Brother Frank Duffy has come to an end. But the contribution he made to the labor movement in general and to our Brotherhood in particular will endure as long as labor itself.

CORPORATION PROFITS RISE AT MIDYEAR

By Labor's Daily News Service

The nation's midyear economy rose to new "high ground" on the strength of rising corporate profits, the Commerce Department reported.

To most observers, especially labor officials negotiating for new contracts, the spurt in corporate profits came as no surprise.

The Commerce Department report, contained in its latest issue of its monthly publication "Survey of Current Business," showed corporate profits for the first quarter of this year running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $40.9 billion. This was a boost of $6.4 billion over the same figure a year ago.

The report considered the new corporate profit situation a "recovery" from last year's profit decline, but for many companies, notably in steel, auto and electrical manufacturing, it was a continuation of a profit increasing trend which has been going on for several years.

The survey also commented that the steady increase in income and spending during the earlier months of this year were being maintained at the midyear.

Advancement in consumer income, previously reported, continued into the midyear, the report said. Personal income before taxes reached a record annual rate of $301 billion in May, compared with $293.5 billion in the first quarter of the year.

Most of the higher income can be traced to higher payrolls pushed upward by union contract gains. Payrolls have been attaining new highs each month as unions press for a more equable share of the bigger profits.

The department predicted that recent wage gains in auto, steel and other industries, coupled with salary increases for federal military and civilian employes will continue to boost labor income through the summer.

America has learned, in peace or in war—

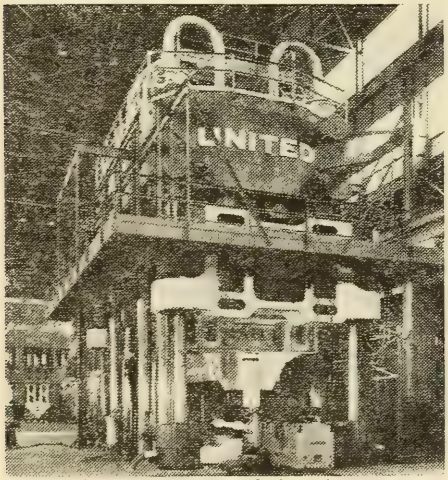
Skilled Hands Mean Security

★ ★

ON May 5th, in an area near Cleveland, Ohio, which had known only sounds of lowing cattle and rustling corn stalks, the countryside was disturbed by the rumbling of giant machinery. Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott shortly before had pressed two buttons, setting into operation 35,000 and 50,000-ton hydraulic forging presses at the United States Air Force Heavy Press Plant 47.

Many United Brotherhood members had worked long hours aiding the installation of the 26-acre plant, but the prime task, that of installing the giant presses, was work for millwright members of the Cuyahoga District Council. Nowhere have the millwrights accomplished greater work than at this press installation job at the Cleveland Air Force plant.

Ranking among the world's largest machine tools, these forging presses



(Photo through courtesy of Alcoa)

These two giant presses will provide vital production facilities for aircraft structural components at the Air Force Heavy Press Plant in Cleveland. The 35,000-ton press in the foreground stretches 42 feet above the floor and extends 34 feet below. In the background, the 50,000-ton press stands 50 feet above the floor and 36 feet below.

tower nearly five stories above floor level and extend another three below ground. Weighing more than 6000 tons each, the presses dominate all other equipment in an aluminum-sheathed plant which contains about 12 acres of floor space under roof. Combined with adjacent forging facilities of the Cleveland works, this produces an aluminum forging area under roof of about 28 acres.

The 35,000-ton press, built by United Engineering and Foundry Company of Pittsburgh, and the 50,000-ton press, constructed by Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh, are capable of making larger and more precise forgings than ever before possible.

Heavy precision forgings mean stronger, lighter and less expensive components for all types of modern military aircraft. Their size will permit one-piece construction of airframe parts which formerly required several pieces. Precision obtainable through the 35,000 and 50,000-tons of forging pressure will reduce previous requirements for expensive machining.

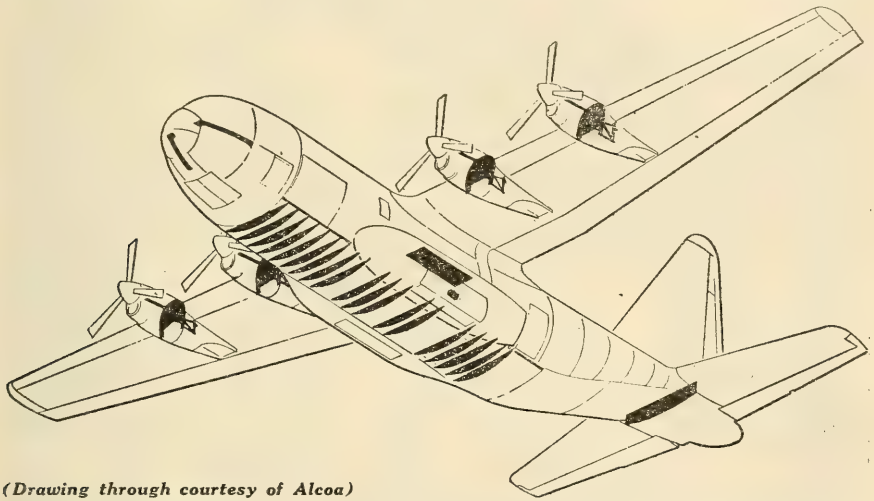
Larger parts can be made using conventional design. This means that where a given part was made for a fighter plane on a press of 15,000 tons capacity, it might now be possible to make a corresponding part for a large bomber on the 50,000 ton press. Such parts, when produced on smaller equipment, would require excessive machining to remove excess material. The heavy press forging provides

lighter weight in the bomber part through its more efficient design.

President I. W. Wilson of the Aluminum Company of America, whose company was the first to forge light alloys in America, said they hoped to develop civilian products which can be made during periods when military production is not filling press capacity.

Construction of the new plant started in May, 1953, and was completed within original budget limitations. Alcoa will operate the plant under a lease from the Air Force.

The entire plant was built to support the operation of the two mammoth forging presses. Equipment is present to prepare the tremendous forging dies required. Large furnaces are available for heating the billets, and others are available for heat treating the forgings after they have been hot-worked. Presses for straightening and trimming the forgings have been installed. Extensive scientific testing equipment will insure structural quality in the aircraft sections squeezed out on the presses. Cranes of all types and sizes, lift trucks and



(Drawing through courtesy of Alcoa)

Outline drawing of the Lockheed C130A, large military transport. Shown in black are the major aluminum forgings used in the aircraft's structure.

Production capacity of the aircraft industry will be considerably increased by the end of this year when all ten presses in the Air Force Heavy Press Program are expected to be operational.

The opening of the Air Force Cleveland plant, housing the two giant hydraulic forging presses, marked the half-way point in the program which will enable manufacturers to produce the very thin wings and strong structural members needed for present and future aircraft.

animal-like manipulators will handle the forgings and service the forging equipment. All of these elements and more have been integrated to provide an efficient production line for aircraft sections to be used in the planes of tomorrow.

New high speed, high performance aircraft require the greatest structural strength possible with weight being held to a minimum. Utilization of these new forgings and extrusion presses will enable lower cost, quantity production of structural members with a high strength to weight ratio,

not possible using current production methods.

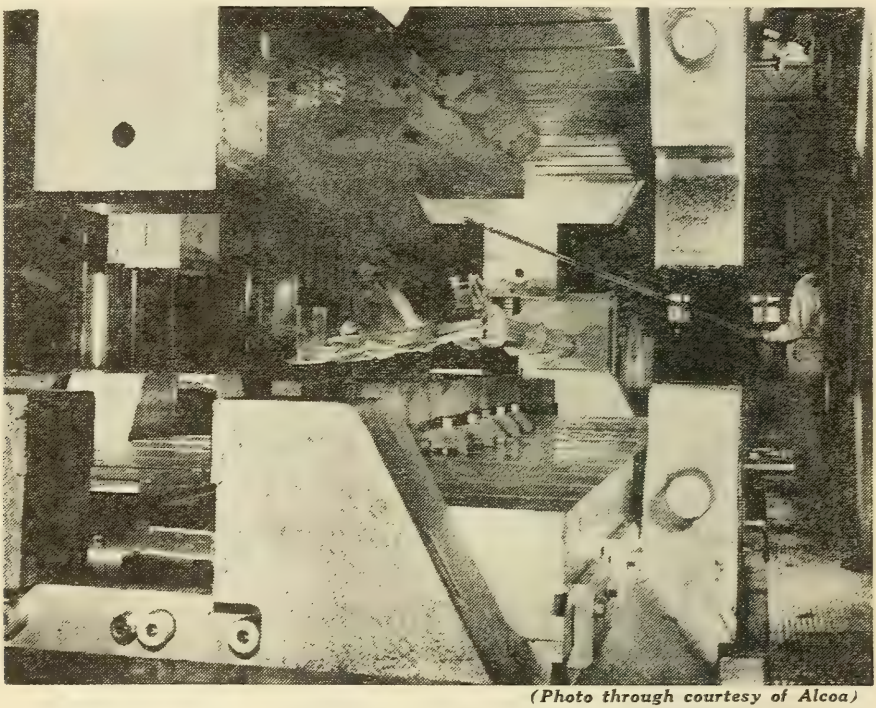
Aircraft company designers have submitted plans to the Air Force that contemplate utilizing the new forging presses in the making of cargo floor bulkheads, cockpit floor beams, landing gear supports and bulkheads, fire walls and engine mounts. Some companies are reviewing their forgings on aircraft now in production in order to get closer tolerance forgings and reduce the amount of machining.

At present the press operator and the aircraft builder work out scheduling of press time between them. In the event of an emergency, such as all-out mobilization, Air Materiel Command would probably establish a control to award priorities for press time.

The Soviet Union is known to have a 33,000-ton press which the Soviets removed from Germany following World War II. A 55,000-ton press was designed by the Germans but not erected before the war ended. This design, along with many top-ranking German technicians, is believed to have also fallen into the hands of the Soviets.

Extruded aluminum shapes squeezed through a die, much like toothpaste through a tube, offer a highly desirable combination of light weight and high strength. This process is less expensive than forging but is limited as to size and intricacy of parts it can make.

Approximately 115,200 sq. ft. of the total area in the plant is devoted to the production of the vital forging dies. Located in this area is over $6,000,000 in die sinking machinery. It is probably the largest single shop in the world devoted exclusively to the production of large forging dies.



(Photo through courtesy of Alcoa)

A wing spar forging is removed from one of the huge presses at the Cleveland Air Force plant immediately after the first "blocking" or forging squeeze has been performed. The workman holding the long spray pipes is applying a lubricant to the forging dies.

The basic job of this shop is the machining of the closed impression dies used in the two giant presses. The average set consists of two die blocks in which the shape of the forging is machined. In the case of precision forgings, the die blocks may have separately machined sections (called inserts) to allow easy replacement of short-wear areas.

A forging press produces required shapes by compressive force flowing the metal into die cavities. Forging structural members in one piece results in stronger, lighter aircraft and in addition allows a considerable saving in man-hours and production time.

To interpret what the operation of the 35,000-ton and 50,000-ton presses means in terms of aircraft designing possibilities, it is necessary to understand how large forgings are used in aircraft construction.

Aluminum die forgings are employed at key structural points in all modern high performance aircraft. They provide maximum strength as structural members and permit shaping those members to completed dimensions with relatively little machining. Traditional methods for creating parts of this type require costly machining from bigger pieces of metal, or building up from smaller components.

As forging techniques improve and equipment grows in size, the possibility of combining several aircraft components into one unit improves. This concept, as visualized by aircraft builders, may some day make it possible to squeeze out large sections of an airplane in a single piece. The strides being taken in that direction provide the possibility of tremendous savings in aircraft production costs and weights.

By providing the forging manufacturer with presses as large as 50,000 and 35,000 tons, he is able to do two important things. He can produce larger forgings, using the same unit pressures he used in smaller presses. In addition, forgings can be produced in sizes not much larger than before, but with greater complexity due to much higher pressures exerted on the dies. Impressive gains may be achieved in both cases by using a compromise approach.

In war and in peace, the millwrights of the United Brotherhood will continue to play an integral part in the progress of America. The future of our nation depends upon its ability to meet any threats, whether military or economic. If we are to progress, as we have in the past, then we are certain to have great need of the skills exemplified by the millwrights who installed this plant at Cleveland.

PAINTERS UNVEIL MONUMENT TO LINDELOF

In the presence of several hundred labor officials, government dignitaries and friends, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers on July 9th unveiled a beautiful marble monument in Springvale Cemetery, Lafayette, Indiana, in the memory of Lawrence P. Lindelof, who served the union long and well as president.

Under the guidance of Mr. Lindelof, the Painters Union made the greatest strides in its history. To commemorate his contributions to the growth and development of the union, the General Executive Board decided that a suitable memorial should be erected to mark his last resting place. A committee spent many months working on a suitable design. The monument they decided upon represents a masterpiece in the art of marble carving. A tall central shaft, flanked by smaller shafts on each side combines dignity with simplicity.

First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson represented our Brotherhood at the unveiling ceremonies.

PLANE GOSSIP

WORTH WATCHING

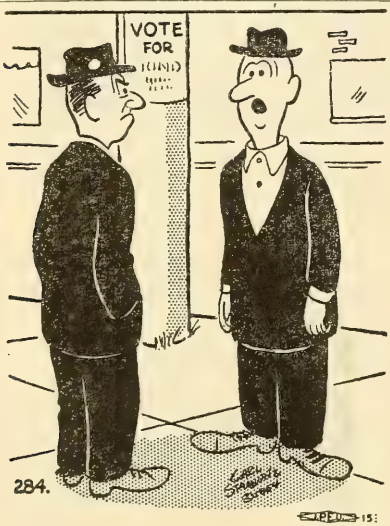
At the ILO session which opened in Geneva last month, Russian delegates made a desperate attempt to sidetrack a resolution calling for an investigation of slave labor throughout the world. Since virtually all such labor is behind the Iron Curtain, the Russians bitterly opposed the move. In the end, however, the resolution was adopted and the organization will proceed with its investigation.

Since this is the first time that Russia has participated in an ILO meeting in many years, it will be interesting to watch what the Russian reaction to this setback is going to be, especially since most observers are convinced Russia rejoined ILO not to help further its work but, rather, to obstruct through propaganda and misrepresentation.

Russia's rejoining of ILO sort of brings to mind the old one about the employer who was checking the references of a prospective employe. He called the employer for whom the job applicant recently worked.

"How long was Smith with you?" he asked.

"He was never with us," replied the ex-boss. "He was against us from the start."



"I haven't time to vote today— I gotta sweat out that long line to get my unemployment check!"

NOT TOTAL LOSS

As these lines were being written, the House had just passed a bill stepping up the legal minimum wage in interstate commerce to a dollar an hour. Since the Senate had previously passed such a bill, a possible presidential veto was the only thing that stood in the way of the new higher minimum becoming law.

A dollar an hour is an improvement over the old 75c rate, but conditions being what they are today, $1.25 an hour would have been more realistic. Organized labor has campaigned for at least that much.

Apparently, however, it behooves us to be thankful for any blessings, regardless how small. Perhaps we are in a position similar to that of the bee keeper.

As he was tending his bees one day, a friend walked by.

"How have your bees done this year?" the friend asked.

"Well," replied the fellow, "they haven't given much honey but they have stung my mother-in-law twice."

★ ★ ★

'TIS SAD INDEED

Currently going the rounds among Democrats on Capitol Hill is this story:

A lady motorist picked up a couple of Catholic nuns waiting at a bus stop. En route, she stopped at the local unemployment assistance office and explained she had to drop in there for a moment to leave a document. The nuns asked if they could go with her, and she said sure.

As the sisters filed into the office, they passed an Irishman standing in the doorway. "The saints be praised," he exclaimed. "Look what the Republicans have done to the nuns."

★ ★ ★

THE WRONG EXCEPTION

Having just finished reading an article in a national magazine on the extent of juvenile delinquency prevailing at the present time, Joe Paup, the poor man's Dr. Sprock, observed:

"Nowadays everything around the house is controlled by switches, except the children."

WHY IT PAYS TO WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

The Congressman had made a speech on a controversial subject which brought him a flood of telegrams. When a reporter asked for an analysis of these, he held up a small stack of them in each hand.

"These ten support my speech, and these six oppose it. The rest"—he pointed to a big box overflowing with wires—"are indecisive."

The reporter showed disbelief. "You mean all those over there show no definite opinion one way or the other?"

"No, I don't mean that," smiled the Congressman. "They probably contain some very strong opinions. But they're from addresses outside of my district."

—"Wall Street Journal."

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN'T WIN

Four times in three weeks, Norman White, young Londoner, changed his job. Each time, after he had been on the job only a few hours, the boss received a phone call from the "police" telling him to "get rid of that man White—he is a homicidal maniac."

Each time, White immediately got a check for a week's salary from the boss, who seemed happy not to have an argument on his hands in dismissing the guy.

But the fifth time this happened, White got into trouble. A court ruled that the voice on the phone was White's own.

P. S. He is on a job now where the gimmick won't work. He is sewing shirts in the prison tailor shop, and will be for eight months.

★ ★ ★

ANOTHER PHONY LEGEND?

Don't let your youngsters hear it, but there is evidence coming to light that maybe Davey Crockett wasn't the romantic, omnipotent, infallible guy that Walt Disney's movie and various song writers picture him to be. In fact, there are some researchers who insist he was a stinker, first class. They even intimate that the Crockett legend was built up years ago to discredit Andrew Jackson, the first American President who really had the welfare of the little people at heart. Crockett and Jackson were something less than bosom pals.

There is some evidence that Jackson once said of Crockett:

"He may not be a high-binder, but if I was a chicken I would roost mighty high while he was around."

However, don't let the kids know.

YOU GOT TO HAVE A UNION

The business of an individual worker trying to win economic justice for himself is tough, even if he happens to be a real, honest-to-goodness prince.

Recently, Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, who is no longer working at princing, but, instead, is putting in eight hours a day for a Paris moving company, married Princess Maria Pia, daughter of Italy's ex-King Umberto. When he tried to negotiate time off for a honeymoon, the management gave him a flat "no."

Look for a union of ex-kings and princes any day now.

★ ★ ★

ONE WAY TO DO IT

A young mechanic thought he'd like a job in the country for a change. "Can you shoe a horse?" a farmer asked him. He said he was willing to try, so the farmer left him with the horse and went to the village on an errand. Returning, he found the horse lying on its back, all four feet up in the air. It had been shod, though, and the job had been well done.

"Not bad at all," remarked the farmer, "but what's wrong with the horse? He looks a bit odd."

"I've been worrying about that," replied the young mechanic. "He's been like that ever since I took him out of the vise!"

—"Tatler," London.



270.

"Men certainly value a good job that pays union wages! I'm glad daughter has one!"

Wood Is Making Comeback

★ ★

SINCE the beginning of recorded history, wood has been man's foremost building material. The Temple of Solomon utilized heavy timbers in its framework. Japanese temples, six and seven hundred years old, with much of the original wood intact, still are being used today. Post and beam houses built in the 1700's in New England still provide shelter and comfort for descendents in 1955. But for all this living proof of wood's dependability and durability, substitute materials have made inroads in the building field.

Only in comparatively recent years has the popularity of wood been challenged by substitutes. However, the rise of substitutes has been dramatic. In addition to such age-old perennials as stone and brick, steel, aluminum, plastics and glass have invaded the building material fields. The result is that wood, once the undisputed king of building materials, today faces the threat of many would-be challengers. The king is still on his throne, but a noisy pack is biting at his heels.

TWO factors undoubtedly lead to this situation. For one thing, wood was slow to recognize the threat posed by substitutes. For another, the makers of substitutes utilized all the promotional means that wood failed or scorned to use. Now that the substitutes have gained such a substantial foothold, wood is fighting back, but the fight has been an uphill one.

Americans are peculiar people. Through high-powered promotion they can be sold almost anything. Once they have been sold a bill of goods, it is hard to un-sell them. Obviously fallacious ideas persist over generations, even when positive evidence of their fallaciousness is evident.

Take the matter of wood versus steel as a safe building material. Test after test and fire after fire have proved that timber construction is far safer than steel in case of fire; yet many building codes discriminate against timber construction and fire insurance rates heavily penalize wood structures.

It all stems from the fact that builders, insurance executives, and politicians years ago concluded that because steel is non-combustible, while wood is, steel must be safer. Even many fires in which wooden members retained their load-carrying capacities long after metal members collapsed have failed to change the thinking. Metal structures still enjoy preferential treatment in building codes and fire insurance rates.

IN 1953, the huge Livonia plant of General Motors was completely destroyed by fire. Here was a non-combustible building, housing non-combustible machinery, processing non-combustible materials and turning out non-combustible products which became a total loss after a few hours of fire. Why? Because the important thing in fire is not whether the materials are combustible, but, rather, how long the materials in the structure can stand up under extreme heat without failing.

The Livonia plant was all-metal. A small fire got started in one section. Before it could be brought under control, metal members in the structure began collapsing from the heat. Be-

fore long, the whole building was a total loss.

NONE of the metal members in the structure actually burned, but they might as well have. They failed when the heat got intense enough. By way of contrast, a hurricane at Richmond, Florida, blew down three Navy, Lighter Than Air wood hangars and set them afire through short-circuits. Although the hangars contained an estimated 40,000 gallons of gasoline and much other highly combustible material, a good deal of the timber in the structures did not burn, even though the intense heat allowed only token fire fighting.

At the height of the fire, heat reached an estimated 2,000 degrees. Glass fused, copper melted, metal plane parts were reduced to ashes, but a good deal of the timber framing only charred. Where the flames from the gas and other highly inflammable materials came to bear directly on the wood, it burned to ash, but outside this immediate perimeter of gas-fed flames, most timbers only charred a short way into the wood. They retained almost all of their original strength.

LATE last year another Florida fire demonstrated the durability of heavy timber construction under fire conditions. A fire broke out in a drying bin while no one was at the plant. A steel bin and some of its supporting members buckled. Portions of an aluminum roof were completely melted away, but the glued, laminated wood trusses not only failed to burn, but, furthermore, they kept on doing the job they were intended to do. A report on the fire reads as follows:

"Recently, after a day's run on the drying bins, they experienced a very severe fire in the center bin. This bin was loaded with ten tons of dried grass. Sometime during the night this grass caught fire and burned out completely without anyone knowing it was burning. Next morning they found their steel bin had partially collapsed, along with some steel bracing that was part of the blower system. In spite of this very hot, concentrated fire, the laminated wood trusses not only withstood the heat, they supported the framing and blower system even after they were severely burned. Even though these trusses were set on fire and no attempt was made to extinguish the blaze, they did not conduct the fire beyond the immediate area of the center bin."

Even with evidence of this kind accumulated through years of fire study, metal structures enjoy favorable treatment from code makers and insurance rate setters. Combustibility is still the yardstick used in measuring fire safety.

THE plain truth of the matter is that ability to stand up under intense heat for long periods of time, rather than combustibility, is the most important feature in fire safety. Firemen never hesitate to enter a burning building when they know that the building has a wooden truss frame and a wooden roof. These rarely, if ever collapse. Experts agree that if the Livonia plant of General Motors had been built with a wooden truss frame and a wooden roof the building probably could have been saved.

What happened at the Livonia fire is that metal members began buckling soon after the fire started. This allowed the pitch and tar from the roof to seep into the structure and feed the flames. This generated more heat, which collapsed more metal members.

Had the building been a heavy timber structure, the firemen could have fought the fire from the inside longer.

The wood roof would have insulated the tar and pitch on the roof and prevented it from feeding the flames so quickly. Firemen would have been able to ventilate the fire through holes in the roof, thereby localizing it. All these facts convince many fire experts the building might have been largely saved if it had been heavy timber construction.

WHILE it is true that wood burns, most people do not realize that it burns very slowly in larger dimension sizes. In heavy timber sizes, wood is hard to ignite. There must be sufficient heat to drive out moisture and vaporize the gums and parts of the fiber. These vapors burn, but they leave charcoal which, being largely carbon, cannot be vaporized at normal fire temperatures. Many tests on heavy timbers prove that although they may start burning after a short period of exposure to high heat, it takes many hours to burn deep enough to impair the load-carrying capacity of the piece. Both actual fire experience and laboratory tests show that timbers are very hard to destroy by fire because the ratio of surface to mass is very low.

It is true that there have been many unhappy experiences with loss of life and property in wooden buildings. But almost universally these were in old buildings which had no fire safety provisions and made no use of today's fire-retarding techniques. Timber engineering has come a long way in the past 50 years. Buildings are no longer designed to provide natural flues for flames in case of fire. Improved methods of laminating timbers add to their strength. Better connectors make much stronger structures. So the timber structures of today can no more be compared with the timber building of 1900 than old Dobbin can be compared with the modern automobile.

STYLE is a fickle thing. Styles in architecture today are away from good, honest wood toward glass, aluminum and plastics. But the pendulum will swing back, for nothing can match wood for warmth, beauty or variety in texture.

In the meantime, it is to our interest to fight against the unfair treatment which building codes and insurance rates impose on timber construction. Old ideas die slowly. The notion that metal—simply because it will not burn—is safer than timber is as outmoded as the buggy whip. But it will persist until such time as those of us who are interested in wood can upset it with cold, hard facts and figures.

G. ED WARREN PASSES AWAY IN TULSA

One of the most colorful labor careers in the South came to a close on July 16 when G. Ed Warren passed away at a Tulsa hospital at the age of 82. During his long and fruitful life, Brother Warren was a state legislator, justice of peace, prosecuting attorney and municipal judge, but it was in the field of labor that he really distinguished himself.

Born in Iron Mountain, Missouri, Brother Warren entered carpentry as a young man. In 1905, he joined our United Brotherhood. Shortly thereafter he moved to Tulsa, which became his permanent home. Studying nights, he earned the right to practice law in 1913. For the next 40 years he mixed law and labor, with labor getting the bulk of his attention.

Brother Warren helped organize the Oklahoma State Council, and served one term as president. He was instrumental in organizing the State Building Trades Council, too. From 1933 to 1937 he held the presidency of the State Federation. In the latter year he was appointed a General Representative of our Brotherhood. Until ill-health required him to resign in the early 1940's, Brother Warren devoted his full energies to this office.

Ed Warren was a great guy, and THE CARPENTER joins thousands upon thousands of people in all walks of life in mourning his passing.

"DO-IT-YOURSELF"
(The Doctor's Friend)



"Anyway, Dear, if it hadn't been for the ten days in the hospital, and the $200 doctor bill, I would have saved $35.80 putting on that roof myself instead of hiring a union carpenter."

Like nothing else in the world, astronomy provides a—

Sure Cure For Swelled Heads

★ ★ ★

WHEN A MAN'S HEAD begins getting too big for his hat, nothing can restore the fit quite so quickly as a small glimpse at astronomy. The same treatment works wonders for individuals who think they are carrying the whole world on their shoulders. A look into astronomy shows how insignificant a part of the universe our world really is, so that even if one man were capable of carrying it on his shoulders, his contribution to the scheme of things would be negligible. If you do not think so, consider the following facts about our physical world:

Imagine holding a basketball over your head and swinging it around. Attached to the basketball is a string 200 yards long. On the other end of the string is a marble. Now if you can swing the basketball around fast enough to make the marble go around and around, you can get a picture of how the earth revolves around the sun.

IF there were nine strings attached to the basketball, each revolving around it with a marble on the other end, you get a picture of our solar system—the nine marbles being the nine planets. Now imagine the sun was actually shrunk to the size of a basketball, then the earth would actually be the size of a marble, and it would be 200 yards from our basketball-sized sun. But here we run out of string, because even with this ridiculous shrinkage of size and distance, the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, would be south of Singapore (11,000 miles away).

This star, to take it a step farther, would be practically on top of you as compared with most other stars. For example, the constellation called Andromeda would be two-and-a-half billion miles away from the marble.

Four hundred and fifty years ago, the Polish astronomer, Copernicus, proved that the earth as well as the other heavenly bodies revolved around the sun, and nothing revolved around the earth except the moon. This proved the sun was the center of our solar system.

Our solar system consists of the sun and nine large planets; four larger and four smaller than the earth. These, along with many other heavenly bodies, follow an orbit around the sun. The nearest planet following an orbit around the sun is Mercury; then Venus, Earth, Mars, asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Except for the nearest and the farthest planets from the sun, Mercury and Pluto, the farther a planet is from the sun, the farther they are from each other.

AS an example, Venus and Earth, on an inner orbit near the sun, are only 26,000,000 miles apart. But on the other hand, Uranus and Neptune, on an outer orbit, are over one billion miles apart. Mercury, the smallest planet, cannot be seen with the naked eye because it is so near the sun. Pluto cannot be seen because it is so far away.

Editor's Note: **This article is written by a Toledo Brother who is an amateur astronomer but is too modest to allow his name to appear on the by-line.**

Glasses or a telescope are needed to see Neptune as it is over 30 times as far away as the sun. Pluto is nearly 40 times as far as the sun. Jupiter, the largest planet, has 12 moons; Saturn, nine; Uranus, five; Neptune, two; Mars, two; Earth, one—a total of 31 satellites or lesser planets revolving around the larger bodies.

Except for Mercury and Venus, all the other planets are farther from the sun than the earth.

Following an orbit between Mars and Jupiter are a group of planets known as asteroids. There are over 1,500 of these, each from 10 to 500 miles in diameter. Eros, one of them, comes closer to the earth at times than any other heavenly body except the moon and certain comets.

While the moon is revolving around the earth about once a month, the earth is turning on its own axis at a speed of about 24,000 miles per hour. At the same time, it is speeding on its own orbit around the sun at about 19 miles per second, or 68,000 miles per hour. Even at this great speed it takes over 365 days to complete its orbit. At the same time, the Earth, Moon, and our entire solar system is speeding off into space toward the star Vega at 43,000 miles per hour.

SINCE any luminous heavenly bodies, exclusive of comets, meteors, and nebulea, are stars, the sun is a star. It is about average size when compared with other stars. However, its diameter is 109 times that of the earth and 400 times that of the moon. The reason the sun and moon appear about the same size is because the moon is only 240,000 miles away, but only one-third the size of the earth, while the sun is 93,000,000 miles away and 1,000,000 times larger than the earth.

The star Betelgeuse appears small, even though it in turn is 1,000,000 times larger than the sun. The 93,000,000 miles to the sun could be covered in a rocket at 1,000 miles per hour in about 10 years. But it would take the same rocket over 2½ million years to reach Alpha Centuri, the nearest star, as it is 265,000 times farther away than the sun.

Comets are irregular celestial bodies, often with a long, nebulous tail and following an orbit around the sun. Halley's Comet, last seen in 1910, had a tail 93,000,000 miles long, or equal to the distance from the earth to the sun. Other comets have been known to have much longer tails.

ON out past Pluto and our solar system is the nearest star, Alpha Centauri. It is so far away that if you could talk to someone there by radio it would take nearly nine years to get a reply, because light and electricity traveling at about 186,000 miles a second would take nearly four and a half years to reach Alpha Centauri. It's hard to imagine that light comes from the moon in less than two seconds; eight minutes from the sun, but takes four and a half years for light to reach the earth from the nearest star, and over 400 years from the North Star. As incredible as this may seem, the light from some groups of stars seen through the largest telescopes left the stars 500 million years ago. Or, in miles, it would be 500 millions times six trillion, or three followed by 21 zeros.

A galaxy is a group of millions of stars like our Milky Way. Beyond it are other millions of galaxies made up of stars, many larger and many smaller than our sun. One star, Epsilon Auriga, is two billion, 400 million miles in diameter. On a clear night, with the naked eye, you can see about 3,000; another 10,000 will be below

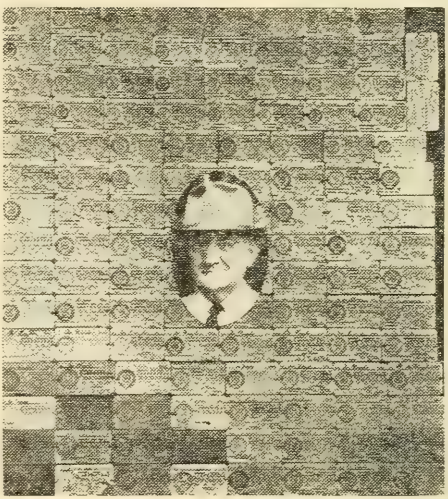
the horizon. Over two billion have been photographed.

The crusher, according to astronomers, is that we will never know how far our universe extends, if, indeed, there is an end to it. The most distant galaxies are skidoodling away from us at a speed approaching the speed of light—186,000 miles a second—and if there are galaxies further out in space, they are probably going faster than the speed of light, and, consequently, their rays will never reach any telescope on earth.

Now, if you are still swell-headed, read any standard book on organic chemistry. You'll find that in 1944, had your carcass been cooked down properly, the chemicals in it would have been worth exactly 37 cents. Today, thanks to inflation, everybody is worth a heck of a lot more—72 cents. By 1970, who knows, each of us may be worth as much as a buck.

ILLINOIS BROTHER HAS UNUSUAL COLLECTION

Collecting is a popular American hobby. Some people collect old coins or antique furniture or unusual bottles; others concentrate on stamps or match books or menus. To our way of thinking, however, the collection compiled by Brother George Winzeler of Des Plaines, Illinois, is about as unique as they come. For over 30 years, Brother Winzeler has been collecting working cards—his own.



Brother Winzeler joined Local Union No. 839, Des Plaines, as a charter member in May of 1924. When he received his first quarterly working card he laid it away carefully after its expiration. Each quarter since then he has repeated that process. Recently he laid out his collection of working cards for a photographer. The photo herewith reproduced (with Brother Winzeler inserted) was the result. Many of the cards bear the name of John R. Stevenson as president of the Chicago District Council, a position he held before moving to Indianapolis as a General Vice-president.

Brother Winzeler holds another distinction. Shortly after he and his fellow charter members brought L. U. No. 839 into being, the membership elected him to the office of trustee. He has held that office ever since. Thirty years in the same Local Union office may not be a record, but it is an achievement that not very many members can surpass.

"The American trade unions are just as distinctively American as is American business. Their objectives and methods mirror the practicality and the optimism of American culture, the strong faith that this is an expanding universe, and that the key to the better life is growth, innovation, and invention.

"Trade unions have made for better management of industry because they have been able to question the decisions of management. Hence, they have forced management to base its decisions on policies and on facts."

—Prof. Sumner Slichter, Harvard University.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, PLEASE.

This business of letter writing is, to put it politely, a terrific pain in the neck to a fellow more at home with a two-pound hammer in his fist than with a Parker 51. Regardless of his feelings, he's stuck with it just the same—unless he was foresighted enough to marry somebody's secretary. This is the Pen-Pushing Age of form filling, record keeping, questionnaire answering, tax reporting and, dreadest of all, letter writing—all in connection with the numerous benevolent plans and programs instituted for our social well-being. So, however unwelcome, the pen is an essential item in a worker's tool kit today. In a helpful spirit, we offer a few pointers on the technique of letter writing as applicable to work-a-day business affairs. The niceties of social correspondence are out of our sphere.

In business letters there are certain forms and styles which through long usage have come to be considered as mandatory. Many dissatisfied rebels would like to break away from this traditional system, but the opposition is too strong to buck. So, if you can't lick 'em, join 'em. Just find out what's the standard operating procedure and go along with it.

A typical business letter has six main parts, all placed in prescribed positions and all conforming to precise form. They are: (1) the heading, (2) the inside address, (3) the salutation, (4) the body, (5) the complimentary close, (6) the signature. The first page layout of such a letter is given below with all these specified parts in position. Limitation of space necessitates a contraction of form, but you should be able to get an idea of what the rules demand.

1234 Highland Ave.
(1) Sheffield 12, Mass.
August 21, 1955

Workmen's Compensation Board
1142-23rd St. **(2)**
Sheffield 7, Mass.

Gentlemen: (3)

Body (4) ---

(5) Very truly yours,
(6) John B. Smith

Taking these six parts seriatim, let's see how the game is played.

HEADING: The writer's address and the date. On printed business and social stationery this would be centered on the page, in which case only the date would appear here. This is the address to which any reply will be directed. It should be clearly written, with spelled-out city, postal zone, and abbreviated state on one line. Date should be written out in full, as shown. Not Aug. 21st '55 or 8/21/55. No "st" after 21. Comma separates month date from year. On printed stationery date may be centered on the page. And that about covers the heading.

INSIDE ADDRESS: The full address of whom you are writing. Used only in business letters. This is how the envelope will be addressed. Spelled-out city and abbreviated state on one line. Note dash separating house number from numbered street. An officer in an organization rates Mr. along with his title—**Mr. Thomas Black, Personnel Manager.** Mr. comes first, the title follows the name. If to a doctor, it's **Dr. Edward Flynn,** not **Dr. Edward Flynn, M.D.** You're entitling him doctor twice. **Edward Flynn, M.D.** is also O. K. A firm of lawyers is addressed—**Messrs. Sharp & Keene, Counselors-at-Law**—or whatever they call themselves. **Messrs.** is the plural form of **Mr.** There are some more do's and don'ts, but how much can you take?

SALUTATION: Call it the greeting. Here we run into complications. Can't be too formal, can't be too familiar. So where's the line of demarcation? Here are a few salutations which should take care of that worry:

Dear Sir and Brother: For any business letter to any official in your union. It covers them all. Note the colon (:). A comma is used here in social correspondence. **Dear Brother Jones** is a bit warmer but still formal. For routine letters to your Secretary, anything goes, provided it's reasonably polite.

Dear Sir: A bit stiff and impersonal. For someone unknown personally or through previous correspondence. You're keeping politely distant until the ice is broken.

Dear Mr. Greene: Not so stiff and stand-offish as the above. For someone with whom you are more or less familiar, personally or through correspondence.

Gentlemen: To a firm or organization. Much preferred to **Dear Sirs.** Can't go wrong if you stick to **Gentlemen.** If writing to the D.A.R., make it **Ladies.**

Greet a woman as **Dear Mrs. Blake**—not **Dear Madam.** That's considered bad form today, unless she happens to be a member of the Cabinet, or something like that. Salute your doctor as **Dear Doctor Stone**—not **Dr. Stone.** Never use **My dear Mr. King.** Too formal and effeminate, especially when used by a man. If used, don't capitalize dear. And that should take care of the salutation angle of your correspondence.

BODY: This is the letter proper. Here you're on your own. Say what you have to say briefly and clearly with no salad dressing. Consider that the reader might possibly be a busy man. So make it easy for him by breaking a lengthy letter into paragraphs, each one dealing with a different subject or an essential detail of your letter. Get everything on a single page, if possible. First line is stepped back about five letters. Paragraphs, if any, are similarly stepped back.

COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Yes, that's what they call it. It's just a courteous conclusion—a polite way of signing off. Here are a few C. C.'s you are likely to have occasion to use. Note that only the first letter of the complimentary close is capitalized, and don't forget that comma at the end. The style of the closing should conform with the salutation, formal or informal, as he case may be.

Fraternally yours—strictly for your **Dear Sir and Brother.** If you can't think of any other way to close, that will do any old time.

Very truly yours—used for the **Dear Sir** fellows and for the **Gentlemen.** The favored American complimentary closing of formal business letters. Others are—**Yours truly—Yours very truly—Truly yours.** No harm to use them if you like them. Our advice is stick to **Very truly yours.** It's polite and noncommittal, neither sugary nor tart. If that's what they want, give it to them.

Sincerely yours—this is for **Dear Mr. Greene** or **Dear Doctor Stone.** Friendlier than **Very truly yours.** Make it more so by using **Very sincerely yours,** but don't pile it on. Sincerity has a superlative point. Beyond that it's flattery.

Respectfully yours—Save this for those in an authoritative position who like acknowledgement of their elevated status. Good for Congressmen and City Councilmen, especially when asking a favor. There's a certain amount of blarney in it. This closing is also used on reports of officers and committees to their organizations. Very likely you are not too much concerned about that. Many years ago such a closing used to be—**Your humble and most obedient servant.** Bellycrawlers, they were.

SIGNATURE: Whatever you write here is official—**John B. Smith, J. B. Smith, Soapy Smith**—you know your own name. Incidentally, a woman who signs as **Ellen A. Brown** is considered to be a Miss. If that's incorrect, then she should sign her name as **(Mrs.) Ellen A. Brown.** Signatures should be readable. Only doctors have special dispensation to sign their names illegibly—and they all exercise it.

There are two other minor parts of a business letter which you might as well become acquainted with—if you are not already familiar with them. Here they are:

ATTENTION LINE: Goes under the inside address. For some particular person in a firm familiar with your business. Write—**Attention Mr. Ralph Miller.**

POSTSCRIPT: Used when your letter is finished and you have thought of something else to say. Write—**P. S. . . .** Initial it **J. B. S.,** or what have you.

Jos. Harrison
18-21st St.
Milltown 8, Idaho

Mecca Insurance Co.
19-14th Ave.
Yarmouth 11
Virginia

THE ENVELOPE

This is how the Post Office Department would like you to address your envelope. Try and get it. Sender's name and address in upper left corner. In case of non-delivery it will be indexed returnable to that address. Indent the address as shown. The P. O. people read from the bottom up. This letter is routed to Virginia, then to Yarmouth, then to zone 11, and finally to 19-14th Ave. City written out in full. State written out in full when confusion might occur. Dash separates house number from street number. Postal zone is a must. The P. O. Department operates 700 million dollars in the red. Do what they ask you to do and pull the deficit down a few zeros. One more thing—no one is expected to spell out Massachoosets. Only Rand, McNally can cope with that.

Worth Noting

Presented herewith are a few prime examples of human foibles and follies as compiled by E. V. Griffith in his column "American Me," a regular feature of the California Lumber Worker which is published by the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

A brawny six-foot-four, 203-pound Detroit male school teacher took a plunge in the school pool, blacked out and sank to the bottom. He was rescued by one of the women teachers who jumped in, hauled him to the surface, and hoisted him up over the edge of the pool. The woman concerned was a diminutive five feet, and weighed 94 pounds.

★

A woman art director in Los Angeles pressured the City Council to paint the streets pink, mauve, and other pastel shades, theorizing that the pastel colors would help to cut down eye glare. The city fathers gave her proposal "serious consideration," but turned it down because of the "prohibitive cost" (estimated at $50,000,000).

★

A girl in Madison, Wisconsin, was arrested for driving with one arm while the other hugged her boy friend close. "I didn't know it was against the law," she told the judge, who released her without fine after commenting: "I've had a lot of boys in my court on this charge but this is the first time I've ever had a girl."

★

A Detroit taxpayer, submitting proof of hospitalization costs to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, taped a gallstone to his tax form and appended a note reading: "This is one of more than 200 that the doctor removed from inside me." The BIR was impressed, and refunded him $150.

★

A Milwaukee, Wisconsin, couple showed up in court, both demanding a divorce. Queried as to explicit reasons by a judge hopeful of reconciling them, the husband charged his wife had broken his arm with a baseball bat. The judge shook his head sadly, commenting: "Wives used to use rolling pins on their husbands in the old days." The wife cut in angrily: "How COULD I use the rolling pin?—my husband broke it over a month ago when he threw it at me."

A woman in Council Bluffs, Iowa, working from the ground up, industriously sawed off the dead limbs from a tree in the yard. The Council Bluffs fire department had to come to her rescue when she sawed off so many limbs she couldn't get down.

★

A private detective in Cleveland gave his pretty blonde secretary his key ring so she could open his office safe. That afternoon he complained to the police that three things were missing: his keys, $800 in cash, and his blonde secretary.

★

A man in Syracuse, New York, received a 115-pound, three-foot length of soil pipe for a wedding present. He thought it strange until close examination revealed that it had been used as a "piggy bank" and contained $1,792.45 in coins.

★

To those who may think unions are not necessary, we commend the following letter recently uncovered in a West Virginia attic. It is dated April 9, 1885, and is on the letterhead of J. P. Justis, "Employment and Emigrant Agent":

Mr. J. G. W. Tompkins,
Cedar Grove, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 7th inst. received. I will be pleased to have your order when you are in need of help or laborers of any kind.

In reference to coal mining, the colored are the best to be secured and give almost universal satisfaction. Of course, some few are prone of being trifling in large lots; but as a rule are very submissive and easily managed and are happy and contented if treated kindly.

Any number may be had on reasonable terms; enough of whom will carry their families to board the single men.

Employers advance transportation and my fees, and the men agree to repay same out of three months pay—⅓ each pay day.

Yours etc., J. P. Justis (a misnomer if we ever heard of one.)

Editorial

Now They Are After The Union Label

It was bound to happen!

In the past 10 years anti-labor forces have concentrated heavy attacks on the union shop, the right to picket, the right to strike, and the right of labor to participate in politics. The only union weapon they ignored was the union label. But those of us who have been wondering about this oversight can quit worrying. Last month a leading industrialist made a speech blasting the union label as a Communistic, un-American invention.

He called the union label a "violation" of the anti-trust laws because it "restrained" trade. He demanded legislation to eliminate the label before it "destroyed" the free enterprise system.

Like the fellow waiting for the guy upstairs to drop the other shoe, we can now let out our breath. Every right, prerogative and tradition that organized labor built up over the past half a century is now under attack. Those who want to muzzle labor are playing no favorites. It took them a while to get around to the union label, but, once having brought it into their sights, they probably will give it the full treatment.

In the long run, perhaps an attack on the union label is a jolt that organized labor needed. The union label is a weapon which union people never used to its fullest potential. If every one of the 16 million union families faithfully demanded the union label on everything it bought over the years, there hardly would be a non-union operation left in the United States or Canada today. But, somehow or other, too many union people ignored this self-evident fact. They looked for various qualities in the goods they bought, but too often the union label was not among these.

Of course, during the past 12 or 15 years many kinds of goods were in such short supply that people had to take what they could get. Shopping for union label goods was not always possible. As a result, union people may have become even more careless about looking for the label.

The very fact that anti-labor industrialists now are attacking the label is the finest kind of proof of its effectiveness as a union weapon for winning better wages and working conditions. As this journal pointed out recently, many employers are going to the expense and risk of counterfeiting our label in order to try to enjoy its benefits without meeting its requirements. If it were not profitable for them to do so, they would not be risking court action by printing counterfeits of our label.

Every time a union family buys an article that was made under non-union conditions it is undermining its own living standards. That is just as true if the article is a piece of clothing or a piece of machinery as it would be if it were a desk or a table or something our own members make.

A recent letter from Local Union No. 2549, Chicago, points up what power there can be in the union label if it is used to its fullest extent. The

members of Local Union No. 2549 make musical instruments. In part, they said in their letter:

"At 1728 N. Damen Avenue is the W.F.L. Drum Company, a firm which has been 100% union since it was formed. The owners, both father and son, are members of many years standing of the A. F. of M. In fact, Mr. Ludwig, Sr., is a charter member of 50 years standing, and Ludwig, Jr., has 20 years membership to his standing.

"Just a mile away is a 100% non-union drum company which has been fighting our organization for 25 years."

Now, it is pretty obvious that if every one of the 16 million union families looked for our label whenever it bought a drum, the non-union firm would soon have to change its tune. (No pun intended.) It would mean that at least a third of the drum market automatically would be denied the non-union firm. No firm could long buck that kind of a handicap.

What is true of drums is true of every item we use in our homes. Now that those who want to hamstring unions are attacking the union label, the time has come for all of us to step up our loyalty to the label. Democracy still exists in the United States and Canada. So long as it does exist we will have the right to choose what goods we want to buy.

Why should we buy the non-union kind when we can buy the kind with the union label? When we see the union label on any merchandise, we can be sure it is made under fair conditions; that it is made by skilled craftsmen, and that it is an honest value. We can be sure our dollars are being used to protect our own wages and working conditions rather than to jeopardize them.

The moral is obvious—let's all be more careful than ever about looking for the union label on everything we buy.

Only The State Can Compel People

If there is one word right-to-workers like to throw around, that word is "compulsion." Anti-labor magazines and newspapers are constantly bleeding all over their editorial pages about the sad plight of the poor, intimidated working men who are being "compelled" to join unions. That eight years of statistics show that workers voted 97% in favor of union shop in thousands upon thousands of government-supervised elections bothers them not at all. They still harp and carp about "compulsion," even though Congress decided that union shop elections were silly in view of the overwhelming way in which workers were voting for union shop.

Year in and year out, union publications have tried to point out that no organization, outside of the State, has the right to compel anyone to do anything. That is the way we want it. No one would more vehemently oppose a law proposing to change this than we would.

There is a difference between compulsion and expecting acceptance of the will of the majority. The right-to-workers know this, but they choose to ignore it. But perhaps their days of being able to ignore it are coming to a close. Certainly, a recent decision by the New York Supreme Court points in this direction.

The case involved one of those rugged individualists who didn't want to belong to a union although he worked in a plant where a union shop

contract existed. When he applied for unemployment insurance, his claim was turned down. The case finally wound up before the New York Supreme Court. The decision of the court will be of interest to all union members. In writing the Court's opinion, Justice Francis Bergan said:

"The labor union is a legitimate and quite universally utilized instrument by which labor and management work together. When there is an effective union agreement by which membership in good standing is a necessary ingredient to continued employment, a man who chooses not to have union membership necessarily chooses not to have work in that shop.

"This choice amounts to an election by the employe not to meet a condition of the work. The refusal to pay a bus fare to get to work on time in the face of a foreseeable discharge; or to get tools, clothing or equipment where they are required as the employe's part of the arrangement; or to secure needed technical preparation to continue the work, where it was open to the employe to do any of these things or not, would be treated as 'voluntary' separations if they had the result of ending the employment.

"We are not dealing here with a case supposing a condition beyond the reasonable reach of the employe, or a case where, in controversy with a union, he could not continue or keep up his membership. We are dealing merely with a case where the claimant did not pay the union fees as required by union regulations and failed after a probation period in the work to obtain union membership required by the labor agreement with the employer. This, in our view, is such a voluntary separation from employment that the industrial commissioner was right in holding that the claimant is not entitled to benefits under the statute."

There you have it. If it is compulsion for a union to require a man to carry his share of the burden, then it is also compulsion for the employer to expect him to wear a hard hat or carry a badge or sign in and out of the plant, for all are one and the same thing—conditions of employment. Each man is free to reject them or accept them. Nobody except the State can compel him to do anything. And no one will fight harder than organized labor to see that this condition is never changed. In the meantime, this "compulsion" thing about which the right-to-workers bleed so profusely ought to be exposed for the fraud it is.

Depends On Where You Sit

Whenever a bill to increase Social Security benefits or build better schools or dam Western rivers for the benefit of all the people comes before Congress, a loud and lusty cry of "socialism" rends the air from the seats of the mighty in practically all of America's bigger corporations. There are long speeches and longer magazine articles decrying the decline of "initiative" and "freedom" and "independent spirit." Some even make reference to bird dogs.

All this would sound a good deal more convincing if the speakers and writers would practice what they preach. Here is what we mean.

For the past several years, a task force headed by former President Herbert Hoover has been studying our Federal government, searching for ways and means of cutting down operating costs. Among the things the Hoover Commission has scrutinized is the vast United States inland waterway system. After many months of study, the commission reached some definite ideas

about how money could be saved in the operation of the huge network of rivers, canals, etc., over which is carried a substantial percentage of the nation's bulk goods such as oil, coal, steel, etc.

For years Uncle Same has maintained these inland waterways at his own expense. Users were required to pay no tolls for their use. The Hoover Commission decided that putting a slight toll on the use of these water highways would help Uncle Sam pay the cost of keeping them in working order. In part, the commission's report said:

"At present the government maintains these waterways free of charge and at great annual expense . . . aside from relieving taxpayers of the cost of providing special privilege, mostly to large shippers of bulk commodities, such a charge would quickly demonstrate which waterways have now become an obsolete service and thus indicate those where the cost of maintenance and operation could be eliminated."

Here was a proposition that was a natural for the enemies of "socialism." It would end a government subsidy of long standing and put inland waterways on a paying basis. Did the great champions of initiative and rugged individualism jump up and down in glee? Heck, no! Instead, they started bombarding Washington with protests. The idea that coal and oil and steel might be forced to pay part of the cost of maintaining water routes they use almost exclusively scared the pants off them. And, needless to say, the issue of "socialism" was strangely missing.

As we said many times before, if Uncle Sam does something for the poor people, it is "socialism." If he does it for the powerful, it is anything but.

Not A Healthy Situation

History is replete with instances where representative government went out the window when militarism grew too strong. Are we headed in the same direction? At least one wide-awake Congressman wonders.

Last month, Congressman Mollohan, West Virginia, delivered a thought-provoking speech on this subject in the House. Among other things, he said:

"The military now wields its influence to an unprecedented degree over every phase of our educational, economic and political affairs. The drift away from traditional concepts can no longer be ignored. Surely the time has come when we must ask ourselves: Is this the way we want it to be?"

To substantiate his fears, Congressman Mollohan submitted two lists—one containing the names of the numerous military men who have replaced civilians in high government posts; the other, a list of retired generals and admirals who took over top echelon jobs in corporations which supply the vast bulk of our war material to the government.

He also might have compiled quite a list of retired military men who have entered the field of education in top spots.

It is no wonder that Congressman Mollohan feels alarmed. The influence of the military is encroaching more and more on all phases of our daily living. To say the least, it is not a healthy situation. Congress ought to look into it, as Congressman Mollohan suggests.

CALIFORNIA Chooses Hanna



By

Wm. P. Kelly, Commissioner, California Apprenticeship Council, Coordinator of Apprenticeship Training, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, and Member of the Executive Board of the State Council of Carpenters.

BACK in the rough days of 1935, four months after receiving its charter, a small struggling carpentry local at Redding, California, No. 1599, initiated its first apprentice. That apprentice today heads up California's nationally famous apprenticeship program.

He is Charles F. Hanna, appointed by Governor Goodwin J. Knight to succeed Archie J. Mooney who retired as Chief of the State's Division of Apprenticeship Standards on May 1, 1955. He still proudly maintains membership in his original local of the Brotherhood.

When Hanna's local accepted him as an apprentice shortly after receiving its charter on April 8, 1935, it laid the foundation for a career which has benefited not only the Brotherhood but all skilled crafts through the State's constructive support of apprenticeship training.

California now boasts 17,658 registered apprentices, more than any state in the Union, and is generally considered to lead the nation in this field. Of this total, 4,084 are carpentry apprentices. During the 15 years that the State's program has been operating, 9,092 new journeyman carpenters have received California Completion Certificates.

"It was tough for anyone to get on as an apprentice back in 1935," Hanna recalls. "With a big surplus of journeymen, nobody wanted apprentices. I was the local's only apprentice. I had to buy my own books and study on my own at night, although the brothers were very helpful to me, including the Business Agent, L. A. Brown.

"Things are much better now. Unions and employers are encouraging apprentices. There are night classes, more textbooks and on-the-job training is well organized under the guidance of field representatives from our Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Every help is given the apprentice. Of course, things are not perfect, but there's a continual improvement."

Born in Broadview, Montana, August 8, 1913, Hanna has been a resident of California since 1922. After graduating from Belmont High School in Los Angeles, he worked several years as a bridge construction helper, laborer, truck driver, and cement finisher and served one year as "leader" in the CCC on telephone line construction.

After serving as Recording Secretary of Local 1599, Hanna was elected Busines Representative in 1940.

It was at this time that the small local grew to be one of the largest in the State, with a membership of 3,000, supplying carpenters for large contractors at Shasta Dam, Sierra Ordnance Depot, Tule Lake Relocation Center, Pit No. 5 Big Bend Power Project, and numerous other war-born projects.

One of Hanna's first acts as Business Agent was to establish, with the cooperation of Archie J. Mooney, one of the State's first organized carpentry apprenticeship programs under California's Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939.

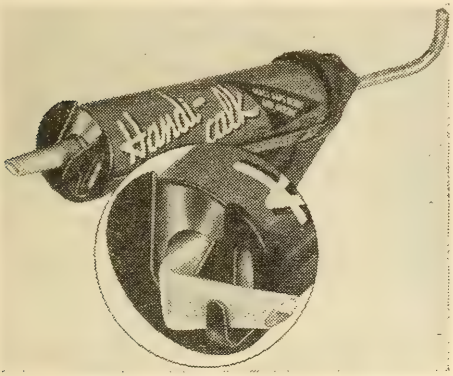
A milestone in California's labor history was attained when Hanna personally negotiated carpentry agreements for the first $1.50 wage scale in the State.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

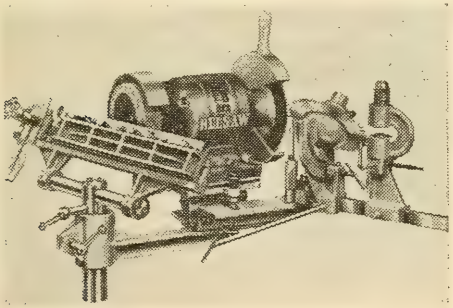
A caulking gun which is said to end the trouble of loading, and the mess of leaky tips, is now on the market. The STOP-FLO gun uses cartridges of calking compound and the flow is stopped by bending the flex-



ible nozzle on the end of the cartridge and slipping it in back of the hook on the end of the gun. Information on the gun may be obtained by writing to Belden & Hickox, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

★ ★ ★

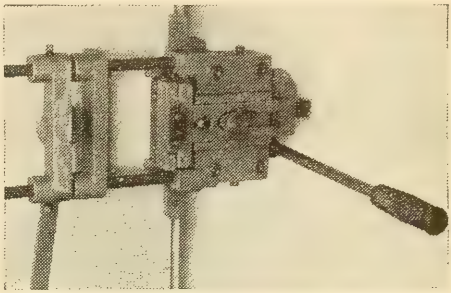
A grinder set-up for sharpening planer and jointer knives, plane irons and other straight-edge working tools is now on the market. It is said to joint teeth to bring the



saw to a perfect circle, gum gullets to identical shape and uniform depth and grind teeth straight or to any bevel up to 45 degrees. A product of Belsaw Machinery Co., 315 Westport Rd., Kansas City 11, Mo.

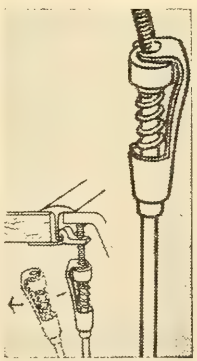
★ ★ ★

The KWICK-KUT Butt Mortiser is said to be an exceptional aid in the hanging of doors. Clamped to the door, it quickly makes an accurate cut for the hinge. Operates manually. Not a power tool. For fur-



ther information, write to the Kwick-Kut Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 2172, Oakland 21, Calif.

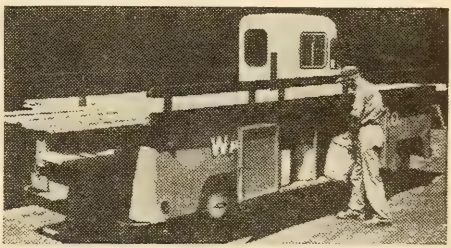
★ ★ ★



A newly designed screwdriver type head for the spring loaded SINK INSTALLER is said to make it possible to install sink and rim quickly and easily regardless of type or size bolt used in the installation. The tool is made of Chrome-Tone steel and has a shock-proof plastic handle. Made by the Spring Load Mfg. Corp., 3610 First Ave., South, Seattle 4, Wash.

★ ★ ★

A new type truck body is the half-cab "Lumberjack," designed specifically for hauling lumber. Mounts on Chevrolet,



Dodge, Ford or GMC forward control chassis. Manufactured by Dekalb Commercial Body Corp., 209 W. Garden St., Dekalb, Ill.

Official Information



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of AMERICA

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

SPECIAL CONVENTION CALL
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS GREETINGS:

July 5, 1955

Under the authority granted to the Executive Council by Article III, Section 2 (a) of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Council has directed the undersigned to notify you that a Special Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held on Thursday, August 11, 1955, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, at 2 p. m. The one and only subject to be considered and voted upon by this Special Convention shall be postponing the date and changing the location of the next regular convention from September 15, 1955, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, to December 1, 1955, in the city of New York, New York. Pursuant to Article III, Section 2 (d) of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, no subject other than this particular matter of changing the date and place of the 1955 Convention shall be considered at this Special Convention.

WM. SCHNITZLER, Secretary-treasurer

Report Of Delegate To The 70th Convention Trades And Labor Congress Of Canada

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, General President,

Dear Sir and Brother:

In accordance with your instructions, I attended the 70th Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was held at Windsor, Ontario, from May 30 to June 4, inclusive. It was a historic convention and one that undoubtedly will influence the course of organized labor in Canada for many years to come.

The main issue of the convention was, of course, the consummation of the merger agreement between the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor. A good deal of the convention's time was devoted to the problems surrounding the merger. The Executive Council of the Congress gave a report on the matter and presented the recommendations of the T. L. C. and the C. C. L. Unity Committee. After prolonged discussions, during which a great many delegates spoke, the convention adopted the report as submitted.

In brief, that report contained:

1. An agreement for the merger of the two organizations.
2. Name, government and structure of the merged Congress (Canadian Labor Congress).
3. Outline of the financial structure of the merged organization.
4. Details of the no-raiding agreement.
5. Procedure to be followed in effecting complete merger.

When the report was adopted a great spontaneous demonstration broke out in the auditorium. The ending of 20 years of schism in the House of Labor brought the delegates to their feet applauding, whistling and stamping their feet. It was some time before order could be restored and work of the convention resumed.

However, not all those attending the convention were sold on the complete merger plan. Building Trades delegates, the writer among them, met in caucus several times in an effort to iron out several sections of the merger agreement which discriminate against Building Trades Unions by seemingly endowing District 50 with the status of a Building Trades Union. In Canada, District 50 is a part of the Canadian Congress of Labor. On these grounds I registered the opposition of our Brotherhood to Paragraphs E and F of Article One. But the merger proposal carried overwhelmingly—the consensus of opinion of the delegates apparently being that details can be ironed out within the merged Congress.

Next to the merger, unemployment probably took up more of the convention's time than any other one thing. In his report to the convention, President Jodoin pointed out that the unemployment figure for April 18, 1955, stood at 632,900, some 15.3% higher than it was in April, 1954. The Congress has

constantly maintained pressure on both the Federal government and Provincial Parliaments for direct action to halt the spread of unemployment at this time when the country needs many improvements of all kinds. The convention emphatically endorsed the efforts of the President and Executive Council along these lines and urged them to keep up the good work.

A resolution called for all affiliated organizations to request the Federal government, in concert with the Provincial governments, to establish the 40-hour work week, a minimum wage act and to ease the tax burden on low and moderate income groups. This resolution also asked the Federal government to launch a comprehensive program of public works including schools, hospitals, roads and other projects required to improve the welfare of our people and to keep pace with the development and growth of the country. The government was asked to authorize a comprehensive housing program, such to include public housing and low cost loans.

Considerable discussion took place on the matter of health insurance and the convention concurred in a resolution calling for the enactment of a comprehensive, compulsory contributory health plan by the Federal authorities during the life of the present government.

* * * * *

There were many resolutions dealing with unemployment insurance and the delegates went on record asking that the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to provide that benefits be increased to at least two-thirds of weekly wages, that the waiting days be reduced to three including the first day of unemployment, that the benefit period be lengthened and penalty period shortened, that the period of employment necessary to establish benefit rights be shortened and that unemployment benefits and contributions apply to all industries and occupations where persons are gainfully employed.

* * * * *

A four-point resolution dealing with the important matter of housing was concurred in by the convention. This called for: (1) amendment of the National Housing Act to provide for purchase of homes with little or no down payment by all citizens; (2) obtaining of loans direct from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at an interest rate of 3% for homes and 1½% to 2% for multiple housing units for low cost rental; (3) that the Federal government enter into agreement with all other levels of government for the construction of low rental housing plans, built under union conditions; and (4) that the widest publicity be given by the government of available funds for building.

Alarm was expressed at the rampant profiteering and speculation in land values presently existant in and around many municipalities whereby the price of a building lot is out of all proportion to the building erected.

* * * * *

The delegates went on record calling for pensions for men at age 65 and for women at age 60, with payments to be increased to $75 per month without a means test. This resolution also asked for provision of proper living quarters for pensioners, and free medical, drug and dental care.

The convention also concurred in a resolution "favoring a policy of voluntary retirement at the age of 65 where adequate retirement pensions are provided."

* * * * *

There were a number of resolutions dealing with political action, some calling for a continuation of the present non-partisan policy of the Congress, while others asked that the Congress align itself with the C. C. F. Party. Following a lengthy debate, the convention concurred in the Resolutions Committee recommendation that the Congress go along with its policy of political education on a non-partisan basis. This has been Congress policy for many years.

* * * * *

The committee which was set up at the 1954 convention in Regina to study the guaranteed annual wage reported to the delegates under the chairmanship of Vice-President George P. Scholie. The committee reported that while the idea of the guaranteed annual wage was not new in Canada or the U. S. A., with some already in existence in the brewing, meat packing and textile industries, there were very few such agreements in heavy or basic manufacturing industries. It was the opinion of the committee that plans now in existence have not proved to be a barrier to the eventual organization of workers.

* * * * *

The report submitted by the standing committee on Racial Discrimination was particularly encouraging. A great deal has been accomplished during the past year by this committee which is dedicated to the proposition that discrimination because of color, race, or national origin has no place in a democratic society. The convention enthusiastically endorsed the work of the committee and urged continuation of their efforts to eliminate unfair practices in all 10 provinces.

All officers of the Congress were re-elected. There were contests in only two vice-presidential races, and in both of these the incumbents won handily.

It was a privilege and an honor to be selected to represent our great Brotherhood at this important convention. I hope this report meets with your approval.

Fraternally yours,
E. LaRose, General Representative

IBEW PRESIDENT DIES

J. Scott Milne, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died of heart disease July 20, while vacationing on his farm near Portland, Oregon. Mr. Milne, only 57 years of age, had been president of the electrical workers since the resignation of the late Dan W. Tracy, April 15, 1954. He was also a vice-president and member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, having been elected at the May, 1953, meeting.

Mr. Milne was also president of the International Labor Press of America, the association of publications dedicated to furthering the cause of the American Federation of Labor.

As one of the younger labor leaders in America, Mr. Milne made a name for himself as an able and conscientious union champion.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ROBERT B. ADAMS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HARRIS ALEXANDER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JAMES L. ARCHIBALD, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
AXEL ARO, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. ASHLEY, L. U. 3146, Louisville, Ky.
DEAN E. BAKER, L. U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
FRED BAGGE, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HENRY BAYER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HOMER BIRD, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
KARL W. BLOMQUIST, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS B. BOBO, L. U. 1183, Stephenville, Texas
FRANK BOSCO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE BURTON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
LYMAN J. CARPENTER, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ARTHUR CLINCHY, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CLARENCE H. COOK, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
PAUL E. CORNWELL, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
HAROLD DAHL, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES H. DAVIS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
NORMAN De HART, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
LEO DOBROWOLSKI, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. DONHAM, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
ANDREW DUDAS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FRANK DUFFY, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
M. D. DUKE, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
MICHAEL ENGLISH, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ARTHUR ESTEP, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
LEWIS W. H. EVANS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
THOMAS FOSTER, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
BJARNE FRIDHOLM, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
F. D. GALLAGHER, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
HUBERT GARNER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ARTHUR L. GATCHEL, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
M. S. GOODALL, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
SIDNEY GUNNING, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
ALGOT HAGBLOM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM E. HAND, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
B. L. HANSEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
HERBERT L. HARDING, L. U. 2456, Washington, D. C.
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FIRST APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATION HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

When you first received a diploma or other certificate in recognition of a personal accomplishment, you probably had a warm inner glow at the thought that you had really done something. Even years afterward you can glance at the ornately inscribed piece of foolscap and feel satisfaction.

Four years is a long time and many arduous hours are involved for the young man engaged in the carpenters apprenticeship training program, so that when his time has been served he knows that his skills are those of a craftsman. He has something which time can-



Apprentices of the first graduation exercises of the Joint Carpenters Apprentice Committee of Philadelphia pose with some of the men who were instrumental in their training program.

not take away; ability to use many different tools and work many different materials in a capable manner. He can make a definite contribution to any community, for his skills will always be in demand.

Wanting to show its appreciation to the young men of the 1955 graduating class, the apprenticeship committee of the Metropolitan District Council, of Philadelphia, recently staged the First Annual Graduation Exercises for Apprentices at the Broadwood Hotel. Thirty-one young men, now journeymen carpenters, were honored at the ceremonies.

Also in attendance were Harry Taylor, executive secretary, General Building Contractors Association of Philadelphia; Joseph Washkill, apprentice coordinator, Contractors' Association; Joseph Krulikowsky, apprentice coordinator, Metropolitan D. C.; Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer, Metropolitan D. C.; Edward Kelly, labor relations, contractors association; and Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member, Second District.

TWELVE HONORED BY LOCAL UNION 129

Members of Local Union 129, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, assembled in the Hotel Altamount last May for a banquet honoring 12 members who have 50 or more years of continuous service in the Local.

Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member from the Second District, complimented the honored 12 Brothers for their faithfulness, recounting the sacrifices and struggles of the past half-century and emphasizing the important part each of these men had played in making the United Brotherhood the great organization it is today. He further commended the officers and other members and expressed the hope that the traditions set by these old-timers would be continued in future years.

Among the honored members of Local 129 are Thomas R. Coburn, 54 years membership and former president, treasurer and trustee; George Strack, 54 years; Charles M. Brobst, 52 years; Ernest Encke, 52 years, former recording and financial secretary; William Lentz, 52 years; J. H. Veale, 52 years; August Wendel, 52 years; Lewis Shirmer, 52 years; Clayton Schell, 51 years; William H. Brown, 50 years; Robert Hunter, 50 years; William Opfer, 50 years, present president.



Old-timers of Local 129 pose proudly at a banquet honoring each of them for more than 50 years of continuous membership in the Local.

The fifty-year men were presented with gold lapel emblems by William A. Schumack, treasurer of Local 129. All spoke briefly when presented with the emblems and the program was completed with an evening of dancing.

Every man in the group was initiated into Local 129 and has retained his membership there to the present day.

BUCKEYE LOCAL HONORS 21 OLD-TIMERS

Allgeier's Hall was the scene of a celebration of Local Union 739, College Hill, Ohio, in April, in honor of 21 of their veteran members. Many members and their wives assembled for the event in tribute to the old-timers.

Two of the members received fifty-year pins. They are Edward Lemkuhl and George Buck.

Recipients of 25-year pins are Fred Finke, Joe Kramer, Phillip Urban, Joseph Weisman, William Dempster, Elbert Aston, Irvan Ebding, Jacob Bernhardt, Louis Kramer, Harry Duecker, John Rinckel and Robert Vogel.

Others who were presented with pins for 25 years of membership include Wilbur Kinne, Dan Kammer, Harry Dastelling, Harold Harris, J. W. Holloway, John Tieman and Carl Fahrner.

George Osterkamp, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council, spoke at the celebration, congratulating the old-timers and the Local for the fine record it has compiled through the years. Mr. Osterkamp also presided at the presentation of the emblems.

WASHINGTON, D. C., GRADUATES ARE GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

Something new was added to the annual apprenticeship commencement exercises sponsored by the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity on June 18, 1955. This year, instead of merely handing out awards and completion certificates to graduating apprentices, three top officials of the committee received citations themselves. On behalf of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, William F. Patterson, director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, awarded Harold Cladny, committee chairman; Randall C. Wyant, alternate chairman; and Nicholas R. Loope, committee director, certificates for Meritorious Service in recognition of the outstanding job the committee has done in building and promoting sound apprenticeship training.

As usual, this year's graduation ceremonies were both impressive and well attended. Some 300 contractors, journeymen and friends gathered at the Terrace Room of the National Airport to pay tribute to 34 young men who diligently applied themselves to the task of becoming finished mechanics in the field of carpentry.



Graduating apprentices, their instructors and sponsors pose at the fifth annual apprenticeship commencement exercises of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity.

A fine banquet, preceded by a cocktail hour, opened the festivities. Such distinguished guests as C. Melvin Sharpe, president, D. C. Board of Education; Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor; and Welton A. Snow, secretary, National AGC Apprenticeship Committee, were on hand to congratulate the new journeymen and wish them well in their chosen profession.

William F. Patterson, director of the Labor Department's apprenticeship activities, was also on hand to help present the diplomas as well as to award the above-mentioned citations to committee officials.

Under the capable and witty toastmastership of O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice-president, whose interest in sound apprenticeship training goes back many years, the commencement exercises were run off in a splendid manner. Following the close of the speaking, Victor A. Phillips, award-winning graduate, and his wife, were crowned King and Queen of the ball. The Tiny Meeker orchestra struck up a tune, and a full evening

of music and dancing got under way. The Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C., again did itself proud.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL HONORS FAITHFUL VETERANS

More than 500 members of Local Union 1596, of St. Louis, Missouri, attended a special meeting in April to pay a very deserving tribute to eight of their most loyal Brothers. Five of the men have 50 or more years of continuous membership and the three others have each served the Local in an official capacity for more than 30 years.



Officers of Local 1596 pose proudly with four fine old-timers whose long service has been a great asset to their organization. Seated are 50-year men Norberto Gutierrez, on the left, and Bill Herkenhoff.

Standing are, from left to right: Ollie Langhorst, business representative; E. C. Meinert, secretary-treasurer; John Facaro, 50-year man; D. R. Adams, business manager; Joe Wuertz, 50-year man; and Business Representatives Bill McDaniels, Henry Weinreich and Carl Reiter.

Gold emblems, signifying 50 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood, were presented to Norberto Gutierrez, 51 years membership, age 82; William C. Herkenhoff, 50 years, 79; John Facaro, 50 years, 75; and Joe Wuertz, 50 years, 71 years of age. The fifth 50-year man was not able to be present at the honor ceremony. Emil Banks, 51 years membership, 77 years of age, is now residing in Pasadena, California. His gold emblem is being mailed to him.

Richard Burke has served Local 1596 all but two of his 32 years of membership as its recording secretary. A. G. "Tony" Lammert has been a trustee for 30 of his 34 years in the Local. Harry Walling has passed the 30-year mark as treasurer of the Local and will be presented with his 50-year pin in 1956. Each of the men also received a billfold engraved with his name as a small token of the esteem in which each is held by his fellow members.

Following the presentation ceremonies, the film on The Home, at Lakeland, Florida, was shown to the assemblage. Many of the members in attendance commented favorably on the outstanding features of the impressive Home, and also on the exceptionally fine quality of the film.



The three "30 year" officers of Local 1596 are, from left to right: "Rich" Burke, recording secretary; "Tony" Lammert, trustee; and Henry Walling, treasurer.

OHIO BROTHER RECEIVES FIFTY-YEAR PIN

A delegation from Local Union 854, of Madisonville, Ohio, recently had the extreme pleasure of presenting a fifty-year pin to William E. Haney at his home. Brother Haney joined the United Brotherhood on April 12, 1905. On January 3rd he celebrated his 76th birthday.

Included in the delegation were Harry L. Bryant, president; James Scarborough, vice-president; Charles Dollenmayer, treasurer; Henry Guathier, financial secretary; Henry L. Keune, recording secretary; Otto Ryberg, George Bauer, Sr. and Escor Shelton, trustees.

Brother Haney, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, has since been taken to the Cincinnati Veterans Hospital. With him are the best wishes of the members of Local 857 for a speedy recovery and return to his home.



AUXILIARY ORGANIZED IN NEBRASKA

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from newly organized Ladies Auxiliary 721, of Hastings, Nebraska.

This is our first letter to THE CARPENTER, but we don't intend for it to be the last as we hope to have a very active organization.

Our charter was granted last May and we opened for business with 24 ladies on our roster. Several joined shortly after the charter was closed.

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month and following our business meeting we serve a lunch, to which the members of Local Union 1672 are invited. Our meeting place is the carpenters' beautiful hall which was completed a short time ago. It affords ample room for meetings and all of our social activities.

In June we staged a "get acquainted" picnic at a nearby park and more than 40 carpenters, their wives and families were in attendance. It was very successful both socially and in the disposition of food.

Our officers include Mesdames J. R. Schmidt, president; P. E. Holtz, vice-president; William Burgess, treasurer; Alvin Fischers, secretary; John Stoetzel, warden; Art Shewell, conductress; and Mrs. George Kent, Lee Atkinson and Walter Stromer, trustees.

We will appreciate hearing from sister groups and promise to answer all correspondence.

Fraternally,
Neola C. Holtz, Vice-President

HOOSIER LADIES SEND GREETINGS

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 619, of Hammond, Indiana, sends best wishes to all sister auxiliaries.

We received our charter in March, 1951. Meetings and all social activities are held in Carpenters' Hall, 619 Highland Street. Business meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month and social meetings on the third Wednesday.

We play bunco and hold raffles regularly as part of our money making projects.

An open invitation is extended to our sponsor, Local Union 599, of Hammond, to visit and for refreshments.

Donations are sent annually to the Red Cross, Community Fund, Tuberculosis and Cancer Societies. A $25.00 check was recently sent to the Haven School for Retarded Children.

Members give a penny for each birth year to the Birthday Friend Fund and all proceeds are sent out to Hoosiertown for Boys. Strangely enough, such donations often exceed 35 cents. We also remember needy members of our Auxiliary and Local 599 at Christmas time.

One of our annual events is our Pot Luck Christmas Party. We serve refreshments and have gifts for the children.

Our officers for 1954-55 include Mesdames Fred Smith, president (also newly elected first vice-president of the Indiana State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries); Orville Rowe, vice-president; Daniel Kestner, secretary; Frank Carey, financial secretary; Roy Yoder, conductress; Jack Wilson, warden; Ralph Burke, Charles Dowdell and Amos Pollard, trustees.

Fraternally, Rose Mary Pollard, Press Correspondent

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 323

Rough Door Openings.—The man who frames the rough door openings can make the setting of door jambs simple, or, on the other hand, if he is careless, he can make

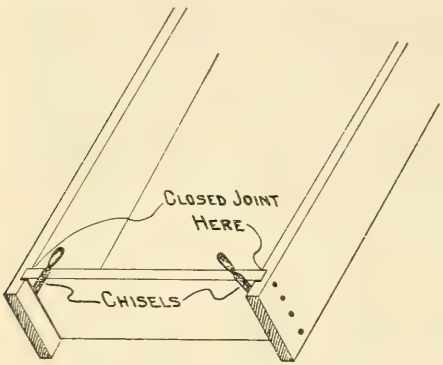


Fig. 1

jamb setting a rather difficult job. For instance, if he does not allow enough play for plumbing the jamb, or maybe, allows too much play, it will increase the troubles

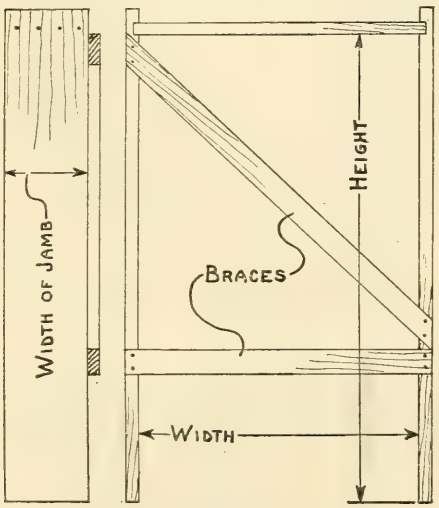


Fig. 2

of the jamb setter. In both of these cases he will have extra work to do, fixing up the rough opening. Sometimes the rough openings are out of plumb or out of square, which also can cause trouble for the man who sets the jambs. Poorly put-on grounds, or carelessly done plastering, are also trouble makers for the jamb setter.

Assembling Door Jambs.—Fig. 1 shows a door jamb in part, in the process of being put together. The important thing about this work is to get tight joints where the head is housed into the sides. In case a joint is open on the exposed side, drive a chisel behind the joint, as shown on the

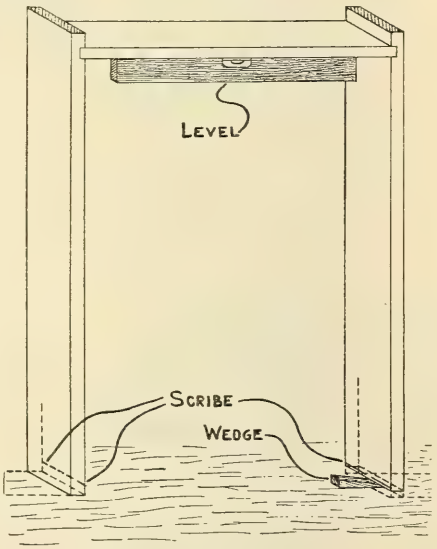


Fig. 3

drawing. Two chisels are shown, but in practice, one joint is fixed up and nailed, when the chisel is removed and used for tightening the other joint. (This drawing, and for that matter, all the other drawings of this lesson, are hypothetical drawings. That is to say, they were made to bring out the different points, rather than to show the exact measurements of the jambs, or the various dimensions of their different parts.)

Bracing Door Jambs.—The parenthetical clause of the previous paragraph applies to Fig. 2, in particular. Here the different dimensions are named, but not given in figures. The bracing should be noted—it is a commonly used method of bracing jambs for handling and transporting them to the job.

Scribing Door Jambs to Floor.—How to scribe a door jamb to a finish floor is shown by Fig. 3. The door opening and wall are omitted here, but the location of the wall is indicated on the floor by dotted lines. After the jamb is set into the opening, the head should be leveled, and the low side wedged up, somewhat as shown to the right. With the head level and the sides temporarily plumb, scribe both sides, as indicated on the drawing. This scribing must be done in such a way that when the jamb is cut and set into position, the height of the finished opening will be right. Study the drawing.

Plumbing and Wedging.—Fig. 4 shows how to proceed in plumbing a jamb. The first thing to do is to make a spreader, which is a board exactly as long as the width of the finished opening, and perfectly square on both ends. This spreader is placed at the bottom of the jamb, as shown. Then, with shingles, wedge the jamb at points **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**, temporarily, so that it will be approximately plumb. Now remove the braces, shown by dotted lines on this drawing. Fig. 5, to the left, shows the straightedge in position for plumbing points **1** and **3**. This straightedge has a block, shown shaded, at either end, nailed to the

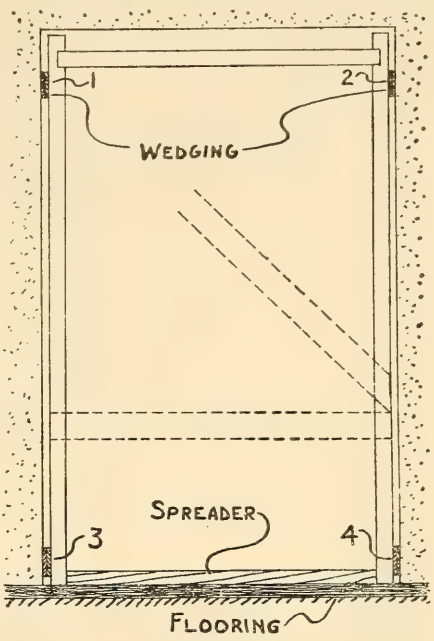


Fig. 4

edge. With points **1** and **3** plumb and nailed, tighten the wedges at points **2** and **4**

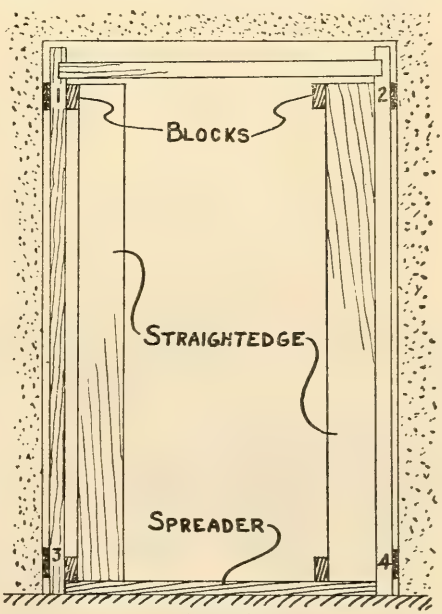


Fig. 5

and nail them, also. To straighten the jamb between the top and bottom points, place the straightedge in the position shown to the

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right, with the back to the jamb, and proceed to wedge the points shown by Fig. 6; namely, points **5** and **6**, and if needed, points **8** and **10**, and also points **7** and **9**. Before leaving the jamb, test it by placing the steel square in the two upper corners, as

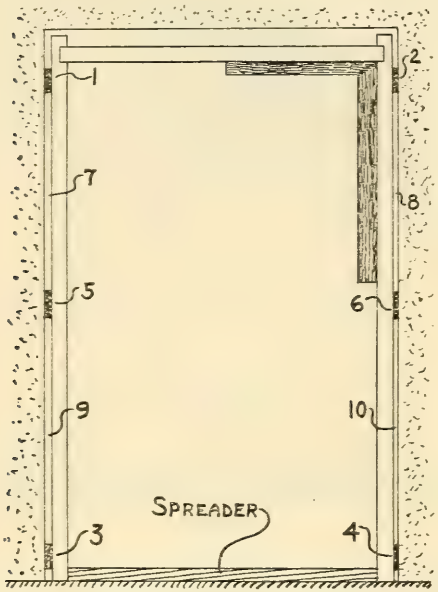


Fig. 6

shown to the right. If the tongue flys in the air, there is something wrong, or, if the heel of the square won't touch the corners of the jamb, it again indicates that there is something wrong. Never leave a jamb that will not pass this test.

Wedging Door Jambs.—Fig. 7, to the left, shows a face view of a door jamb with the wedges in place, but not sawed off. To the right an edge view of the same jamb is shown. The slanting wedges here are shown heavily shaded. Study this drawing in connection with the details shown by Fig. 8. Here a face view of a jamb in part, is shown at the top, with the wedges in place. At the bottom a plan is shown of the same layout.

Preblocking Method.—A method of blocking for setting jambs before the jambs are

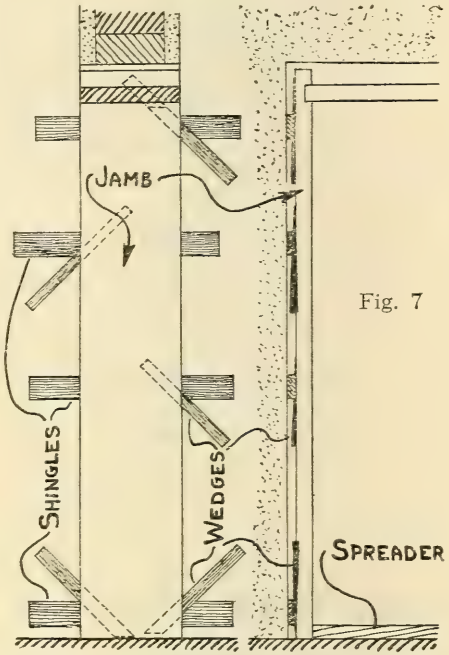
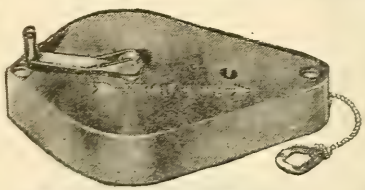


Fig. 7

set, is shown by Fig. 9. It was used by a certain foreman under whom this writer worked. The blocks were placed in such a position that they would come directly back of the hinges, and also back of the keeper for the lock, giving anchorage for the screws. Both sides of the opening received blocks at the hinge points, but only one block was placed for the keeper, unless it was not known which way the door would swing. The blocks were made of soft wood

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and nailed in place. Then a plumb line was marked on the ends of the blocks on one side of the opening for the back of the

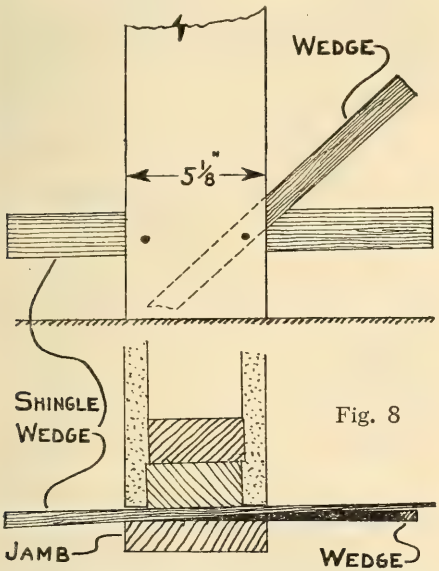


Fig. 8

jamb. The position of the jamb is shown by dotted lines. With the templet shown at the bottom of the drawing, the edges of the blocks were marked for square across. The other side was then marked for the

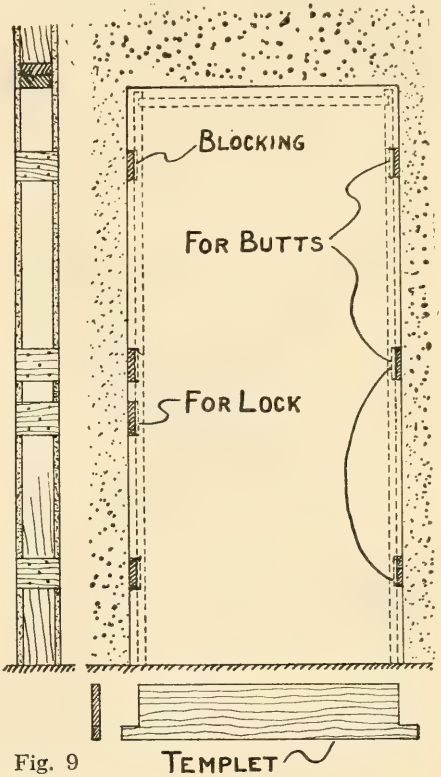
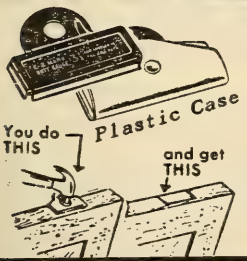


Fig. 9

back of the jamb. Now the nails were set so that the blocks could be ripped off to the lines. The ripped-off parts are indicated by dotted lines. After that, the blocks were checked for plumb and square, and dressed off with a plane, where needed. When the jamb was set in place and nailed it had to be plumb, level and square. This method of setting jambs is given here for what it is worth—it worked on that job.

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THREAD ALL AT ONCE

The accompanying illustration shows how to thread a whole window with sash cord at once.

With the mouse fastened to the end of the sash cord start at **step 1** and run the mouse through the pulley at **A**. Then take the mouse out at **B** and make **step 2** from **B** to

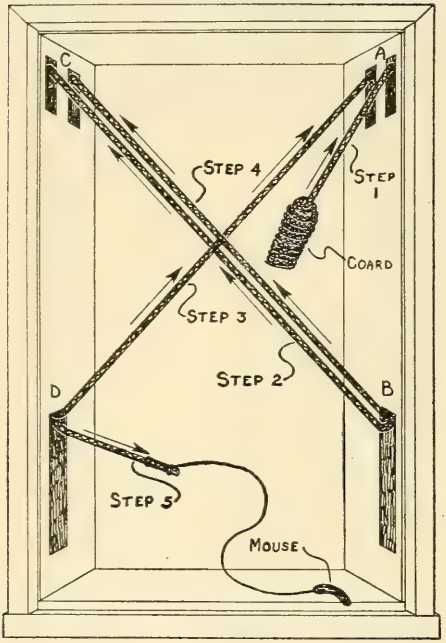


Fig. 1

C. From **C** the mouse is dropped to **D**, where it is taken out to take **step 3**, from **D** to **A**. Again drop the mouse from **A** to **B** and take **step 4**, from **B** to **C**. From **C** drop the mouse to **D** and on out for **step 5**. This completes the threading of the pulleys.

Now the order is reversed, and you fasten the window weight to the end of the cord, **step 5**, and place it into the weight pocket. Allow enough cord for this weight, and cut it at **C**. Always make a knot at the end of the cut-off cord. Again, **step 4**, fasten a weight to the end of the long cord and place it in the weight pocket, at **B**. Allow enough cord for this weight and cut the cord at **A**. Fasten the third weight to the main cord, **step 3**, and place the weight into the pocket at **D**. Allowing the proper amount of cord, cut it as **C**. Fasten the weight as before for **step 2**, and cut the cord the right length at **A**, which brings you back to the starting point, **step 1**. This is a simple trick and not hard to learn.

MEMBER CUT

A member cut is an untrue miter cut. A true miter cut is one that is made on a 45-degree angle. All untrue miter cuts are made on angles that are not on a 45-degree.

How to get the angle for making any kind of member cut, is shown by the accompanying illustrations. Fig. 1 shows how



Fig. 1

to set the bevel square, by making it fit the corner around which the material or molding is placed. This done, strike a half-circle at a convenient radius—not too large—as shown by Fig. 2. Then place the bevel square in such a position that the edge of the blade will contact the pivot point of the

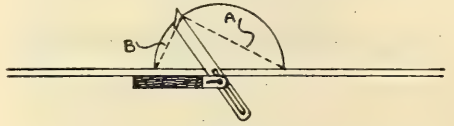


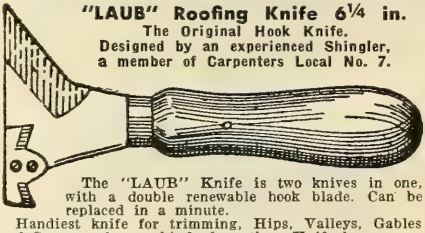
Fig. 2

half-circle, as given in Fig. 2. The dotted line, **A**, gives the bevel for the sharp, or acute, corner; while **B** gives the bevel of the dull, or obtuse, corner. **A** and **B** in Fig. 1 represent the same bevels, respectively.

THE MAGNET

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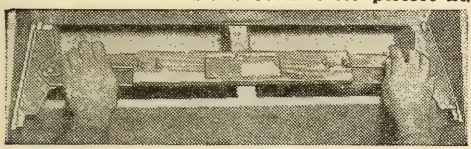
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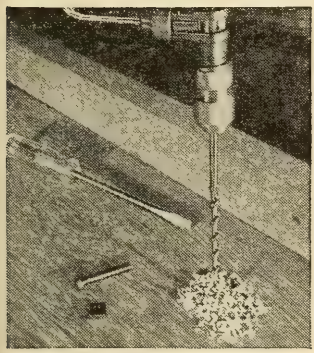
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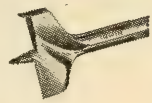




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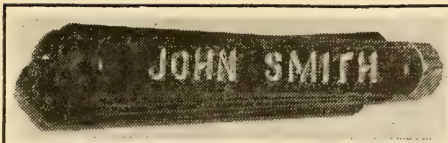
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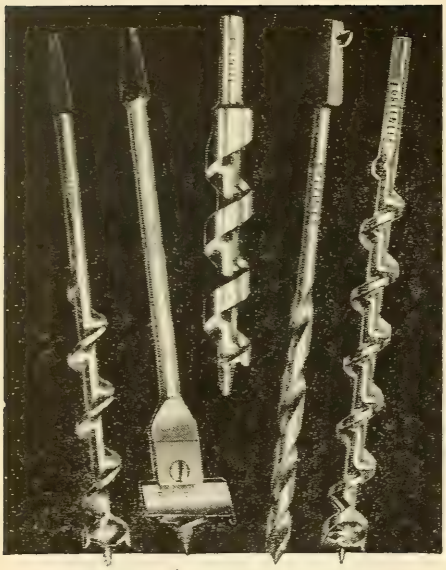
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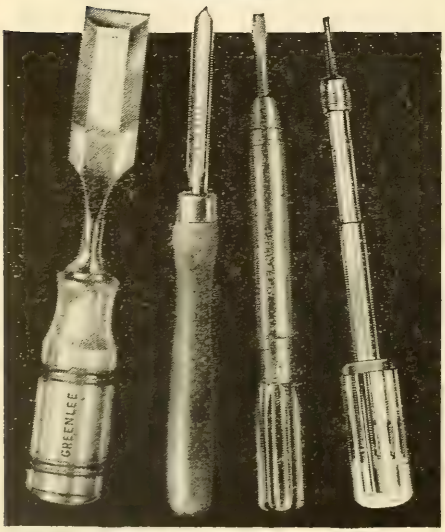
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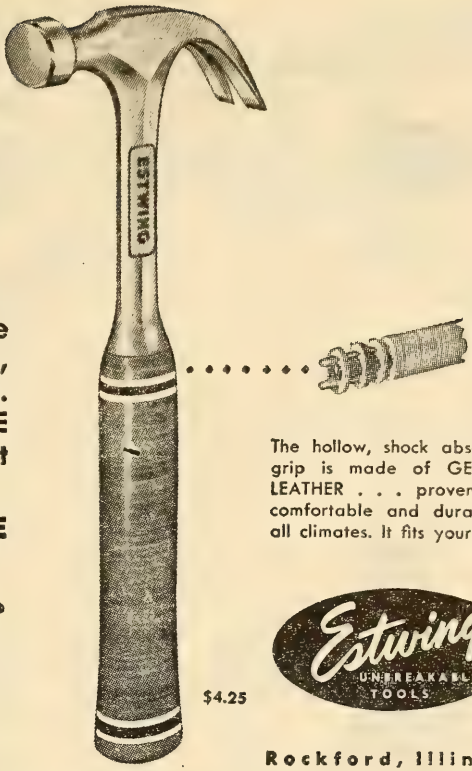
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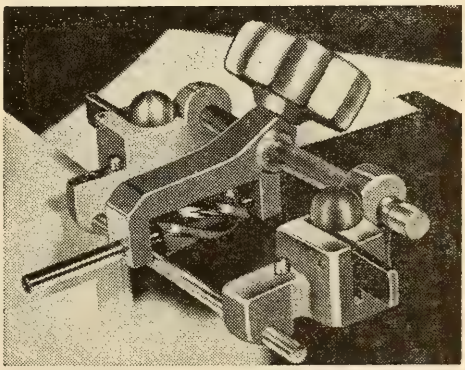
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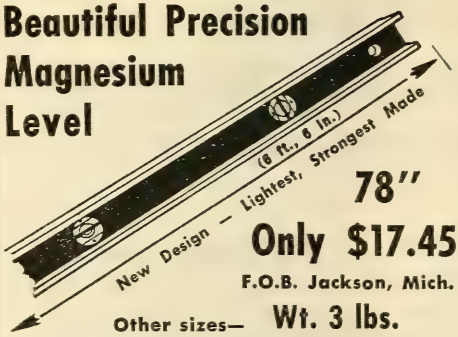
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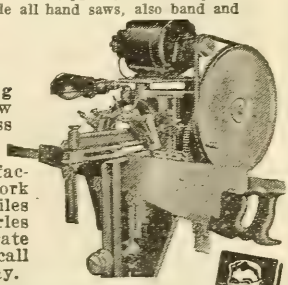
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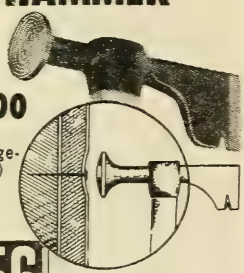
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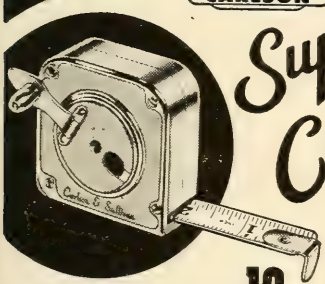
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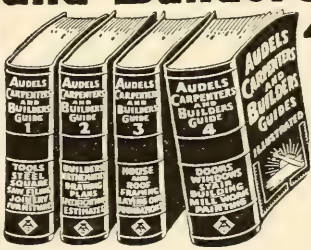
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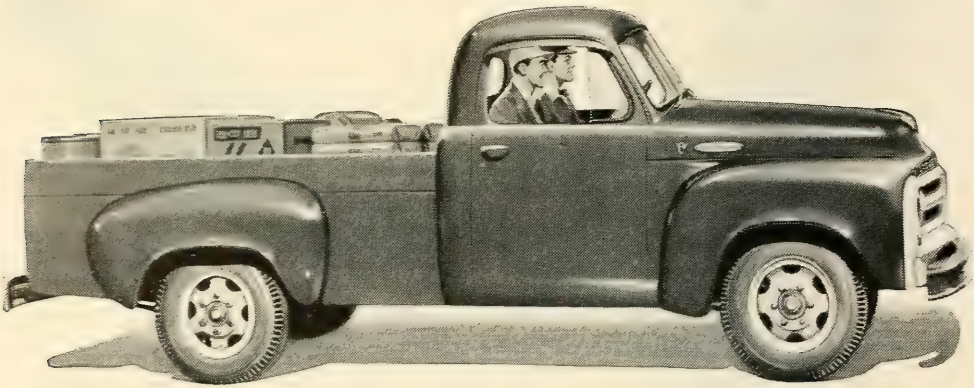
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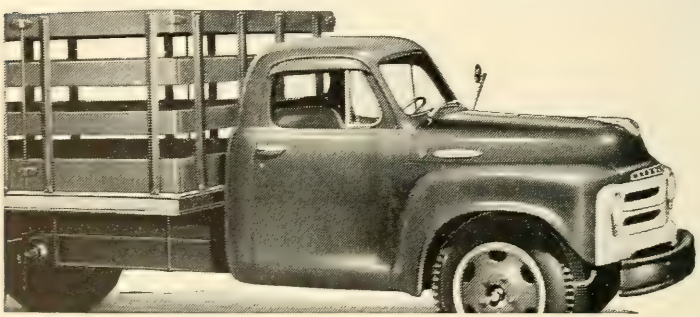
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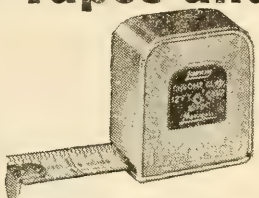
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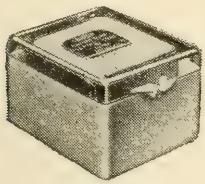
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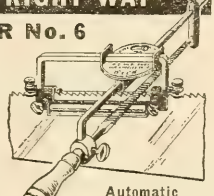
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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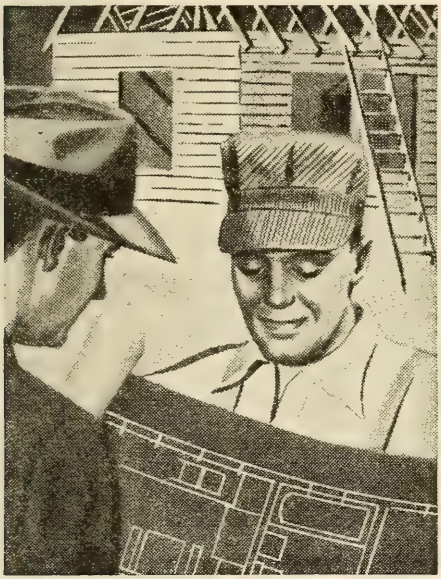
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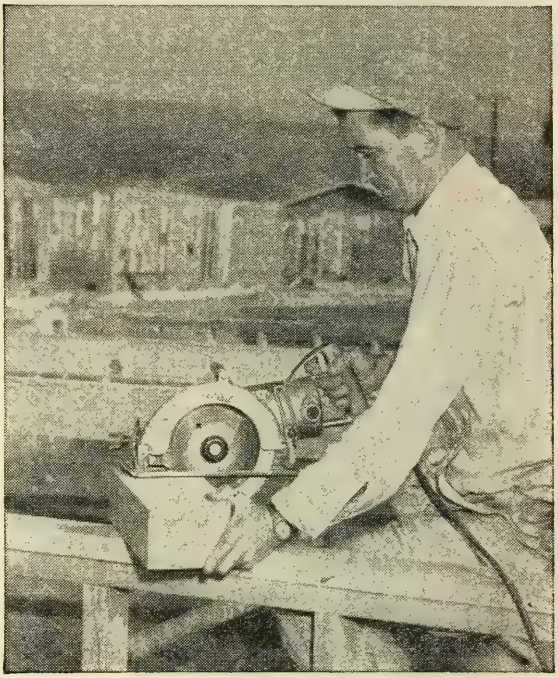
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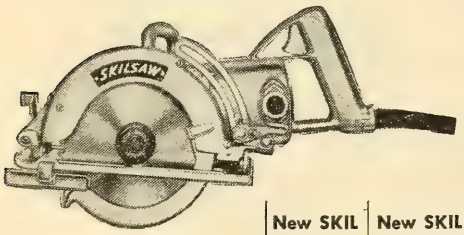


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Merger Is Step In Right Direction

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

UNLESS unforeseen circumstances interfere, America will start the year 1956 with a united labor movement. The last obstacles to an organic merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have been all but hurdled. A merger agreement, worked out over many months of negotiation, is virtually completed. Even the name—which will be American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations—(AFL-CIO) has been agreed upon.



Last month the American Federation of Labor held a special convention in Chicago for the express purpose of postponing its regular annual convention from September to December in order that merger plans can be completed. Naturally, delegates to the special convention were deeply concerned over the merger, but there was practically unanimous accord that it is imperative for all to work together toward that end. The magnitude of the problems surrounding the merger was not lost on the delegates, but a spirit of cooperation and genuine desire to work for the common good made itself manifest at the convention. If such a spirit of cooperation continues, the chances of the merger succeeding will be good.

In December the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are scheduled to hold concurrent conventions in New York City to ratify the merger agreement. If both conventions place their stamp of approval on the agreement (as now seems certain), the first convention of the merged federation will follow.

Twenty years of mutually-destructive struggle thus will be brought to a close. The split in labor has been a costly one for American workers. Time and money and effort that could have and would have been devoted to improving wages and working conditions were spent in inter-union struggles for survival. A united labor movement has been one of the most pressing needs for the past 20 years.

Will the merger be a cure-all? I wish I could say "yes," but cold facts say otherwise. The merger agreement makes an honest effort to bring orderly procedures to bear on jurisdictional matters. It is a step in the right direction. It does not automatically solve the problems of dualism, but it does give all unions an opportunity to settle their differences by peaceful means, if they are willing and sincere.

Ever since the passing of the Wagner Labor Relations Act in 1935, Uncle Sam has had a finger in organizational activities of unions. Even when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, this particular direction over union organizational activities was not abandoned.

A close scrutiny of Section 9 of the Labor Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) shows that it actually encourages unions to assert jurisdiction over any and all groups they can sell themselves to by hook or crook. As a result, ambitious unions have, year by year, spread their jurisdiction into fields which were totally foreign to them in the beginning. Old jurisdictional lines have been breached in many areas.

No organization has been more concerned over the confused jurisdictional picture than has our Brotherhood. In meeting after meeting, our General Executive Board has pondered the problem. In convention after convention of both the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, our Brotherhood has pleaded for elimination of jurisdictional squabbles. Our Brotherhood has participated actively in the Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and every other workable agency the labor movement has set up to promote labor peace.

Over the past few years our Brotherhood has also had committees constantly meeting with other building trades unions in an effort to iron out jurisdictional differences. It is the intention of your General Officers to continue to make every effort to iron out jurisdictional problems as rapidly as possible.

What difference is the AFL-CIO merger going to make? I think that question is best answered by the declaration of policy adopted by our General Executive Board on February 28, 1955. After studying the merger agreement paragraph by paragraph, the Board approved the agreement with the following observations:

"For many years the elimination of jurisdictional problems and the establishment of true labor unity have been major concerns of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Board has constantly searched for ways and means of bringing about these desirable ends. It has always subscribed to programs that leaned in this direction. Today, as always, the Board is vitally interested in establishing and perpetuating lasting unity within labor on a just and honorable basis.

"The good faith of the United Brotherhood in this regard has been manifested on numerous occasions during recent years. Agreements and understandings regarding jurisdiction have been worked out with numerous other organizations in the past. Even the 40-year-old dispute with the Machinists, regarding the erection and installation of machinery, has been resolved through negotiation. Brotherhood committees presently are meeting with several other trades in an effort to achieve complete harmony. Since 1881, the United Brotherhood has been and still is in the vanguard of those organizations seeking the establishment of a unified labor movement.

"On the other hand, the Board has the prime responsibility of protecting and preserving the wages and working conditions established through 74 years of sweat and sacrifice. This obligation it intends to fulfill to the best of its ability. It will never bind the United Brotherhood to any program which does not permit it to maintain its jurisdictional integrity and protect the advantages it built up so painfully over the decades.

"In a declaration of policy adopted two years ago, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood unanimously placed itself on record as favoring any and all moves designed to unify the labor movement so long as such moves guaranteed the jurisdictional integrity of all parties concerned. The Board today reaffirmed that policy.

"We have no desire to encroach on any other organization's jurisdiction; and by the same token we do not intend to allow anyone to encroach on ours. As always, our hand is extended to those who desire our friendship on a basis that allows all to maintain their integrity and preserve the advances made over the years."

Our Brotherhood has been in existence nearly three-quarters of a century. We have weathered booms, busts, anti-labor drives and even competition. Over the years, countless old-timers struggled, fought and sacrificed to establish the conditions that we enjoy today. They stood up against blacklists and yellow-dog contracts and unfavorable court decisions so they could hand down to us a heritage of militancy and sound unionism. On the foundation they laid we have built a superstructure of good wages and working conditions of which we can all be proud.

It is our responsibility to maintain and preserve the heritage our fathers handed down to us, so that in turn we can pass it on to our children and grandchildren stronger and better. This we intend to do. In our lifetime many 90-day-wonder organizations have come into existence, blossomed for a short while and eventually faded out of the picture. The bleached bones of such organizations litter the pages of labor history. We have survived and prospered because we have adhered to the sound principles laid down by our founders. These we will never compromise or abandon.

Our hand of friendship is indeed extended to those who seek our friendship on a sincere basis. But we have no intention of yielding or bartering away long-established jurisdiction or jeopardizing the progress we have made through three-quarters of a century of effort.

We have built solidly and well. We can stand on our own two feet—forever if need be. But we do extend the hand of friendship to all those who want to share in the progress we have already made and the greater progress we are capable of making in the future.

CHARLOTTE (N. C.) NEWS SAYS AFL 'MAKES GOOD SENSE'

The Charlotte News draws two conclusions from the AFL report on pirating of industry through tax concessions and other subsidies:

1. The South does not need to use special financial subsidies to attract industry.

2. States should pass minimum wage laws covering workers not protected by Federal law.

"The AFL makes good sense in questioning the wiseness of interstate piracy," says the News editorially. "A sure-footed industry, capable of contributing to an area's prosperity, does not need to be bribed. Such an industry is willing to pay its share of taxes and foot its own bill in exchange for the stable and happy work force a community with good schools, housing and recreational facilities can furnish."

Newspaper monopoly, plus useless censorship, can spell—

End Of A Free Press

★ ★

ONE OF THE very first safeguards of liberty which our Founding Fathers wrote into the Constitution was a provision guaranteeing freedom of the press. That provision has remained intact for 170 years. The Constitution still prohibits Congress from making any law abridging the freedom of the press. However, that which is expressly forbidden Congress by law is being accomplished by monopoly, executive directives and political manipulation. The free press as our forefathers envisioned it—unbiased, honest, and dedicated to the greatest good for the greatest number—is rapidly passing out of the picture.

No longer is it possible for most people to get both sides of a question in most areas of the United States. Of the 1,448 cities having daily newspapers, only 87 of them have more than one paper. To add to the concentration in news dissemination, many radio and TV stations are owned by the same people who own the newspapers. In a democracy this is anything but a healthy trend.

There was a time when starting a newspaper was a relatively simple matter. The amount of equipment needed was small, and the capital outlay was negligible. But that time has long since passed. Today the amount of capital needed to get a daily paper started can run into millions in sizeable cities. Rising costs—particularly the rising cost of newsprint—have forced more and more mergers of papers that were once competitive. Instead of being dedicated crusaders, editors have evolved into cautious businessmen. And instead of being militant organs concerned with vital principles and the common good, newspapers have tended to deteriorate more and more to the status of shopping news throwaways.

Advertising carries the bulk of the freight in making newspapers pay. In spite of any protestations to the contrary from editors and owners, the old adage that the guy who pays the piper calls the tune still applies. It is this very thing which has thwarted many efforts on the part of organized labor to start liberal newspapers. As soon as the editorial policies of these liberal papers began reflecting something other than the business point of view, advertising began dropping off. Without adequate advertising, the papers soon got into the red ink. In the end, they had to fold.

For the past several years, "Labor's Daily," a newspaper sponsored by the International Typographical Union, has been doing a good job of reporting labor news truthfully. But it has been doing so without any appreciable amount of advertising. There is something less than a flood of advertisers seeking space in Labor's Daily. On the other hand, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of little dailies, weeklies, and even throwaways which carry big ads from major corporations. Of course, these publications all reflect the "correct" point of view.

To add to the deterioration of the daily press as a source of complete and unbiased information, government officials and agencies are wrapping a shroud of secrecy around themselves in the name of security. During World War II, a justifiable censorship was clamped on many governmental activities. Many bureaucrats apparently found the idea of not having to answer to the American people so desirable they have continued the censorship into peace time.

Senator Humphrey of Minnesota recently issued a blast against this unwarranted and unnecessary withholding of information the people should have.

In a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate, the Minnesota senator stated that "newsmen here in Washington tell me that it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to get the news. Barriers of every sort are set in their way. They just cannot find out what is going on in government."

Senator Humphrey cited the recent Defense Department Directive that information should only be released if it "would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." He pointed out that this meant information was being withheld from the public that is in no way secret.

Senator Humphrey declared that there are at least two abuses of secrecy.

"One is that overcautiousness will lead to an excess of security and secrecy so that facts will be unnecessarily classified. Some of the unnecessarily classified information may be information that the American people should have in order to form their judgments upon which the informed public opinion of a democracy must rest."

"The other possible abuse," Senator Humphrey said, "is the misuse of the secrecy label to cover up mistakes or to so manipulate information that a false picture is presented to the American people."

In his prepared remarks, Senator Humphrey spoke of a number of recent instances in which information had been denied the press and the public though no security considerations were involved. He cited the withholding of documents giving MacArthur's views on bringing the Soviet into World War II, the delay in releasing the facts about Soviet airpower, and the classifying "Confidential" of General Ridgway's criticism of reductions in our armed strength, though there was nothing secret in his letter to Secretary Wilson.

Senator Humphrey told of the difficulty newsmen are having in getting news from the Executive Departments and agencies. "It is less and less possible for a reporter to call up someone in an executive agency or department and learn the facts of a situation upon which that individual may be better qualified to speak than anyone else. Sometimes the call will be referred on to someone higher up, or the individual contacted will just be reluctant to talk to the newsman at all."

If we remember correctly, it was George Washington who first said that if the people are given the facts they will make the right decisions. Democracy is based on this fundamental principle. If government is going to continue hiding more and more of its activities behind a shroud of secrecy, democracy may languish and eventually wither away completely.

The trademark of all communistic countries is the canned news release. Reporters who try to dig into the reliability of the releases soon find

themselves in trouble. All the American newsmen who wound up in jails behind the Iron Curtain found themselves there for doing that very thing. The minute they questioned the truthfulness of a canned release and tried to dig up their own facts, they became "spies."

No newspapermen have been jailed in America as yet, but if the trend of allowing agencies to give out only the news they want to give out continues, contempt actions for reporters are not beyond the realm of possibility. "Security" is the shield publicity-shy bureaucrats hide behind. So long as they can keep anything and everything from public eyes merely by marking it "Confidential," those who seek to penetrate the "security" curtain tread on dangerous ground.

Senator Humphrey proposes legislation to make it more difficult—if not impossible—for government agencies to deny newspapers access to information which is not actually critical and directly connected with national security. That such legislation is vitally needed, no thinking person can deny. But reform in the news field needs to go further. It needs to eliminate the growth of monopoly in the newspaper field. Further, it needs to stop the encroachment of newspaper and newspaper owners into radio, TV and other fields of disseminating news and moulding public opinion. If the people get the facts they will make the right decisions.

But they need to get the facts and not merely some Big Business-minded newspaper tycoon's version of them.

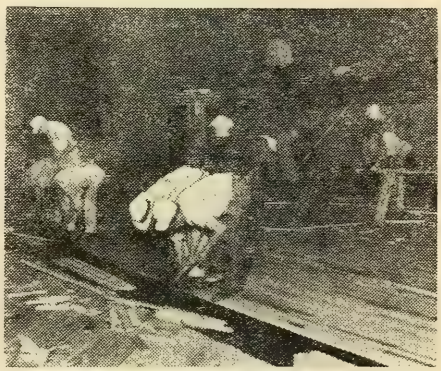
Skill in any trade is not acquired easily. Most trades require four years of training before a man can be classed a finished mechanic. But a recent survey by the Department of Labor shows that once a man acquires a skill he seldom deserts it for some other line of work. He goes on using his skill for all his working life.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Carpenters seem to have a special soft spot in their hearts for children, if our mail is any indication. Members of Local 978, of Springfield, Missouri, are no exception. They realize that the children of their community need a safe, healthy and wholesome place to spend their leisure time, and recently the men of Local 978 did their part toward providing such a place.

When Springfield's organizers for the first Boys Club in the State of Missouri made plans for the building of a gymnasium, they were told that the carpenters of their city would be glad to cooperate. Still, we imagine that they were a little surprised at the cooperation they received.

When the gym was ready for its floor a large group of the boys from



Members of Local 978 laying flooring in the Springfield, Mo., Boys Club gymnasium.

Local 978 showed up with their tools. They put down a subfloor and then a finish floor of maple over an area of 64 x 86 feet, working at night, after their regular work day was over.

Should you doubt the importance of places of recreation for the kids, just spend a few minutes talking to the law enforcement officials of your community. Ask them how many times the youngsters who get into trouble are provided with a source of recreation which is wholesome. If all the kids of the nation had a fine place to play, in a decent atmosphere, we're sure the name "juvenile delinquent" would become archaic. The boys of Local 978 did more than just lay a floor; they helped lay a firm foundation for the future of America.

How Wrong Can You Be?

Editor's Note: **Recently the Saturday Evening Post—no slouch at slamming unions—outdid itself in an editorial summarizing the "need" for right-to-work laws. It rehashed and warmed over all the cliches about union bosses and compulsion and union monopolies while waving the flag to beat the band. This editorial was too much for Brother Chester W. Johnson of Local Union No. 112, Butte, Montana. In a calm and logical manner, Brother Johnson tore the editorial apart, paragraph by paragraph. Needless to say, his letter never saw the light of day in Post pages. Because it is too good to miss, it is herewith reprinted:**

★ ★ ★

The Editors
The Saturday Evening Post
Independence Square
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Dear Sirs:

Though I have studied the impressive list of editors I have been unable to find which is responsible for the editorials, and as the editorials are unsigned I must assume that you are all responsible. Therefore, I address this to you all.

I have been reading the Saturday Evening Post, including some of the editorials, for thirty-five years, but this is the first time I have felt compelled to write to the editors. Your editorial "There's Also the Right Not to Join A Union" in the Post of March 19, 1955, has finally brought me to this point of exasperation.

As the issue of state rights, and state right-to-work laws is much too large for us to argue by mail, I shall confine myself to answering the arguments advanced in the editorial.

May I state at this time that after reading this article over and over I am forced to come to the conclusion that it is—to put it mildly—deliberately misleading.

The intent of this article, it seems to me, is to give the impression that there are state and federal laws compelling people to join unions. If such is the case, it is surely news to me.

For clarification I have marked and numbered the parts of the editorial and will number my answers to match.

I

Is it worse for a union leader to try to perpetuate himself in office than it is for a U. S. Senator, for instance? They are both dependent on the votes of the people they represent and must deliver some benefits to those people to stay in office.

II

The way you use "compulsory membership" is very misleading.

No one is compelled to join a union.

In a closed shop, union membership is a condition of employment, just as safety shoes, or weekly pay day, or driving out in the country 20 miles to the plant, or many other things workers may consider annoying or restricting on their liberty.

They do not have to join the union. They may seek employment in what union members call a rat shop. This would no doubt be more in keeping with their temperament.

And surely the law does not say they must join a union, so why go to the extreme the other way and have laws saying they do not have to join a union?

III

Who are these opponents of "compulsory" union membership? Where do they get the organization and finances to put on a **brisk** campaign? Is it the very small percentage of labor who do not want to join a union, or the apathetic American public? No.

They are the various manufacturers and employers' organizations aided by people who actually have no stake in the matter at all, but are influenced by such biased articles as this editorial.

I do not believe the Saturday Evening Post should take sides in this issue, and certainly not in the manner of this editorial.

In other words, your heart bleeds for people who are practically nonexistent.

I think this editorial sounds as though there may have been some disagreement with unions recently at the Curtis Plant, or does your responsibility to your advertisers require you to assume this biased attitude?

IV

This portion is indeed a muddle. While it is true that the constitution grants free speech, this right may be restricted if it is harmful to others.

Why pass discriminatory laws to enable a few misfits to do what they please, at the expense of, and while enjoying the benefits gained by, organized labor?

I do not believe the constitution grants, or says anything about unions or any other organization. The government of these United States is based on rule by the will of the majority. Are you trying to say this is wrong?

V

These right-to-work laws have nothing to do with people who do not want to join unions, that is, in as far as the closed shop portion of the laws is concerned. It only concerns those who want to work in a union shop without belonging to a union. These seem to be the people you are trying to protect.

You say they resent restrictions. They probably also resent the necessity of stopping for red lights, paying taxes and sending their children to school. The portion of the laws your editorial seems to intend to cover, outlawing the closed shop, is purely for the benefit of these few.

It does not affect the average citizen or workers in unorganized industries or localities at all.

VI

Let me again state that there is no legal compulsion to persuade men to join unions.

VII

By this same reasoning, compulsory pasteurizing of milk and driving on the right side of the road is wrong.

VIII

All large groups of organizations, including governmental, have their **Episodes.** Also some scandal.

The unions have a very well organized publicity committee composed of their enemies to bring their faults before the public.

IX

If it is wrong for the law to permit closed shop contracts, why should the law interfere in labor relations at all, particularly to place restrictions on the good old American institutions, of the will of the majority and the most good for the most people?

X

Lobbying is a recognized part of our government. If we are going to prevent labor organizations from lobbying, let us place the same restriction on the employers' associations, the church organizations, The Red Cross and The Boy Scouts of America. Why can't labor lobby against right-to-work laws as well as their opponents you refer to in No. 3 can lobby for them?

By your own words, lobbying by one group consists of a brisk campaign, while for the others it is an attempt to intimidate legislators. Does this sound fair and reasonable?

Again, let me say there are no laws compelling anyone to join a union against his will and I know of no one who wants such a law.

XI

You are right back with the same mis-statement regarding compelling men to join unions. There have been laws permitting contracts making union membership a condition of employment in some instances. When you outlaw this condition you interfere not only with the rights of the union workers, but with the rights of the employers.

The union leaders are acting for, and represent, a large section of the American public. They are elected by these people and are as much subject to their control as are the senators to the public as a whole.

Let us not overlook the fact that these so-called right-to-work laws are directed not toward these union leaders but toward the millions of union men and their families that these leaders represent.

These union members are of all races, creeds and colors. They pay taxes, vote, send their children to college, and do everything the rest of the citizens do. In fact, they average up as just as good citizens, just as intelligent, though perhaps not as well educated as the editors of The Saturday Evening Post.

These elected leaders and the people they represent are not a small fly-by-night or subversive organization. They form a good, solid segment of the population of our country and have its welfare at heart.

I invite you to print this answer for free. If you do, print it all.

Yours truly,
Chester W. Johnson
3215 Keokuk St.
Butte, Montana

BROTHERHOOD AIDS FLOOD DISASTER VICTIMS

The flood which last month hit so many Eastern states was so devastating that as yet accurate estimates of deaths and property damage has not been completed. However, it is certain that loss of life and property was terrific. Factories, stores, apartment houses and thousands upon thousands of homes were demolished. Many citizens are still missing and each day more bodies are being found in the debris. The only catastrophe which more completely wrecked an area was the dropping of an atom bomb on Hiroshima.

Many are homeless and destitute. Hundreds of thousands are jobless and without income because the plants they worked in were wrecked or demolished completely. The Red Cross has stepped into the breach with all its assets and manpower. But its assets are limited. It needs 8 million dollars to complete the rescue and rehabilitation work. Unless the rest of America rallies to the aid of the stricken areas, suffering beyond imagination will plague thousands of our fellow citizens.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood authorized a donation of $50,000 to the Red Cross. The check was turned over to a Red Cross representative in Indianapolis on August 25th.

As many members undoubtedly are among the flood victims, Local Unions, District and State Councils which have the means and are anxious to help may feel free to donate directly to the Red Cross in their areas without first corresponding with the General Office.

PLANE GOSSIP

LOOK WHO'S COMPLAINING

To the guy who thinks he has it tough because he has to pay a buck or two a month in dues, we commend a little labor history which shows what some people had to go through to get unions established and accepted.

In 1495 the tailors and turban makers in Constantinople struck. The Sultan was appealed to and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, and the others drafted into the army.

In 1583 workmen on a suppressed monastery in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death, the rest imprisoned.

In 1625 the tea pickers of Central Chinese provinces struck for more money and were hanged by the authorities.

In 1693 masons working on the Escurial Palace, Spain, refused to work until better paid. Several were put to the galleys and the rest exiled to America.

In 1705 Russian shipbuilders and sailmakers called for shorter hours and Peter the Great hanged seven of them, sent 127 to Siberia, and put 932 into the army for life.



"Please, Mr. Gibbs, I'm not part of your union hospitalization plan!"

MORE LIGHT WOULD HELP

The long controversy over the Dixon-Yates deal came to an end last month when the government cancelled the contract of the private utility to build the proposed power plant. For the ordinary citizen, the termination of the controversy is a blessing, for the whole issue was so complicated and shrouded in secrecy that nobody but a power expert could make heads or tails out of it.

Whether the deal was good or bad, this journal is in no position to say. But one thing it can comment on; the whole thing was conceived and handled behind too many closed doors to be palatable to the American people.

In this regard we are something like the young man who had an apartment in a new apartment house project. When asked about his apartment, he said:

"I like it fine. The rooms are light and airy, and besides a beautiful girl has the apartment across the court. However, I don't like the way she dresses."

"How does she dress?" asked the friend.

"In the dark," replied the guy.

★ ★ ★

TIME FOR SOME CHANGES

A Michigan union has been indicted because a TV show it put on last fall was construed to be a political contribution to the campaign of a certain candidate and, therefore, in violation of Federal laws prohibiting unions from participating directly in political activity. In view of the fact that individual wealthy families have contributed as much as $200,000 to a political party in a single year, it seems downright unjust to indict a union for doing the same sort of thing on a small scale. However, that is the way the laws governing political participation are written; if the rich do something, it is okay. If the poor do it in a small way, it is a threat to the entire democratic process.

Maybe there is some sense in the way our political restrictions are written, but if there is, it has escaped our attention. To our way of thinking, our political laws are amnesia when they ought to be magnesia. The difference between amnesia and magnesia is that the man with amnesia doesn't know where he is going.

MEDICAL SCIENCE ADVANCES

Lancet, a British medical journal, recently published the following advice on how to catch 40 winks during after dinner speeches while appearing to be a deeply appreciative listener:

"The head should rest on a tripod formed of the trunk and of the arms firmly placed on the table. The head should be placed in the hands in a slightly flexed position to allow tongue to fall forward and prevent stertorous breathing. The fingers should be outstretched over the face and eyes, pressing the skin of the forehead upwards to wrinkle it. This gives an appearance of deep concentration."

With the fall banquet season about to get into full swing, this item is just another public service this journal provides its readers.

★ ★ ★

IT TAKES FAST FOOTWORK

When Congress reconvenes, another fight to close tax loopholes, which enable wealthy corporations to dodge sizeable tax bills, will get under way. However, if past history can be used as any sort of a yardstick, new loopholes will be developed as fast as old ones are closed up.

This never-ending struggle to pin down corporations and make them pay their proportionate share of the tax load is an exercise in fast footwork.

Sort of reminds us of the farmer who was harnessing a balky mule.

"Does the mule ever kick you?" a kibitzer asked.

"No," replied the farmer, "but he often kicks the spot where I recently bin."

★ ★ ★

IN 10 EASY LESSONS

A child psychologist has just issued a new book entitled "What Prospective Parents Should Know."

A housewife in Indianapolis—the mother of six—sums up all parents need to know in 10 little sentences. When a parent knows these, she claims, he is in business:

1. Where's your other shoe?
2. Give it back to the little boy.
3. I warned you it would break, didn't I?
4. Sh-h-h-.
5. Why can't you bend over your plate?
6. Not now, I said.
7. Who did that?
8. Because—well, it just does, that's all.
9. Take that out of your mouth.
10. No. Now quiet down and go to sleep.

THE ANSWER WAS "YES"

The Alabama farmer passed away, and the preacher came to his wife to get some information about the poor man to use in his eulogy at the funeral. "Was he a Mason, an Elk, a Woodman? Did he belong to the Chamber of Commerce or the Ku Klux Klan?"

The bereaved wife asked, "What is the Ku Klux Klan?"

The preacher explained, "Well, I guess you might say that it's a devil under a sheet."

With a shy smile, she said, "THAT he was."

★ ★ ★

JOE ON THE LAW

As an exalted member of the bar—Shorty's Bar & Grill, that is—Joe Paup last month astounded the legal fraternity by declaring:

"Some lawyers are willing to sit up half the night trying to break a widow's will."

★ ★ ★

TIT FOR TAT

Since the weather bureau has started the unique idea of naming hurricanes for women, John Olesky, city editor of the Daily News of Williamson, West Virginia, decided it might be a good idea to name heat waves for men. So far this year he has accounted for Alvin, Bob and Charley.



"What's so strange about him reading my union paper?... He says he's tired of leading a dog's life!"

Great as our progress has been, a new survey finds—

We Ain't Seen Nothing Yet

★ ★ ★

MILLIONS of Americans now passing middle age have seen within their own lifetimes a greater change in our patterns of life and material standards of living than in all the previous centuries of Western civilization, according to a massive economic report. "America's Needs and Resources: A New Study," by J. Frederic Dewhurst and associates, which the Twentieth Century Fund issued recently.

The new report examines every part of the American economic system in action and declares that technology—our accumulated knowledge, techniques and skills, and their application in creating useful goods and services—has made it possible for us to attain a per capita income five times higher than the world average. The report confidently predicts that our income will go still higher in the years ahead.

"Technology is our primary resource," says Dr. Dewhurst, Executive Director of the Fund, who headed a staff of twenty-five specialists in making this five-year survey. "Without it all other resources would be economically nonexistent."

Paying tribute to the extraordinary skill with which we have used our technology in the past half century, Dr. Dewhurst says: "No period of comparable length in human history has brought such great changes in the variety, quality and quantity of goods and services available for consumption. In many ways those of us now passing middle age have within our lifetime experienced a greater advance in our material standard of living and a more pervasive change in our way of living than occurred in all the previous centuries of Western history."

Dr. Dewhurst adds a cardinal point: "The mass of the people, it is important to emphasize, have been the chief beneficiaries of this great material progress." He cited such factors as steeply progressive income taxes and inheritance taxes at the upper end of the economic scale, and increased relief payments and social security benefits at the lower end of the scale, and says: "These and other influences have greatly narrowed the money income gap between rich and poor. But even more striking has been the trend toward equalization of living standards, particularly in the new and improved products that technology has created and that mass production and mass distribution have made available for mass consumption."

The report goes on to specify: "The upper and lower income groups both use the same vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, deep freezers, oil burners, gas and electric stoves, radios and television sets. . . . They read the same newspapers and magazines, go to the same movies. . . . They smoke the same brands of cigarettes, drink the same frozen orange juice, eat the same canned, frozen or out-of-season fresh food, bought at the same supermarket."

The survey points out: "Worth mentioning is the fact that this momentous development has been taking place not in communist Russia but in

capitalist America. Of all the great industrial nations, the one that clings most tenaciously to private capitalism has come closest to the socialist goal of providing abundance for all in a classless society."

Describing advances already made and looking to new marvels ahead, the report says that in 1900 an average farm worker produced enough for himself and seven others, whereas he now produces enough for himself and fourteen others. A vast increase in the use of power machinery on the farm, plus better methods and materials for farming have brought about this result. Striking improvements that lie ahead, according to the new Twentieth Century Fund report, include developing new strains of various crops that may duplicate the achievement of hybrid corn in doubling per acre yield in twenty years; learning to grow apples and peaches the size of grapefruit, and developing superflavor strains of strawberries and other fruits; and using antibiotics to enable pigs, calves, chickens and other animals to grow faster on less food.

Similar advances are being made in equipping and running the American home, according to the new survey, which predicts that in the years ahead Americans will spend more on furniture, decorations and household conveniences than ever before—and will have it to spend. In 1960, equipping and operating the home will actually cost more than rent, and will take a larger share of the family dollar than any other item except food. Odor and germ-killing refrigerators, the heat pump to replace the family furnace, and cooking by high-frequency radio waves are some of the new gadgets that the survey foresees in the near future.

One of the most striking developments, which already is in existence in some industries (such as oil refining, hydroelectric power plants and others) that the survey describes, is the completely automatic factory, or automation. As the survey puts it: "American management has discovered that any repetitive task that can be done by human hands can be done as well or better by a machine—and usually far more economically."

Looking over the past record, which shows that in the long run machines have tended to create more jobs than they destroy, "America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey" says: "Instead of technological unemployment, we have enjoyed not only a vast increase in the amount and variety of goods available and a marked advance in our labor productivity, but also a steady rise in the number and proportion of the population in gainful occupations and a steady shortening of the work week. With some costly and painful interruptions, we have had our cake in the form of expanding employment, and eaten it in the form of increased leisure and an ever higher standard of living."

The survey forecasts that "automation will help to relieve the worker of monotony and mental boredom just as mechanization relieved him of heavy work and physical fatigue."

Looking at our natural resources, the new Twentieth Century Fund survey points to the achievements in enabling us to make vastly more efficient use of our existing supplies. As one example, the survey finds that "every ton of coal we burn for power today yields about six times as much delivered energy as we were able to extract in 1900." Because of advances of this kind, "technological progress has in effect increased our supply far more rapidly than we have used it up."

Another means of expanding our usable resources is to find new ways of supplying needed materials. "Two of the most remarkable contributions of chemical technology to raw material supply in the past half century have been the development of processes for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and for the commercial extraction of magnesium from sea water. Since for all practical purposes there are unlimited amounts of nitrogen in the air and of magnesium salts in the ocean, technology has thus 'created' inexhaustible reserves of these two formerly scarce materials."

Looking to our future needs for raw materials, the survey says: "Just as coal displaced wood . . . coal is now being supplemented and displaced by natural gas, petroleum and hydroelectricity, and tomorrow perhaps will give way to atomic and solar energy. Thus, although modern technology is burning or 'chewing up' our natural resources, especially minerals, at a breathtaking rate, it is constantly adding to the effective supply by means of a variety of methods."

Weighing the possible uses of atomic energy, the survey quotes one authority as estimating that our presently known world reserves of uranium and thorium have a recoverable heat content over 25 times as large as that of the world's coal reserves and 100 times that of oil or gas. Speculating on the possibility that the awesome energy of an H-bomb explosion might some day be controlled for peacetime uses, the survey cites another authority as estimating that the hydrogen in one cubic mile of sea water would supply enough energy to satisfy our energy wants at the 1950 rate for about 300 centuries. Other sources of virtually unlimited energy that may be developed include the possibility of being able to duplicate artifically the process of photosynthesis whereby plants store up the limitless energy of the sun; as well as direct utilization of solar energy as in the recently announced solar battery.

Investigating new materials and their future possibilities, the survey says: "Plastics are genuinely new materials, endowed by man with what one producer describes as the 'properties nature forgot.' . . . Today this group of technologically created substances is the most versatile, widely used and rapidly growing of raw materials."

In the field of electronics, the Twentieth Century Fund's new survey finds that new discoveries, processes and products are being brought out at an extremely rapid rate and the survey estimates that the electronics industry in 1952 had total production of some $4 billion, or twenty times the 1940 output.

Summing up the effects of these and many other developments throughout our entire economic system, the survey concludes: "The material welfare of the American people and our progress during recent decades can be suggested by such measures as national income per capita and per family . . . National income per capita in the United States, for example, amounted to $1,585 in 1950; per family, or household, to $5,535. . . . Income per capita in this country in 1950 exceeded that of any other country and was probably five times the average for the world as a whole."

All the advances predicted in this new survey are possible. But they will come only if there is a strong, militant labor movement to see to it that the benefits of automation and new technology are fairly distributed among all the people. Technology can make high production possible, but it takes militant unionism to see that it is translated into mass buying power.

Plant Pirating Spells Trouble

★ ★ ★

FROM TIME to time, this journal has called attention to the growing menace of plant migration to low-wage communities which are willing and eager to provide special concessions of all kinds. But until the research department of the American Federation of Labor last month released a factual study of actual conditions, no one realized just how serious and far-reaching the problem really is.

The AFL survey shows that in the past 10 years scores of companies have boarded up their plants in communities where they operated for years to move into fine new buildings in other parts of the country—buildings erected with tax money and provided to the firms free of charge. The new localities offered not only free buildings but also tax exemptions, substandard labor laws, substandard wages, and vigilante-like associations to keep out union organizers. Textiles, furniture, clothing, and hosiery are industries which grabbed at these "opportunities" most frequently.

The AFL report contains several examples of the kind of letters ambitious communities are sending out to industry generally in an effort to lure new plants. In themselves, these letters are very revealing. A letter from the Mayor of Pelahatchie, Miss., says, in part:

"For either a main or branch plant, we will provide the site and building just as you want them, make the carrying charges easy—eventually as low as $1 per year, with taxes being exempted up to 99 years, and you make no capital outlay for them.

"Then our wonderful labor, 98% native born, mostly high school graduates, will lower average hourly industrial wage rate 6¢ to 49¢ below other Southern States, and from 50¢ to 95¢ below Northern States. You will also get a much higher average man production, some plants even getting double what they got in their northern plants. This labor is truly American, not inflicted with the 'Something for Nothing' idea, and works together joyously with Management for the success of both."

A letter from the Fort Smith, Ark., Chamber of Commerce is not quite so frank. Or perhaps it is only more clever by being subtle. At any rate, it hints of secret formulas for keeping workers "in their place." In the second paragraph it states:

"I would like very much to come and have a confidential talk with you. There is much to know about the favorable labor situation here that cannot be publicized. There is plenty of darn good labor within commuting distance, now making the bare minimum wage."

So keen has become the competition among communities seeking new industries that a "Dixie Factory Locating Service" is now doing business as a sort of bird dog for digging up candidates. Among the inducements the locating service offers prospective clients is:

"Modern Building — regardless of your size requirements, completely

equipped (including air-conditioning), without the investment of a single dollar on your part.

"Complete Tooling—with installed machinery, including tools supplied on lease basis permitting release of your working capital.

"Abundant Labor—high quality, unspoiled native labor eager to give a full day's work for a moderate wage."

Free buildings and tax exemptions are among the inducements the ambitious communities hold out to industry, but the real bait is cheap, docile labor. Note that one letter speaks of labor "not inflicted with the 'Something for Nothing' idea." Another talks of "unspoiled" labor. The third points out its labor is getting the "bare minimum wage." Boiled down, what all these letters mean to say is "our labor is non-union and we intend to keep it that way."

No one can quarrel with the basic right of industry to move or expand when or where it pleases. The United States is undergoing the greatest expansion in its history. New plants are springing up everywhere. Old plants are being moved nearer raw materials or markets. Branch plants are being erected in new localities. All this is a healthy growth dictated by changing conditions. No one questions it. It is a part of our wonderful free enterprise system.

But the legality of communities taxing their citizens to provide free plants is open to question. So is the question of granting special tax favors in a manner that amounts to discrimination. In a recent case, the Florida Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the authorization of municipalities to issue industrial bonds. In part, the Court held:

"Every new business . . . which may be established in the municipality will be of some benefit to the municipality . . . but these conditions do not make the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings, for such purposes, a municipal purpose. . . . The financing of private enterprise by means of public funds is entirely foreign to a proper concept of our constitutional system. Experience has shown that such encroachments will lead inevitably to the ultimate destruction of the private enterprise system."

Labor is not alone in condemning the use of financial subsidies to promote industrial migration. Among organizations which have expressed concern over such practices are the Investment Bankers Association, Municipal Finance Officers Association, the Section on Municipal Law of the American Bar Association, and the United States Chamber of Commerce itself.

Communities which adopted these practices are learning to their sorrow that all is not gold that glitters. In some instances, firms which accepted special inducements to move into a community keep demanding more and more concessions on the threat of moving away. After all, they had no investment involved, since their plants were given them by the community.

Often, too, the plants that fell for the inducements were inefficient and poorly managed and ready to move only because they were just one jump ahead of the sheriff and a foreclosure by creditors. More than one of these went broke and left the new community with big debts on its hands and nothing tangible to show for them.

Even where the plants prospered and stuck, communities have found that they took on no bargain. Increased population meant increased cost of municipal operations—often without a corresponding increase in

tax returns. It costs roughly $200 to keep a youngster in grade school. When a new family with several youngsters moved into a community, the expense often exceeded the tax contribution the family made. As a result, sales taxes and payroll taxes and all sorts of new taxes had to be added. Oldtime residents found themselves poorer rather than richer by the influx of pirated industry.

But the race to attract new industries continues unabated. Municipalities and even states continue competing with each other to write more restrictive labor laws so that workers can be kept beaten down and docile as bait for new industries. Right-to-work laws and Taft-Hartley Laws and labor licensing laws and all the other anti-union laws of recent years have much of their roots in this mad scramble to lure industry at the expense of American standards of wages and working conditions.

To remedy this evil, the American Federation of Labor proposes a four-point program. The AFL program calls for:

1. A thorough congressional investigation of the entire situation and the evils it is spawning.
2. Elimination of financial subsidies to migrating firms by:
 a. Lifting of federal tax exemption on any bonds issued by local bodies to finance industrial construction.
 b. Making federal income taxes disallow as business expense an amount equal to reasonable rent in instances where communities provide free rent or free factories.
3. Eliminating unwarranted differentials in labor standards by:
 a. Setting up a national basic standard of unemployment compensation.
 b. Eliminating Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Law which allows individual states to write their own anti-labor laws so long as they are more restrictive than Taft-Hartley.
4. Reducing unwarranted differentials in wages between various sections of the country by:
 a. Raising the statutory minimum wage to $1.25 per hour.
 b. Amending the Walsh-Healey Law in such a way as to remove all doubt as to the law's authority to set prevailing minimum wages on an industry-wide basis.

These reforms undoubtedly would go a long way toward wiping out some of the conditions which make possible the uneconomic pirating of industrial plants. But the real cure will come when the workers of low-wage areas wake up to the fact that they are American citizens endowed with all the rights and prerogatives pertaining thereto. When they realize that an American citizen has a right to join with his fellow workers in order to bargain collectively with the employer, cities and counties will no longer be able to capitalize on their docility and willingness to accept the "bare minimum wage." When they catch on to the fact that only through strong, democratic unionism can they hope to achieve anything even remotely resembling economic justice, the spectacle of merchants and businessmen trying to fatten their own profits by holding down wage standards will disappear forever. Legislation may be a palliative; but unionism is the real and permanent cure.



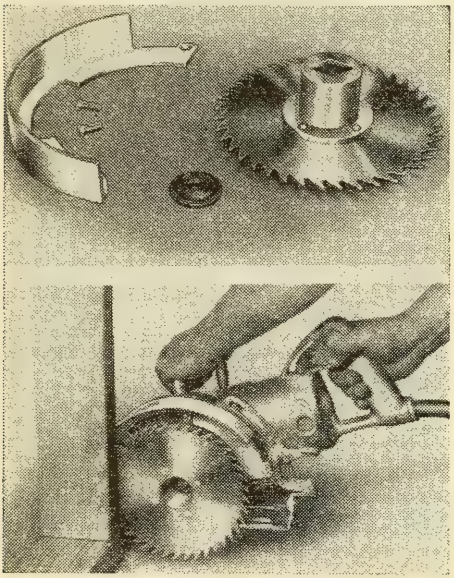
DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

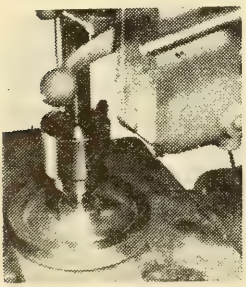
An electric saw blade said to practically eliminate hand sawing is now available. Designed for use with the No. 77 Skil Saw, the "Barnes Blade" allows for greater use



of electric saws in many tight places. The first blade of this type being marketed is 7¼ inch diameter of Nickel-Chrome Moly Steel. Manufactured by the Barnes Blade Co., 16249 Colorado Ave., Paramount (Los Angeles County), Calif.

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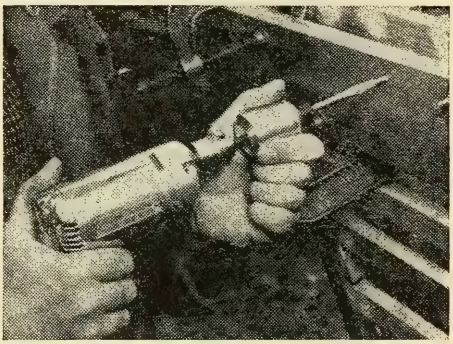
A new type sanding attachment for use with ordinary electric motors, drill presses, grinders or speed lathes is now on the market. The sanding device, known as KWIK-SAND "Roto-5" uses standard five-inch discs. The manufacturer claims the tool may be used in finishing wood, metal, plastics and other materials. Also adaptable with a special abrasive for tool sharpening, or, equipped with a lamb's wool bonnet, for buffing.



Designed so that a safety rim is supposed to protect the operator's finger when working close to the edge of the revolving disc. All parts subject to wear and corrosion are said to be adequately treated. Marketed by Creative Products Co., Dept. 172, P. O. Box 66, Wilmette, Illinois.

★ ★ ★

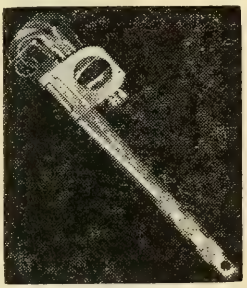
An attachment for electric drills, for sinking wood screws, is said to lessen the possibility of damaging drills. The attachment, working on drills from ¼ inch up, uses a cone friction principle rather than dog teeth.



Allows the operator to control speed of screw driver when used with screws sized from No. 0 to No. 12. A product of Stanley Electric Tools, New Britain, Conn.

★ ★ ★

A new type of pipe wrench is said to be self-adjusting, not requiring new settings for each size of pipe. Called the STILSOMAT - IC "Red Snapper" WRENCH, it is forged from high carbon steel and is unconditionally guaranteed from breakage. Four unique features of the wrench include: (1) tubular steel construction. (2) automatic adjusting, (3) spring-loaded hook jaw, and (4) light weight. Offered by the Stilsomatic Sales Corp., 1100 20th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



NEW CANADIAN JOBLESS INSURANCE

The recent session of Parliament made important changes in Canadian Unemployment Insurance schedules.

The benefit rates are increased (maximum, married worker, $30.00 per week; single worker, $23.00). The maximum period for which benefits are payable is decreased (51 weeks to 36 weeks). A new "contribution" class is established (for those earning $57.00 per week or over) and the contributions of the lower classifications are reduced. The following tables show the new rates:

TABLE 1 — CONTRIBUTIONS

UNDER NEW ACT		FORMERLY	
Weekly earnings range	Employes weekly contributions	Weekly earnings range	Employes weekly contributions
Less than $ 9	.08	Less than $ 9	.18
$ 9 and under 15	.16	$ 9 to 14.99	.24
15 " " 21	.24	15 to 20.99	.30
21 " " 27	.30	21 to 26.99	.36
27 " " 33	.36	27 to 33.99	.42
33 " " 39	.42	34 to 47.99	.48
39 " " 45	.48	48 or more	.54
45 " " 51	.52		
51 " " 57	.56		
57 and over	.60		

TABLE 2 — BENEFITS

UNDER NEW ACT			FORMERLY		
Range of Average WEEKLY contributions	Weekly benefits Single	Weekly benefits Married	Average Insured Person DAILY contributions	Weekly benefits Single	Weekly benefits Married
Less than .20	$ 6	$ 8	.03	$ 4.20	$ 4.80
.20 and under .27	9	12	.04	6.00	7.50
.27 " " .33	11	15	.05	8.70	12.00
.33 " " .39	13	18	.06	10.80	15.00
.39 " " .45	15	21	.07	12.90	18.00
.45 " " .50	17	24	.08	15.00	21.00
.50 " " .54	19	26	.09	17.10	24.00
.54 " " .58	21	28			
.58 to .60	23	30			

WEEKLY BASIS OF CONTRIBUTION . . . Contribution will now be made on a weekly instead of a daily basis. This will simplify somewhat the contribution collection procedure.

CASUAL EARNINGS—EFFECT ON BENEFITS . . . A graduated scale of allowable earnings has been provided. The following table will illustrate its effect.

TABLE 3 — ALLOWABLE EARNINGS

UNDER NEW ACT			FORMERLY
Weekly Benefits Single	Weekly Benefits Married	Maximum non-deductible additional weekly earnings	
$ 6	$ 8	$ 2	Up to a maximum of $2.00 per day
9	12	3	
11	15	4	
13	18	5	
15	21	6	
17	24	7	
19	26	9	
21	28	11	
23	30	13	

The overall intended effect of this new legislation is to provide better protection for two classes of workers—young people just entering into insurable employment and those workers who are not able to find steady work. It is estimated that the cut in the maximum benefit period from 51 to 36 weeks will only affect some 5 per cent of all claimants for insurance benefits. The new benefit formula (more money but less time) is designed to take care of the needs of the majority of people who work in insurable employment. This is accomplished without upsetting the actuarial soundness of the whole scheme, without increasing the overall rate of employe or employer contributions and without burdening the employer with more book work than is absolutely necessary for the effective administration of the plan.

Editorial

A Stitch In Time

Are building trades workers getting a fair share of the prosperity being enjoyed by the building industry? When one looks at the figures, there certainly is some room for question.

The dollar volume of contract construction is at the highest peak in peacetime history, yet employment in the industry is not keeping pace. In fact, figures released by Uncle Sam indicate that an increasing volume of construction is being put in place with fewer man-hours of work each year. Between 1952 and 1954, average contractor employment declined by some four per cent, even though the amount of new construction put in place edged upward year by year.

The decline in contract labor requirements is even more dramatic when translated into manhours of work compared to dollar volume. According to Engineering News-Record, although the volume of construction jumped by some 12% between 1952 and 1954 (after allowing for cost increases), the number of manhours worked decreased by about 10%.

The magazine lists a number of causes which may have contributed to this seeming paradox. For one thing, different kinds of construction require different amounts of building trades labor. As rule-of-thumb, construction men figure that in house construction $13,000 in volume represents a year's work for one building tradesman. On the other hand, it takes approximately $20,000 worth of construction to keep the same man employed a year on an atomic project. Obviously, therefore, the kind of construction money is being spent for greatly influences the number of building tradesmen who will be used.

Too, methods used in compiling estimates of construction volume are not too precise. Neither are the yardsticks used in measuring construction employment. For example, although contractors do an estimated 33⅓% of repair work, repair expenditures do not appear in construction volume estimates. The government agencies themselves admit that the final figures they release are pretty broad estimates.

But for all the margin for possible error that exists in the way figures on construction volume and construction employment are gathered, the fact remains that employment is going down while construction volume is going up. Only one logical inference can be drawn: production per manhour is climbing. The construction worker is getting a smaller share of the construction dollar.

The paradox of rising volume and declining employment is not peculiar to 1955. This trend started in 1952. Each year since then the gap between climbing volume and shrinking employment has widened. The methods used in arriving at the figures may not be too exact, but the same method is used year by year. Errors and miscalculations may distort the figures to some degree, but if they do, they distort approximately as much one year as they

do the next. The basic fact in the whole thing is that contractors are putting up more work year by year with fewer men.

The trend has existed so long that the only inference which can be drawn is that it is a continuing one. Under the circumstances, the time is about here when contractors and building tradesmen must take a long, hard look at the construction industry and what is happening to it. Collapse of the construction industry in the mid-Twenties foreshadowed the great depression of 1929. If the present imbalance continues, serious repercussions may catch up with the economy three or four years from now. The old adage which says "A Stitch In Time Can Save Nine" was never more applicable.

Right-To-Work—Threat To American Labor

By REV. WILLIAM J. SMITH, S.J.

Six million Americans working for 1,400 of the largest companies in the country are potential criminals. The only reason they are not in jail or suffering a fine for every day they work is because they happen to be employed in a state that has not passed a right-to-work law. In the contract which they signed with their employers is a provision that after a specified time each employe must become a union member. In Georgia, Texas, Utah, North and South Dakota and 13 other states it is a misdemeanor or subject to court action for any citizen to work or attempt to work or persuade anyone else to work under such conditions.

Over a four-year period, 5,073,242 of these workers, in government-sponsored elections, chose to include the union shop as a condition of employment in contracts with their employers. This is 91.4% of the workers voting on the issue. In these elections, held in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Law, 97% of the working groups who voted favored a union shop contract. These statistics are from the office of the Secretary of Labor.

The union shop means an employer may hire anyone he pleases. Within a specified time, however, each employe must become a member of the union which represents him in collective bargaining. He bears the responsibilities of bargaining and pays the expenses of the process.

There is nothing in Catholic social teaching that prohibits such a contract. There is nothing in the national collective bargaining policy that rules it out. There is nothing in the Taft-Hartley Law, which covers interstate commerce, that makes a union shop contract illegal. There is nothing in the results of these elections, allowing workers a free vote on the issue, that indicates that millions of workers are opposed to a union shop contract.

So overwhelming was the evidence of pro-union shop sentiment that Congress, after four years of experiment, discontinued appropriations for these elections. The issue was then left, where it belonged in the first place, to be negotiated at the bargaining table by management and labor themselves.

The device was in keeping with the habitual hope of some pressure groups to divide the working men from their union leaders. It boomeranged. The whole country now knows that a cross section of the working people is on record in favor of the union shop.

Advocates of the state laws ask, "Why has the Church and the clergy suddenly become interested in this type of legislation since about half these laws have been on state statute books since 1947?"

The answer is simple. The issue has suddenly become acute. Six states have passed such laws within the last year or two. Agitation that would spread them to all other states, by well organized and well financed pressure groups, has spread sharply. Led by Congressman Fred Hartley, a movement is on foot to form a national organization to defend the laws that have been enacted and to push them into other states.

The intent of Congress in demanding an election on the union shop question was to discourage union shop agreements. Anti-union lobbyists and legislators did not dare to outlaw the union shop as they had the closed shop. But they wished to make it as hard as possible for workers to gain that benefit. It was assumed that if workers had a chance to vote on the question they would repudiate their union officials and turn down the union shop provision in the contract.

The clergy and the Catholic press have shown a greater interest in this issue than in any labor question in the last two decades. The reason is that more of the Catholic clergy and more Catholic editors have become acquainted with the threat to the welfare of the American workers contained in this new anti-union movement.

This is a vital issue, not only to working people within the so-called right-to-work law states but for any citizen anywhere honestly interested in the common good. Public interest should be sustained until this type of legislation is wiped off the books in all states where it exists.

The Lasting Cure

In its August 20 issue LABOR, the fine newspaper of the Railroad Brotherhoods, carried a small item in its "Thirty-five Years Ago" column. That item said:

"General William C. Gorgas, famous Army medical chief, was buried at Washington and the daily papers printed columns about how he cleaned up filth and disease in the tropics, and made construction of the Panama Canal possible. But only LABOR recalled a great speech in which Gorgas told the Cincinnati Business Men's Club this:

"'If I should go again into a community such as Cuba or Panama and were allowed to select only one sanitary measure, I would select that of doubling wages. Whenever we have increased wages in our tropical possessions—Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Panama—the result has always been improved sanitation.'"

Most of us are too young to recall General Gorgas, but the truth of his statement to the Cincinnati businessmen can be appreciated even by a first grader. There is no remedy for curing unsanitary conditions equal to adequate income. Neither preaching nor editorializing can hold a candle to an adequate pocketbook as an inspiration for putting in plumbing or eliminating filth.

And what is true of sanitation is true of most of the ills which beset our modern world. Crime, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, neglected old people are largely the by-products of poverty and hopelessness.

Not all chronic drunkenness or juvenile delinquency can be traced to poverty. There are some people who are just naturally bad eggs. They would

lie and chisel and cheat no matter what their economic circumstances. But this percentage is mighty small. The vast bulk of wrong-doers are driven into evil ways, first by poverty and, second, by hopelessness.

Poverty alone is bad, but when it is coupled with hopelessness—the frustrating feeling that there is no chance for things to improve—people who are inherently good can go astray easily. The papers are full of examples every day. Visit a police court for a few hours if you do not think so. The grinding, relentless pressure of poverty—hopeless poverty—exacts a fearful annual toll of broken laws, broken homes and broken lives. Nothing can cure these things quite so quickly or so thoroughly as better wages.

Perhaps it is stretching things a little to point out that unions, because they raise wages, are moral forces for good, but the basic element of truth is here. Unions do contribute to better communities because they improve the economic status of those who need the improvement most. And more important still, they eliminate the frustrations of hopelessness. If men have hope, they can rise above the irritations and shortcomings of the hour.

General Gorgas has been gone these past 35 years, but the truths he uttered are undimmed by the passage of time. The best cure for many evils which beset us is better wages. And the surest way of bettering wages and defeating hopelessness is by belonging to a union where men pool their efforts to promote the common good.

Labor Day Is Time For Rededication

By the time most readers receive this journal, Labor Day will be over. Unless there is a tremendous reversal of form, Labor Day, 1955, will come and go as just another holiday in many areas. Here and there a program will be held, but mostly union members will go fishing or paint the storm windows.

There was a time when Labor Day was the event of the year for union workers. Anyone old enough to take Serutan can remember the old time Labor Day celebrations—proud union men marching tall and straight behind their rippling banners; picnics and speeches in the park; treats and games for the kiddies; the tug-of-war and the blaring bands. Those were the days when labor really held the spotlight on Labor Day.

With television and cars and all our other gadgets, perhaps it was only natural that Labor Day celebrations would decline. The important question is, what made the decline? If it was changing times, that is one thing; but if it was apathy, that is something else again.

We have had a dozen good years. Work has been good, wages have gone up, and things in general have been progressing fairly satisfactorily. Under such circumstances it becomes easy to let "George" take care of everything.

All the while, the Taft-Hartley Law and state right-to-work bills eat away at the foundations upon which organized labor rests.

Labor does not need celebrations or parades or picnics; but it does need alert, militant, loyal members—members who are awake to the perils that surround us on all sides. Whether there are programs or not, Labor Day should be a time when we rededicate ourselves to nurturing and defending the heritage our predecessors handed down to us.

Worth Noting

According to a Department of Labor report, investigators last year forced employers to refund to some 85,049 workers a total of $6,485,545 in wages illegally withheld from them through various violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

How many of these violations did you read about in your daily paper?

Too bad for the dailies the shoe wasn't on the other foot. If it had been union people who were found cheating, the papers would have had 85,049 headlines.

The elephant drivers in Thailand have got a good deal—with a small assist from the animal kingdom.

When an International Labor Organization man investigated the working conditions of mahouts (teamsters on elephants) in the land of the pagoda, he discovered that the elephants (wise animals) refuse to work more than three days out of five!

One of the best ways he ever saw of regulating the work week, reported the ILO expert.

With automation making the rapid strides it is, American labor may soon have to consider the possibility of importing elephants from Thailand for negotiators.

According to a breakdown recently released by the Census Bureau, the average age of the male worker in America is 39.3 years. By contrast, the average age of the female worker is 36.4.

Here are some of the figures by major industry groups:

The average age of male employes was 41.0 years in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 38.4 years in mining; 40.2 years in construction; 38.0 years in manufacturing; 40.7 years in transportation; 34.2 years in telecommunications; 40.3 years in utilities and sanitary services; 38.1 years in wholesale and retail trade; 44.5 years in finance, insurance and real estate; 36.9 years in business and repair service; 43.6 years in personal services; 36.5 years in entertainment and recreation services; 41.7 years in professional and related services, and 40.1 years in public administration.

Among women the average shown in the census report ranged from about 25 years in "5 and 10" stores to over 53 in dressmaking shops.

The average age of all employed women in 1954 was 36.4 years.

By major industry groups, the average age of women workers was 39.0 years in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 30.7 years in mining; 35.5 years in construction; 34.4 years in manufacturing; 34.9 years in transportation (27.4 years in air transportation); 27.3 years in telecommunications; 29.2 years in utilities and sanitary services; 36.0 years in wholesale and retail repair services; 29.5 years in finance, insurance and real estate; 33.6 years in business and repair services; 40.7 years in personal services; 30.8 years in entertainment and recreational services; 38.6 years in professional and related services, and 37.3 years in public administration.

By the time the men are 55, the women will be 39.

When the Protestant Episcopal Church holds its world conclave in Honolulu this month, it will have before it a strong plea for closer cooperation between the Church and organized labor.

The report, which delves deeply into the plight of people living in industrial areas, points out that labor is largely concerned with building better communities and better citizens.

"The union is fighting increasingly in industrial areas for housing, for equal opportunity, for better schools, for all kinds of things that make for a better community," the report points out.

"As the church fights militantly for these goals, it finds itself fighting side by side with the labor union.

"Labor is increasingly concerning itself in the very aspects of community life which, in the church, fall under the special province of Christian social relations. Because of this, we feel that the field of Christian social relations offers a most promising opportunity for the church's united action with organized labor."

Amen!

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

ALL ABOUT FRANCIS (Not the Mule)

Many years ago we were associated with an apprentice named Francis—a carpenter apprentice, of course—what other kind would we bother telling you about? Having a nice, sweet-sounding name like Francis, you would imagine that butter wouldn't melt in this lad's mouth.

Well, you couldn't be more wrong about anything. This young fellow could build a nest in your ear and you wouldn't know a damn thing about it till you went to clean up for supper.

Why he picked our trade for a livelihood was a mystery, as he had no more aptitude for carpentry than he had for Holy Orders. In this business you must be a conformist in order to get along. You're guided by the standard operating procedure, whatever it is, and you rarely deviate from it.

Francis had no respect for the S. O. P., nor for formulas, four-sided squares or circular circles. Tell him there are 1760 yards in a mile and he'd ask how far is that. Any normal kid sent by his mother for a dozen eggs would come back with twelve. More often than not, Francis would bring back thirteen. Which shows the merit of paying no attention to the conventional.

This eccentricity might be attributed to some sort of glandular disturbance or to the possibility that this was his second trip here. Whatever the reason, this fair youth was the budding shoot of a rugged individualist.

Anything we have to say about him should be warily considered. A carpenter's greatest fault is the exaggeration of the truth. Who said that? Well, if you never heard it before, we said it. So you just weed out the exaggeration and whatever is left is the truth.

* * *

One day, shortly after starting out, Francis was working at his bench sandpapering a molding. The Old Boss, making his morning tour around the shop, stopped to observe the new apprentice. Francis kept on working with a dreamy, myopic look in his eye, rubbing very slowly and tenderly as if he were massaging a rheumatic jellyfish.

The old man laid a hand gently on his shoulder. "Tell me, young man," he said with intended sarcasm, "can you say your prayers?" Francis looked up at him—17 versus 88. "Can you say them in Latin?" he retorted. "No," answered the boss, "I can't." "Well," said Francis, "I can," and he resumed his massaging.

The Old Boss said nothing—just turned and walked away, and for a long time afterward he gave this extraordinary youth a wide berth—never came nearer than six feet if he could help it. Says his prayers in Latin! Glory be to God!

None of the carpenters working in the shop carried watches. They all owned watches, all right—silver or gold watches, and chains, too—but they were either left at home or else doing time in the pawnshop.

Being the newest apprentice, Francis was mandatorily delegated time-teller. Every half-hour or so he was asked to duck down stairs and see how the time was going. The foreman was usually at his bench at the head of the shop, so it was necessary to devise some excuse for going below—to fetch up the glue pot—to fetch it back again—to get a molding—personal reasons, and so forth.

Francis figured this was a heck of a way to learn a trade, sneaking downstairs umpteen times a day just to find out the time. So one morning he took a length of furring strip, and, butting one end against the side wall he marked off the center of the clock. He then noted the distance from the flooring to the center of the dial. Going upstairs to that part of the shop over the clock, he marked on the flooring the clock's distance from the side wall about four feet out from the end wall.

On a small board he scaled in inches the distance of the dial-center down and the four-foot mark from the end wall. Joining these two points gave him the rake of the hole he was going to bore.

Picking the largest hand auger he could find, he got it started and gradually tilted it until it followed the rake on his plan. When the hole was bored through the plank, he

gave it an experimental try-out. Walking slowly by, he glanced through and, Eureka!—there was the time, plainly seen! He'd hit the dial right smack in the middle.

Then he tipped the men off—from now on they could find out the time for themselves. No more ducking downstairs for Francis. Now he could concentrate on learning the trade.

* * *

After the wonderful invention of the time hole had been fully appreciated, the men reluctantly conceded the smartness of the new apprentice. Usually apprentices were considered as wet-eared, newly-hatched fledglings, but this lad was different.

So when Bert Davis took charge of a job building a vault in a bank he picked Francis to go along with him. The contract called for cutting out a section of the wooden main floor, temporary underpinning, protective railing around the opening, a poured concrete 12-inch slab and, of course, a lot of other details which are not material to our story. While the laborers got the dirt out, the forms were made up.

Things were going nicely for Davis until they hit rock at a depth of 13 feet 6 inches. The plans called for excavation down to 14 feet from the floor level.

Now Davis was in a pickle. He figured if the architect were told about this he would insist on his 14 feet, rock or no rock.

On the other hand, he might possibly let it go and permit a 6-inch slab. When ignorance is bliss, it's folly to be wise—Davis decided to stay mum and pour a 6-inch slab. Who'd know the difference when the job was finished? Considering the rock, there would be no harm done.

Everything was ready for pouring and Davis and Francis were jackassing the chute into place when in walks the architect. "Ready to pour, carpenter?" he asked. "All ready, sir," said Davis. "Got fourteen feet down there?" "Yes sir," lied Davis. "I'd like to check it," said the architect. "Got a measuring rod?"

They had a rod, all right, but Davis wasn't going to say so. Maybe he could stall him off. Then up pops Francis. "Yes sir," he said. "We've got a rod, I'll go get it."

As he passed behind, Davis, already sweating blood, lashed back with his foot, but fortunately he missed. That so-and-so little so-and so! Now the jig was up for fair.

Francis returned with the rod, a dressed length of 1 x 1 crayon-marked in feet and half feet all the way up to 16 feet. The architect took it and dropped it in the hole. Reaching down, he checked off the floor level with his thumb and pulled the rod up. "Fourteen feet," he read.

He walked around to the adjoining side and checked. This time he got 14 feet scant. Once more he checked and found 14 feet full.

"Nice work, carpenter," he said. "Go ahead and pour." For a long time after he left, Davis stood gaping pop-eyed into the hole. What the devil happened? He took the rod and checked. Fourteen feet, it read. An hour ago it was 13 feet 6 inches!

He turned to Francis. "When you mentioned the rod I could have crippled you," he said. "Now something has happened, I don't know what. We're down to fourteen feet."

Then Francis explained the miracle. When he heard the architect ask for the rod, an idea shot into his erratic mind. On his way out he grabbed a saw and cut off the first six inches!

Davis looked, and sure enough, the rod was cut off at the first half-foot mark. "How much wages are they paying you?" he asked. Francis told him. "You're working too damn' cheap," said Davis. "I'm going to put in a word for you next pay day."

So Francis got his first raise. Don't you think he earned it?

The fourth episode in the affairs of Francis concerns a paint job he did. In those days, there was no mollycoddling of apprentices. They were expected to do anything within the law—paint, clean bricks, or sew a patch on a pair of overalls.

Francis and a carpenter had just come off a small job in a convent laundry—alterations to closets, shelving, etc. A complaint came in that the work needed painting.

Painting was not included in the estimate, but in order to keep peace in the parish, Francis was told to take some paint and a brush and go back and give the job a going over. Mooching around where the paint was kept, he found there wasn't enough in any can for the job.

So he started rounding up everything liquid he could find, including a half bottle of iodine and some other unknown slops, and after fishing out the skins, chips, shavings and other debris, he had about a quart of some horrible-looking stuff that might conceivably be called paint, but Leonardo da Vinci himself couldn't name the color.

On his way out, the foreman stopped him. "Let's see what you've got, Francis," he asked. Francis held up the can. "They're not going to like that, Francis," said the foreman. "Oh, they'll like it," replied Francis. "Don't you worry about that, sir."

He was almost finished painting when the Mother Superior walked in. She took one horrified look and stopped dead in her tracks. "Heavens above!" she cried. "What color is that?"

Francis stepped off the chair, and, tipping his cap, he answered, stretching it out, "Sister, that is ecclesiastic blue."

"Ecclesiastic blue?"

"Yes, Sister, that's what it is." Francis was looking admiringly at his work. "We had some left over from a job in the Bishop's house and the foreman let me have it for here. The Bishop liked it very much."

The Mother Superior said nothing. She stared wonderingly at the ecclesiastic blue for a while and, shaking her head, walked quietly away.

"That takes care of that," said Francis to himself, as he stepped back on the chair to finish the job.

We could keep relating the antics of Francis right up to the back page, but here's where we get off. Another time, maybe.

How did this eccentric youth make out? We'll tell you. He took a test for the city cops in the back room of the 16th Assembly District Club and passed with flying colors—all green. One of these days he'll be out on a fifty-per-cent pension, fit, fat and fifty-two.

Good luck, Francis.

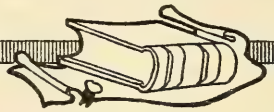
SOUTHWIDE TRAINING CONFERENCE SLATED FOR OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma will be host State for the 7th Annual Southern States Apprenticeship Conference which will convene in Tulsa, Oklahoma, September 29, 30, and October 1. Representatives from organized labor, management associations, and individual firms from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas will be in attendance.

The annual conference serves as a seminar in craft training by providing workshop sessions under guidance of experts and recognized leaders in this field. The Southern States Apprenticeship Conference is without question the most outstanding annual meeting of its type. More than 1,000 key men of industry, both labor and management, are expected at the Tulsa conference. Attendance is not limited to the southern states and all 48 states have been represented at the past meetings.

Program plans for the 1955 Conference include a general session conducted by the Industrial War College of the Armed Forces, panel sessions by industry grouping to discuss all phases of training, including apprenticeship, journeyman and superintendent training. Entertainment will be distinctive Oklahoman with a buffalo bar-b-que and an Indian stomp dance at the famous Wooloroc Ranch. The Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters along with Carpenters Local No. 943, Tulsa, are planning a special program of speakers and entertainment for visiting delegates of Carpenters Local Unions, in addition to that planned by the host committee. Conference headquarters have been established in Room 623, Petroleum Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Anyone desiring information or reservation may write there direct.

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, **care** should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance cards shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ROY ALLEY, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ATTILIO ARCOBELLO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HENRY BAYER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JAMES L. BECKER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WALTER J. BLANDFORD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
OTTO BLATT, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
FRANZ BOCHERT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
AUGUSTUS F. BOSCO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
N. S. BOXWELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HUGH L. CARVER, L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga.
ANDREW CEASER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis
J. CROSLIN, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
SAMUEL DAVIS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WILLIAM J. DAVISON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ADAM L. DESJARDINS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
EDWARD DETTMAN, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
WILLIAM DORAN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
B. C. DRISKILL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ANDREW DUDAS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GLENN DULYEA, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
JOSEPH DUNN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
CLYDE EHLINGER, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
B. B. EPLEY, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
AUGUST ERICKSON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
CLAUDE G. EVANS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOSEPH FAJMAN, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
CLINTON C. FARRIS, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
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CLARENCE FILLHART, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.
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WILLIAM E. HAND, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HENRY HANSEN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
HENRY HANSEN, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
JAMES T. HARDIN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAM K. HARVEY, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FRED HAUG, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEORGE W. HAVENS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
T. E. HAWKINS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
HENRY C. HEDRICK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH HEFFNER, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
JOHN HERBER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
GEORGE L. HERMAN, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans ,La.
JOHN H. HESS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHARLES HEWITT, L. U. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY HOFFMAN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
GUSTAVE HOLMSTROM, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
VICTOR HRABOWSKY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FRED M. JUNE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
ROSS KELLER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
GEORGE KEMP, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
EDGAR KINNEY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
DEAN KIRKPATRICK, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
KARL KNIFFIN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GARLAND C. KNOX, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
CLIFFORD W. LAMB, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
FRANK LEARN, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
ANTHONY LEE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
ROBERT E. LEE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
J. A. LIMOGES, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
ALBERT E. LINDBERG, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ROY LINVILLE, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas
F. E. MACUMBER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
EDWARD W. MAGOWAN, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
WILLIAM R. McNALLEY, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
FRED S. MENDENHALL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
GEORGE H. MERO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
IGNATZ MOORMAN, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
JOSEPH L. NERSKI, SR., L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GEORGE NOBLE, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
JACOB NUDELMAN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
W. B. ORNDORFF, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
EDWARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
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EDWARD PRIZNER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WILLIAM QUIGG, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
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JOHN RATTO, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
RALPH REED, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WILLIAM E. RETTIG, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
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ARTHUR VAN SLETT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT W. VARNER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JOHN H. VEALE, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
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JOHN WICKLUM, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MAX WIRTH, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
LOUIS W. WOLFF, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ESSEX COUNTY D. C. HOLDS FOURTH APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATION

In March, this year, the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Essex County, New Jersey, District Council staged the fourth annual graduation ceremonies with a dinner at Robin Hood Inn, in Clifton. Prizes were presented to the outstanding members of the class and all received additional gifts from the District Council.

Edward Biglin, Local 349, of Orange, New Jersey, received first prize as the outstanding carpenter. Peter Scarperotta, Local 1613, Newark, was second prize winner, and Stanley Ploski, Local 1209, Newark, won third prize. Harry Kelly, Local 119, Newark, received the door prize.

As only three millmen were in the class, the prize for this craft was divided among them equally. It consisted of a set of tools donated by Leonard Corry, Local 306, of Newark.

Peter Scarperotta, representing the graduating apprentices, presented a gift to their instructor, Michael Boscaino, Local 1209, in appreciation of his efforts in their behalf.



Members of the 4th annual apprenticeship graduating class at a dinner sponsored by the Essex County, New Jersey, District Council.

Several members of previous classes were in attendance.

George Baxal, principal of the Bloomfield Vocational and Technical School, served as master of ceremonies.

Others attending included Ernest Jones, principal of the Essex County Vocational Adult Technical High School; Elston Meyer, supervisor of apprentice training, Essex County Vocational Schools, Jack Lowe, president of the Associated Contractors of Essex County; Helge Olsen, member of the Apprenticeship Board; John Walsack, secretary-treasurer, Essex County D. C.; Business Representatives E. J. O'Horo, W. F. Purcell, G. A. Sassone; and Organizer George W. Campbell, the main speaker of the evening.

TWO PENNSYLVANIA BROTHERS HONORED AT PICNIC

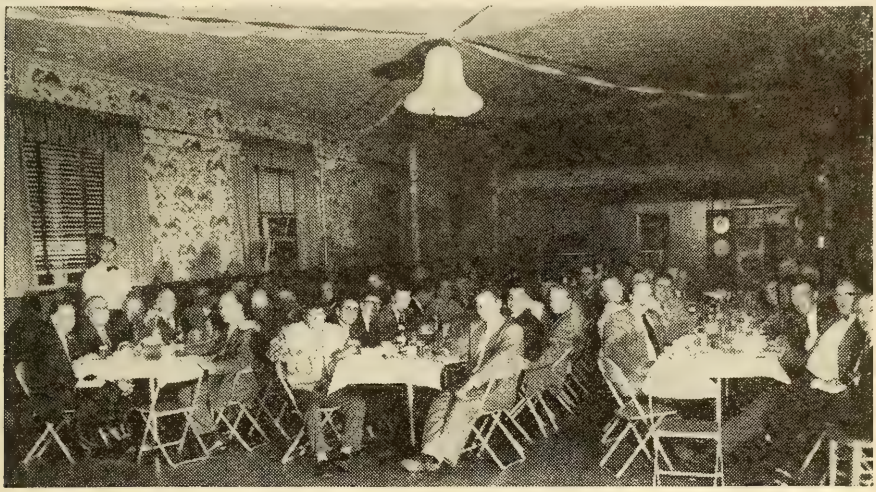
Two long-time members of Local Union 191, of York, Pennsylvania, were recently honored at a picnic celebration of the Local at Brookside Park, in Dover. More than 500 guests, members of the local, and friends, were on hand to view the presentation of a fifty-year pin to one of the men, Harry Sunday. Brother Sunday joined Local 191 on April 9, 1900, and still retains his membership in good standing. He is now 80 years of age.

The other honored old-timer, Edward Maul, was unable to attend the picnic but was presented with his gold pin at a later date. Brother Maul also was initiated into Local Union 191, even earlier than Sunday. His membership dates back to August 9, 1895. He is now 94 years of age and is residing at Ruskin Convalescent Home.

NEW YORK APPRENTICES FETED AT DINNER

On the occasion of the close of the 1954-55 school year in July, apprentices of local unions affiliated with the New York District Council were recently honored at a dinner at Alex and Henry's restaurant in the Bronx. This was the third consecutive year that this event has been held by the New York D. C.

The success of the apprenticeship program in the New York area is largely due to the great cooperation between members and administrative officers of the Council and its affiliated local unions. Playing an important part in the program are such men as Charles



Instructors, members of the apprenticeship training program and sponsoring officers of the New York District Council attending the third annual dinner marking the close of the school year at the Samuel Gompers Evening Trade School.

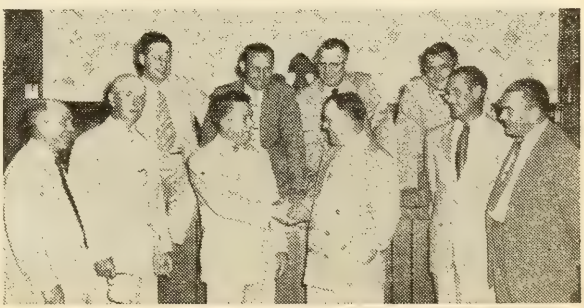
W. Hanson, president of the New York D. C.; Robert M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the D. C.; Edward McLaughlin and William D. Kraengel, coordinators; and Elmer O'Donnell, a member of the New York Board of Education.

Instructors of the Samuel Gompers Evening Trade School also deserve an accolade for their service in training the young apprentices. They include Louis Schumack and Larry Tascia, whose assistance in the practical and technical courses has added immeasurably to the skills and craftsmanship of the men graduating from the school.

PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL'S OFFICERS INSTALLED AT BANQUET

Installation of officers of Local Union 2072, of California, Pennsylvania, recently was held at the Summit Hotel, near Uniontown. The installation ceremonies highlighted a banquet attended by the newly elected officers, other members and guests.

Officers of Local 2072 for 1955-56 include Andrew Hanas, president; Edward Comet, vice-president; Irwin Williams, financial secretary; Al Sadler, treasurer; Dave Summers, recording secretary; Edward Dopler, business representative; and Charles Grago and Carl Juran, trustees.



New officers of Local 2072 being congratulated at their banquet. From left to right: Charles Grago, Irwin Williams, Andrew Hanas, Charles Slinker, Al Sadler, Edward Dopler, Edward Comet, Carl Juran, Carl Westland and Dave Summers.

Taking part in the installation ceremonies were Charles Slinker, general representative of the United Brotherhood; and Carl Westland, secretary of the Pittsburgh District Council.

LOCAL 1419 HONORS CHARTER MEMBER*



Pinning a fifty-year pin on the shirt of George W. Hewitt, 91-year-old member of Local 1419, is John L. Hiner, president of the Local. Looking on are former president William Wickles and Business Agent Dale Horner.

A delegation from Local Union 1419, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, recently traveled to nearby Dale Borough to present a 50-year pin to the Local's only living charter member. The old-timer is 91-year-old George W. Hewitt.

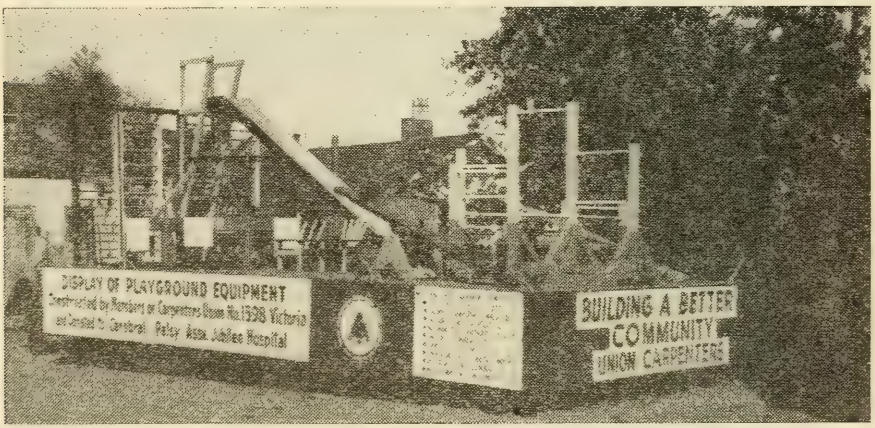
Brother Hewitt was initiated into Local 1419 on March 6, 1903, and still retains his membership there. He continued to work as a carpenter until about ten years ago, when he was forced to retire due to failing eyesight.

The presentation of the small golden pin was made by a committee consisting of William O. Wickles, former president of the Local; John Hiner, president; and H. Dale Horner, business agent.

CANADIAN BROTHERS HELP KIDS, TOO

Members of the United Brotherhood seem to have a weakness when it comes to lending a helping hand to children, especially the ones who are exceptionally unfortunate. The members of Local Union 1598, of Victoria, British Columbia, recently proved that they are no exception to this generality.

In helping the children of their area, these Canadian Brothers served a double purpose. They also built material for their float in the Empire Day Parade, held in Victoria on May 23rd. On the large float were various types of playground material built by mem-



The float of Local 1598 as it appeared in the Empire Day Parade.

bers of Local 1598 in their spare time. The equipment was later donated to the Cerebral Palsy Association Jubilee Hospital.

Although their float was not one of the prize winners, among the more than one hundred which appeared in the parade, the Brothers advise us that they feel their entry received the approval of the judges and the public. And we are sure that the men themselves felt a wee bit more proud of themselves when they considered that their work may someday help a child again to use its weakened muscles.



WISCONSIN LADIES HELPING ON NEW LABOR TEMPLE

To the Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know about the activities of Ladies Auxiliary No. 430, of Madison, Wisconsin.

We received our charter in November, 1944, and have grown to the point that we now have about 70 members.

At present, our most important project is helping to build the new labor temple. In May we donated nearly one hundred dollars, which were proceeds from a card party, and later donated a like amount, resulting from voluntary pledges from our membership. This money is to be spent on furnishing the kitchen of the proposed building.

We have a birthday fund named in honor of its deceased organizer, and is now known as the Hattie Dunn Memorial Fund. Through the fund, we give assistance to various charities, including the Red Cross, Blind Crippled Children's Fund and the Kiddie Camp. The latter organization helps young rheumatic fever victims.

The Sunshine Chum collects small change at each meeting to give assistance to our members when they are ill.

During our two big card parties last year, one in the spring and the other during the winter, we held a bazaar, selling bakery goods, aprons, bordered pillow cases and similar items. At the parties, we also have an "Apple Blossom Tree," on which there are numbers which are sold for small sums. Prizes are awarded according to the numbers drawn and it is a very popular thing with our members.

We would appreciate letters and advice from other auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Inez I. Peterson, Recording Secretary

TEXAS LADIES HONOR VETERAN MEMBERS

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 180, of Amarillo, Texas.

March marked the 28th anniversary of our group and our members were entertained with a St. Patrick's Day party in conjunction with the anniversary celebration. Mrs. George Enoch and Mrs. H. R. Cliver were guests of honor as charter members. Mrs. E. O. Graves and Mrs. Karl Degenhardt were also honored as twenty-five-year members of the auxiliary.

We are quite proud of our auxiliary, as it is one of the senior groups in the nation.

We have helped in the expense of caring for a little girl for the past five years. She is a cerebral palsy victim. We make bandages for the Red Cross and the Cancer Society and try to do as much as we can in the way of donations to charitable organizations.

To retain interest and stimulate membership we have adopted a practice of placing each member's name in a capsule and drawing for a jackpot. We begin with a $5.00 prize and if the name of the member drawn is absent, $1.00 is added to the jackpot. We find it helps very much in keeping up attendance.

We consider ourselves fortunate in that one of our members, Mrs. O. A. Townsend, is president of the Texas State Council of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliaries. Two other members, Mrs. W. W. Finch and Mrs. Lee Wilson, serve on the Board of the State Council.

We keep a scrapbook concerning interesting events which happen to our members and also keep a union label scrapbook.

We will welcome visits and letters from other auxiliary groups.

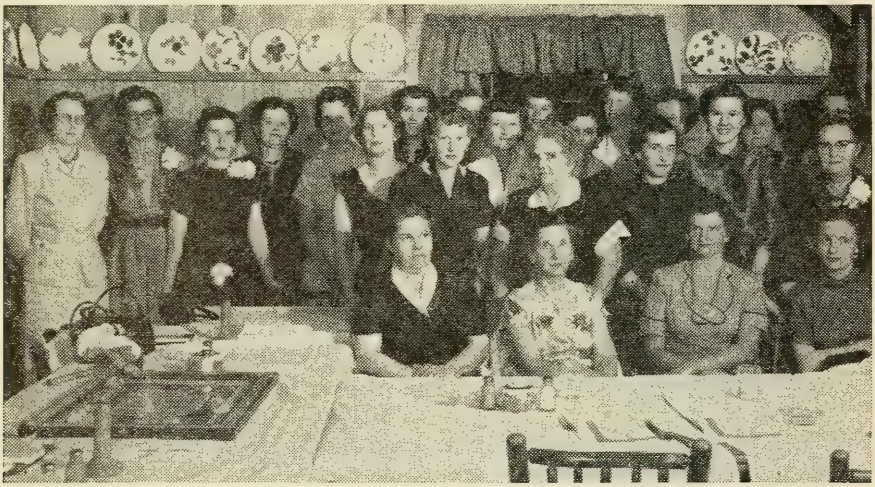
Fraternally, Mrs. Bill Pace, Recording Secretary.

BLUEGRASS LADIES GET CHARTER

To the Editor:

A charter was granted to Ladies Auxiliary 720, of Paducah, Kentucky, last April on the 55th anniversary of the sponsoring Local, No. 559, of Paducah, and the first anniversary of the Four Rivers District Council of Carpenters.

Mitchell McCandless, business representative of the Four Rivers District Council and treasurer of Local 559, was very active in organizing the ladies and was honored as the installing officer for the charter and the new officers.



Ladies Auxiliary 720's charter members uphold half of the Kentucky tradition of "fast horses and pretty women."

The first slate of officers includes Colleen McCandless, president; Neva Douglas, vice-president; Ethel Newman, recording secretary; Evelyn McClure, financial secretary; Sally DaVania, treasurer; Annie Bridges, warden; Alberta Vaughn, conductress; Alma Henley, Aurelia Shaffer and Avice Yancy, trustees.

Fraternally, Mrs. Alma Henley, Publicity Chairman

WASHINGTON LADIES REPORT ON 16TH CONVENTION

To the Editor:

In conjunction with the 34th Annual Convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries held its 16th Annual Convention at Yakima, Washington, from May 12 to the 14th. Attending were 36 delegates representing 17 auxiliaries, 49 fraternal delegates and three visitors.

Two new auxiliaries which joined the State Council during the past year are Ladies Auxiliary 703, of Seattle, and 723, of Spokane.

Sister Mary Lamb, of Yakima's Auxiliary, No. 309, opened the business meeting and then presented the gavel to our president, Bernice Watkins.

The main business of the convention was concerned with resolutions, the constitution and by-laws, and their revision.

Newly elected officers were installed by Ione Roesler, of Vancouver, Washington. They include Alice Johnson, president; Mamie Dickinson, vice-president; Ellen Paddock, recording secretary; and Velma Osborne, treasurer.

On the evening preceding the opening of the convention, President Watkins held open house, assisted by members of Ladies Auxiliary 309 Cookies and coffee were served. A luncheon was held by the Yakima ladies the following day at the Chinook Hotel. Paul Rudd, president of the Carpenters State Council, also held open house, with refreshments and dancing provided.

On the last evening, a banquet was held, at which time the State officers were installed by members of the Yakima Auxiliary. Entertainment was provided by the Tacoma Drill Team.

The 1956 convention is to be held in Tacoma.

Fraternally, Alice Johnson, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 324

More about Setting Jambs.—Different men have different ways of doing things. All of them, though, are more or less governed by circumstances. These circumstances run all the way from the means of the owner to the purpose for which the structure is built. For instance, a temporary building does not need all the things that a permanent building should have, although it should be constructed so as to fulfill the purposes of its existence. In most cases this means practical service, a satisfactory appearance, and economy. There isn't anything wrong with using a cheap construction, if it is used where such a construction is desired and will satisfy the requirements of the situation.

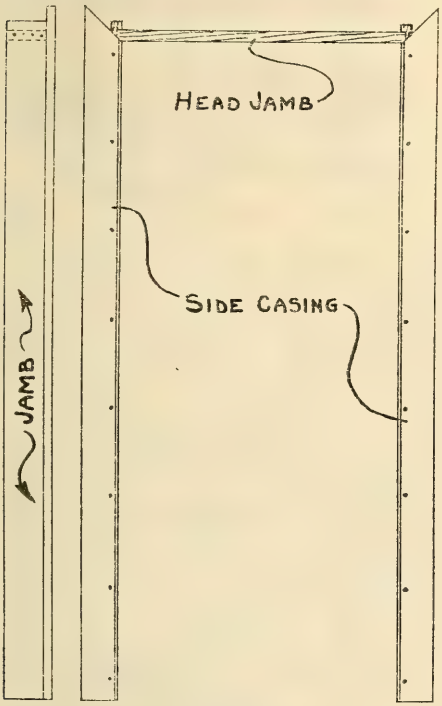
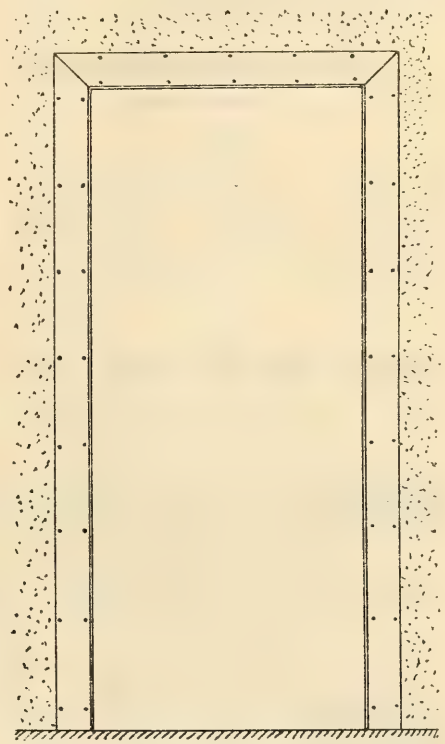


Fig. 1

Setting Jambs—Cheap Method.—Fig. 1 shows by the main drawing a door jamb with the side casings nailed in place. To the left is given an edge view of the frame, looking from left to right. This jamb is cased up, excepting the head, on one side and set much on the order of setting an outside door frame. The casings must be perfectly straight, so they can be used instead of a straightedge for plumbing the frame. Both sides are plumbed and nailed in this way. Careful workmanship is necessary to get the frame plumb, level and square. Before the other side of the opening is cased up, blocks should be placed where the hinges and the keeper are located, to give anchorage for the screws and prevent bouncing when the mortising is done. When these blocks are in place, the rest of the casing-up is done, leaving the opening about as shown by Fig. 2. This method of setting jambs and casing the



CASED-UP OPENING

Fig. 2

openings gives good results in quick, temporary work, where time is an important factor.

Fitting Jambs to Floor.—Fig. 3 shows the bottom parts of a door jamb. To the left

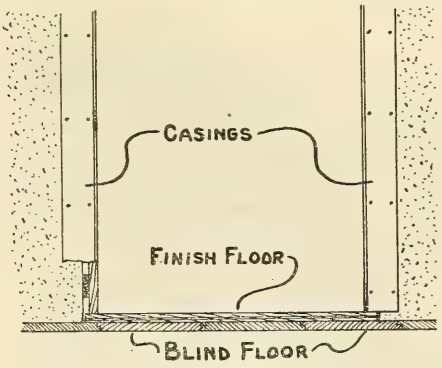


Fig. 3

the casing is shown cut out, to reveal the blocking and how the jamb rests on the finish floor. To the right the cased-up effect is shown. Fig. 4 shows how to set a jamb before the finish flooring is in place, when 2x2's are used as nailers. Both casings are shown cut out for clarity. At the bottom a plan is shown of the spreader, before the jamb is set on it. The spreader makes provision for the finish flooring to slip under the jamb, and also holds the jamb in a

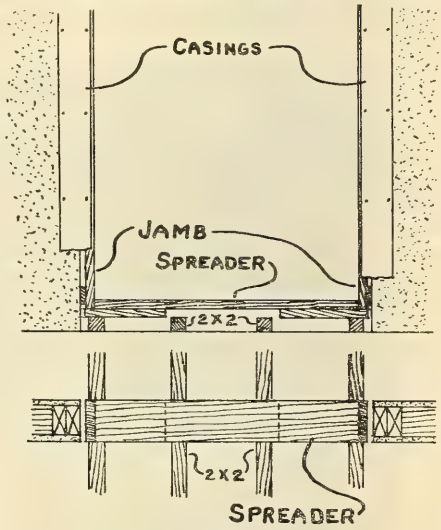


Fig. 4

square position until it is blocked and nailed, as shown. Fig. 5 shows a good way to set jambs when the finish flooring is to be laid on strips. Here the jamb extends to the blind floor, and therefore the flooring must be fitted to the jamb. When this is done, it is important that the blocking is put close to the bottom, as shown on the

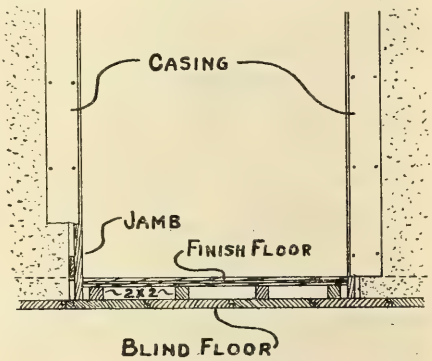


Fig. 5

drawing. Placing the blocking in this way prevents the flooring, when it is laid, from pushing the bottom of the jamb apart.

Simple Casing, Base, and Shoe.—Fig. 6 shows to the left an edge view, with the jamb omitted, of the casing shown in the main drawing. This layout is suitable where

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economy is desired. How the base and base shoe join the casing is also shown.

Casing, Backband, and Base.—Fig. 7, in the main drawing, shows a face view of the bottom end of a casing and backband. A section of the two members put together is shown toward the top, inset. How the base and base shoe join the backband is shown at the bottom of the drawing. To the left is shown an edge view of the casing and backband of the main drawing, looking from left to right. The jamb is omitted on the edge view, but on the face view the reveal of the jamb is given.

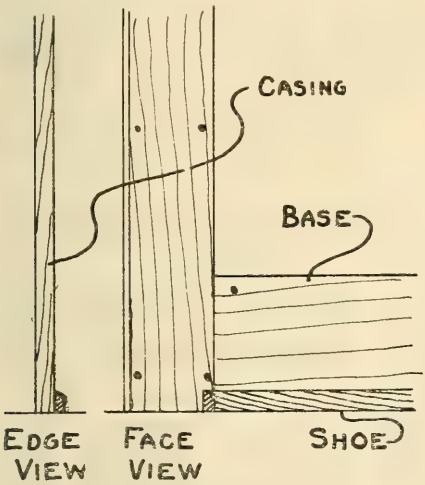


Fig. 6

Thin Casing and Thin Base.—Fig. 8 shows how thin material can be used for casing and for base. This, in turn, makes possible the use of a smaller base block. A good base shoe for such a layout is shown by the cross section of the main drawing, inset. Here the base shoe is made of thicker material than the base, and has a groove cut into it to receive the tongue of the base. An edge view, of the base block, in a larger

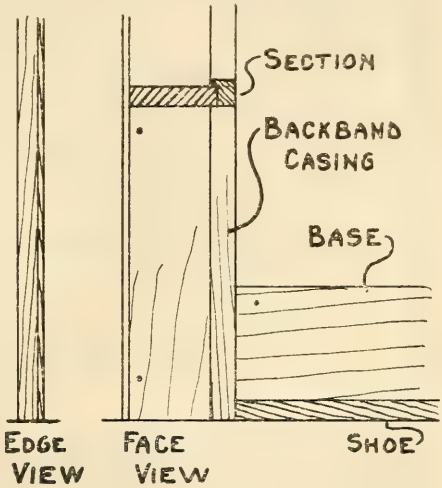


Fig. 7

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scale, is shown to the left in Fig. 9. A cross section of the base and base shoe is shown by the drawing to the right. This

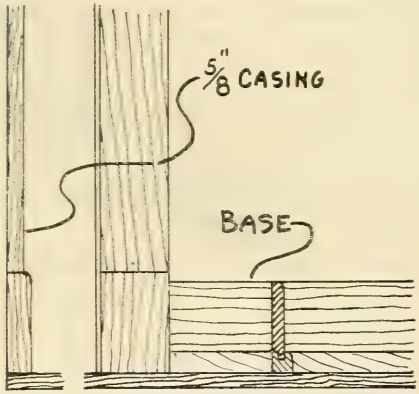


Fig. 8

shoe is fastened to the floor by means of screws. Screws give the best results; however, nails can be used instead of screws. Foreboring should be done before either the screws or the nails are driven.

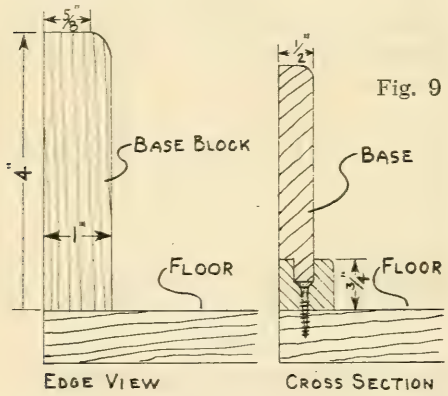
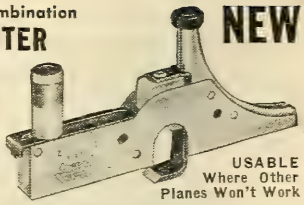


Fig. 9

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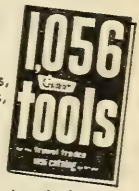
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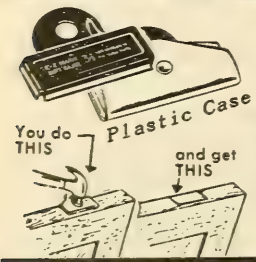
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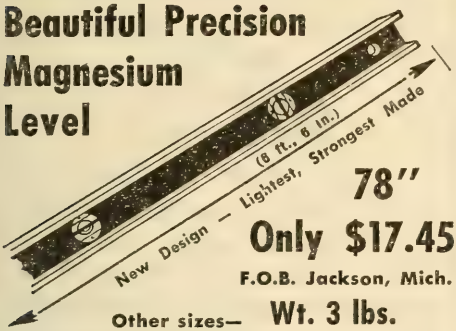
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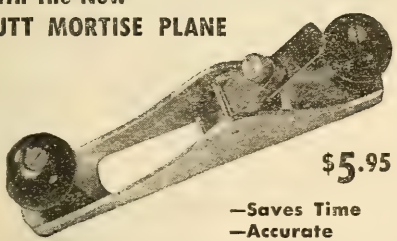
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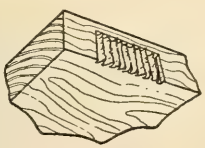
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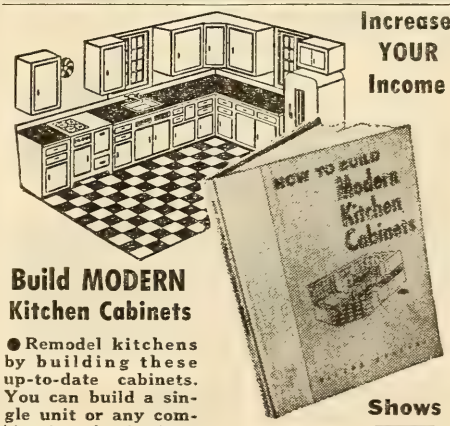
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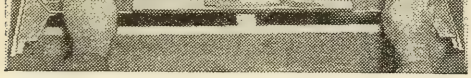
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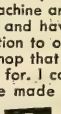


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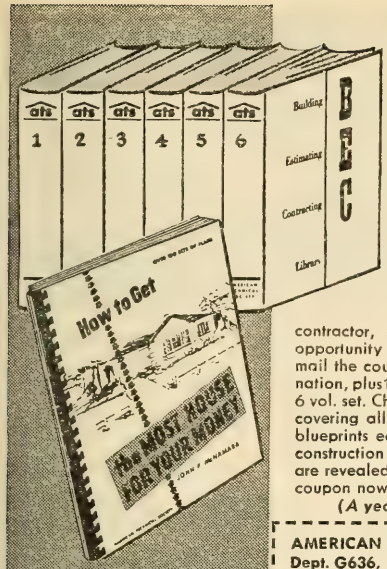
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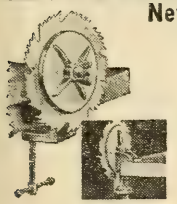
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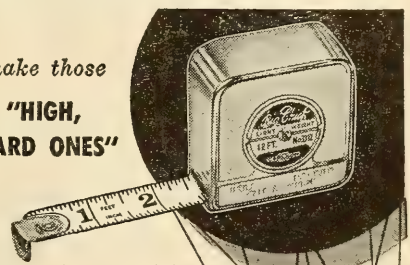
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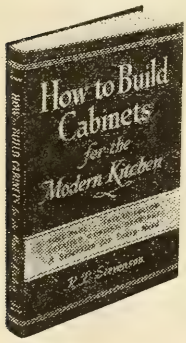
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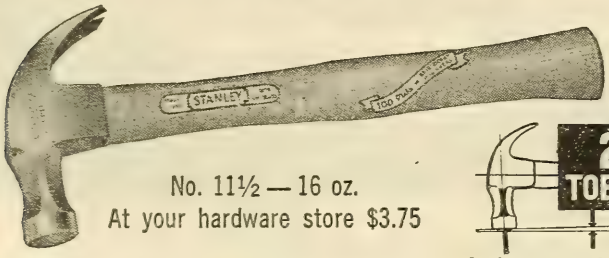
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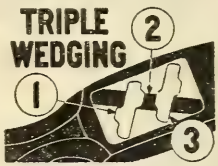


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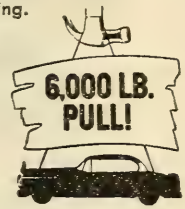
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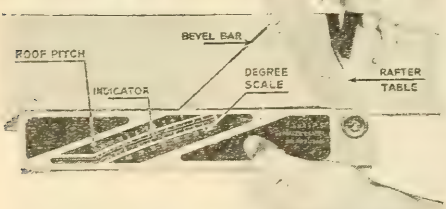
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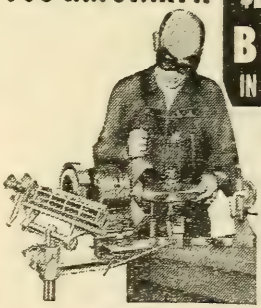
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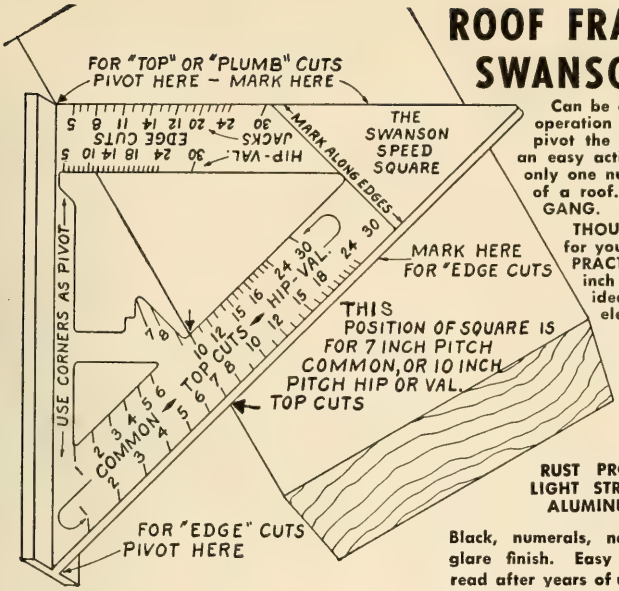
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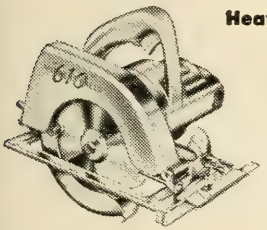
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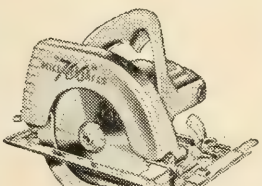
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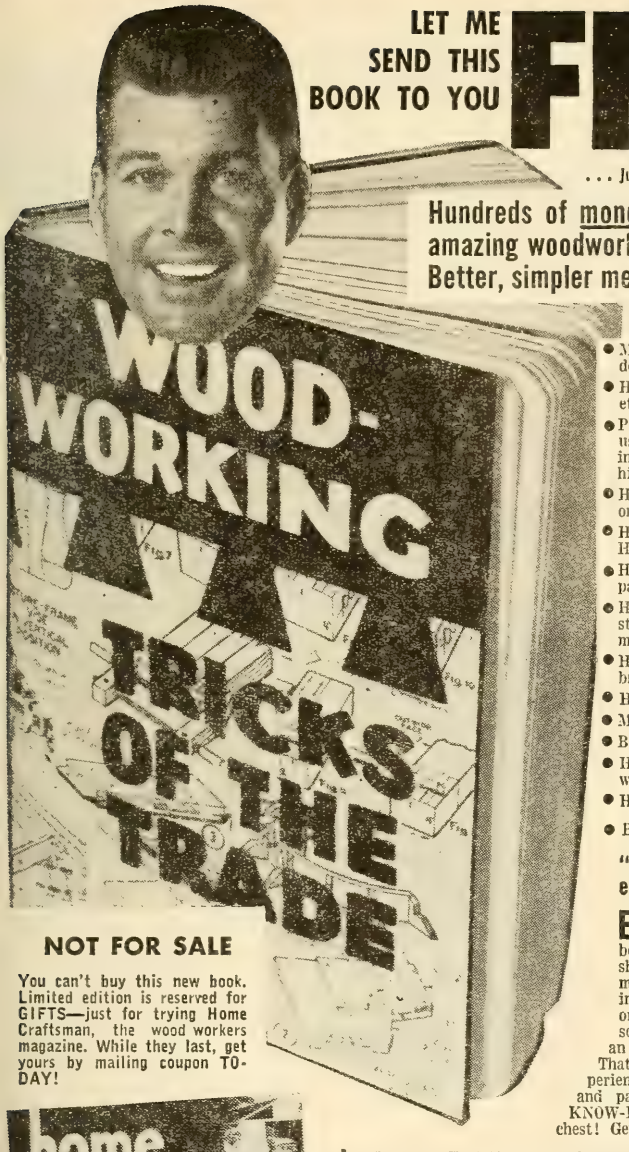
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1955

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A study of wage changes since 1907 shows that—

Skill Is The Forgotten Factor

★ ★ ★

IN A RECENT issue of this journal an old-timer related some of his experiences over a 65-year career in the building industry. He recalled that during his days of apprenticeship, journeymen carpenters in the old country wore gloves and carried canes as a mark of their trade. Their earnings may not have been great, but their prestige was high.

Now, prestige may not be of much value these days because it puts no meat on the table. Neither does it buy shoes for the kiddies. But the fact remains that skill is losing the recognition it once enjoyed. It is losing not only its prestige, but also its comparative earning capacity.

International Labour Review, the monthly publication of the International Labor Organization (ILO), recently published a study on the decline in wage differentials based on skill in the United States. By a careful analysis of wage trends since 1907, the study—compiled by Earl E. Muntz of New York University—showed that the wage gap between skilled workers and unskilled workers is gradually being whittled away. In 1907 there was an 85% differential between the wages of skilled craftsmen in the building trades and laborers and helpers. By 1947 that differential was down to 43%. Of course, the money differential went up during that time because organized labor pushed wages up manyfold. In 1907 there was only 20c per hour differential between trained men and untrained men. For the year 1947 the money differential was 64c per hour. But the point is that the 20c per hour in 1907 represented an 85% premium on skill, while the 64c of 1947 represented only a 43% differential. Professor Muntz in his study, summed the situation up as follows:

"Since the turn of the century the spread of wages between given grades of skilled and unskilled labour in specific United States industries has shown a rather surprising collapse. Taking the average earnings for representative unskilled occupations as a base of 100, Ober (another researcher) found that the median wage of a skilled worker was 205, or slightly more than double that of the unskilled worker, in 1907, and that in subsequent years this differential shrank as follows: 1918-19 : 175 per cent of unskilled wage; 1931-32: 180 per cent; 1937-40: 165 per cent; 1945-47: 155 per cent.

"For the period 1952-53 the percentage was 137.

"Thus in rather less than half a century the difference between the wages of "high priced" skilled labour and those of so-called "cheap" unskilled labour has been whittled away to such an extent that skilled workers receiving the median wage for their group now receive only 37 per cent more than their unskilled mates. This decline has been general throughout the United States, although some regions have been affected less than others.

"The process was particularly rapid during the First World War, was arrested during the 1920's, again became

marked during the depression, accelerated rapidly when the United States was building up her military strength just before entering the Second World War, and developed at a gradually increasing rate during the war. Differentials have also narrowed sharply since the war. . . .

"Current examples show that this trend is still continuing. For instance, in iron and steel foundries unskilled jobs showed the greatest percentage increase in pay during the period 1951-53. In five of 13 comparable areas unskilled workers obtained wage increases of over 15 per cent, but out of all the skilled workers in those areas only machine moulders succeeded in obtaining a 15 per cent increase, and then only in one of the areas.

"There is also a tendency toward narrowing the differentials between the minimum and maximium pay within given classes of labour. Thus in August, 1951, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation had 16 grades of factory labour, the wages for the lowest grade ranging from $1.25 to $1.38 per hour. This spread of 13 cents was cut to 10 cents in August, 1952, when the hourly wage ranged from $1.37 to $1.47. Similarly, the range for the highest grade of labour in 1951 was from $2.00 to $2.24 per hour, the differential being 24 cents; but in 1952 the hourly wage rates were from $2.13 to $2.33, the spread being thus reduced to 20 cents.

"Wage differentials between skilled and unskilled labour may vary considerably within an industry in different parts of the country. Thus the wage differentials in the machinery industries between skilled and unskilled were reported in 1953 to be highest in the south and lowest in the industrialised cities of the Pacific Coast, the midwest and the east. In Atlanta, Tulsa and Dallas; tool and die makers received 80 per cent more than janitors, whose wages are now taken as a base for unskilled labour in the annual community wage surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Detroit, Milwaukee and Portland the differential was around 45 per cent."

IN trying to analyze the whys and wherefores of the narrowing gap, professor Muntz places much emphasis on the fact that educational standards are increasing rapidly. He points out that whereas only 11.5 of students were enrolled in industrial courses in 1915, that figure had climbed to 26.6% by 1949. He also points out that the equalization of wages for men and women working on the same job has tended to narrow the gap between skilled and unskilled wages. The elimination of lower wages for minority groups has also tended to bring common labor wages up.

These factors do offer some explanation for the gradual disappearance of the gap between skilled and unskilled wages. But there are other factors which are probably even more important. For one thing, other than janitoring, there is very little "unskilled" labor left. In mines, steel mills, factories, etc., there is scarcely a job left that does not entail some use of machinery. Even in the building trades, ditchers and bulldozers have made the shovel nearly obsolete. Elevators and conveyors have all but relegated the hod carriers to the scrap heap. "Common labor" as such is rapidly disappearing from the American industrial scene. "Single operation" proficiency is rapidly taking its place.

Then, too, with the growth of industrial unionism, skilled workers have tended to subjugate their own selfish interests to the common good. It is far easier for a handful of men

in a factory to win big wage increases for themselves than it is to insist on adequate wage increases for their less skilled brothers. There is no denying the fact that the skilled men have helped to carry the less skilled men. This process has worked out to their own detriment as far as wages are concerned. Cents-per-hour increases rather than percentage increases are manifestations of this trend. So are escalator clauses.

But whatever the causes for the gradual disappearance of the gap, the fact remains that the situation must be reversed. Skills are entitled to and should receive greater recognition than than they have been getting in recent years. In the first place, the man who can lay out a job or repair a machine or follow a blueprint makes a much greater contribution to the productive whole than does a fellow workman who can only perform one relatively simple operation. The skilled men are the difference between operating at a profit or operating at a loss.

If nothing else does, the changing industrial picture is undoubtedly going to reverse the trend. The demand for men in many occupations may decline but the demand will grow for more highly skilled men. A glance at the "help wanted" column already bears this fact out. There are innumerable ads for highly trained men but relatively few for unskilled or semi-skilled ones. Automation and the atomic age cannot help but speed up the trend. In the days ahead, more and more of the emphasis is going to be on thoroughly trained workers.

In the meantime, skill needs to be given greater recognition in the wage picture. The unskilled worker worth his salt expects to become a skilled worker sooner or later. Nothing can hasten this process quite so much as knowledge that skill will pay off. Craftsmen may not want to go back to canes and gloves, but is the rewards of craftsmanship are not enhanced, the productive capacity of the nation may hit the skids one fine day.

CONSTRUCTION RECORD EXPECTED FOR 1955

A steady surge toward a record-breaking volume of construction, with exceedingly intense competition for an increasing amount of work coming on the market, is expected for the end of 1955 and the early months of 1956.

This was the highlight of a telegraphic survey among 84 directors and 124 chapters of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Construction activity to September this year has been 13% ahead of the all-time record established in 1954, but from 85% to 90% of the general contractors in the building, highway and heavy construction fields expect as much or more new work to come on the market in the next six months. A few areas expect declines.

Despite tightening of credit by the federal government, few contractors expected it would affect their business except for home building. The answers shown in the survey on work coming on the market in the next six months confirmed the possibility of a $42 billion year for new construction in 1955.

In late June this year, the Departments of Commerce and Labor predicted a record-smashing $41.8 billion in new construction for 1955—an 11% jump over 1954's all-time high of $37.5 billion.

Chicago D. C. Enshrines W.L.H. Memory

★ ★ ★

A BEAUTIFUL new bronze tablet graces the hallway of the top floor of the General Office. It was designed, erected and paid for by the Chicago District Council and affiliated Local Unions, as a loving tribute to the memory of William L. Hutcheson, outstanding General President of our Brotherhood for some 36 years.

On Friday, September 16th, some 65 representatives from the Chicago District Council and affiliated unions journeyed to Indianapolis to officially unveil the tablet. In a simple but impressive ceremony, William R. Stephens, grandson of the late Mr. Hutcheson, swung aside the tapestry which covered the tablet, and thereby accorded it a permanent niche in the archives of the General Office.

In a few well-chosen words, Ted Kenney, Council president, presented the tablet to our Brotherhood in behalf of the entire Chicago District



Council membership. General President M. A. Hutcheson accepted the tablet in behalf of our entire Brotherhood.

Council Secretary Charles Thompson and Council Business Agents Dan Butler and Alex Robertson recalled some of the many occasions on which William L. Hutcheson came to the assistance of the Chicago District Council with advice, manpower, and financial aid. They summarized briefly the steady progress which was made in Chicago during the years when the late Mr. Hutcheson was at the helm of our Brotherhood. Stanley Johnson, Illinois Federation Secretary, also paid high tribute to the work of William L. Hutcheson.

First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, for many years president of the Chicago District Council prior to becoming a General Officer, analyzed the exceptionally high quality of leadership which William L. Hutcheson provided both the Chicago District Council and all of our Brotherhood. Second General Vice president Blaier, General Secretary Fischer and General Treasurer Chapman all recalled briefly the many contributions which Mr. Hutcheson made to the advancement of labor in America.

Approximately three by four feet, the tablet is a work of the metal

worker's art. A bas-relief bust of the late Mr. Hutcheson dominates the upper portion of the tablet. Beneath, in raised letters, his years of service as of our Brotherhood. For years it has hung in the hallway of the first floor of the General Office as a constant reminder of debt all of us owe to



Standing before the tablet commemorating the life and achievements of William L. Hutcheson during unveiling ceremonies are General Officers and Officers of the Chicago District Council.

Reading from left to right they are: Alex Robertson and Dan Butler, Council Business Agents; Charles Thompson, Council Secretary; Ted Kenney, Council President; Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President; William Stephens, grandson of the late Wm. L. Hutcheson; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; Frank Chapman, General Treasurer; Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; and O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President.

General President are commemorated. At the bottom is the following inscription: "A loving tribute from the Chicago District Council and affiliated Local Unions."

Many years ago, the Chicago District Council and affiliated Local Unions erected a similar tablet to the memory of Peter J. McGuire, founder Brother McGuire and his indomitable spirit.

On behalf of every member of our Brotherhood, THE CARPENTER takes this opportunity to thank the Chicago District Council and affiliated Local Unions for their thoughtfullness and generosity in remembering another great stalwart of our organization—the late William L. Hutcheson.

LABOR DEPARTMENT UNDERTAKES TO HELP OLDER WORKERS

Outside of organized labor, few groups in America have shown much interest in the employment problems of older workers. The demand for labor being what it is, men and women over 45 have fared fairly well in recent years, but the basic problem of employer reuctance to hire people in their middle years remains unchanged. As soon as the labor market tightens up, the older workers will again feel the pinch.

However, somebody at last is trying to do something about the matter.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has launched a program to break down employer resistance to hiring anyone over 45.

President Eisenhower sparked the activity in a Labor Day statement.

Congress appropriated $160,000 for the Labor Department's use to arrange studies to show that neither insurance nor productive costs will be raised by hiring older workers.

The whole program will head up under Charles E. Odell, counseling and selective placement expert in the Bureau of Employment Security, named assistant to Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson for this job.

A fight going on out in Oregon indicates that—

Public Timber Is Still A Plum

★ ★

OUT in the Douglas Fir belt of Western Oregon there is being fought out at the present time a far-reaching battle which undoubtedly will have great bearing on how timber lands belonging to the people will be managed in years to come. Involved are the "O. & C." lands, a huge strip of virgin timber that runs from the California border on the south to Washington on the north. Whatever decision is finally reached in this matter will have broad repercussions on public ownership of all natural resources.

To understand the O & C. controversy, it is necessary to go back quite a way into American history. In the 1860's, the west coast was virtually a wilderness. Discovery of gold in California a dozen years before had lured a number of hardy souls to that area. In Oregon and Washington, the entire white population consisted of a few trappers and Indian traders. But the possibilities existing on the coast were not lost on Congress or the rest of the nation as a whole. There was great pressure for legislation to permit the opening of the huge western empire.

IN the 1860's, to encourage development of the west, Congress offered to grant a 20-mile wide alternate-section strip of land along the right-of-way to any company which would build a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the California border. It also offered similar concessions to any firm which would build a military road from Eugene to Coos Bay.

A company known as the Oregon and California Railroad Company was formed to take advantage of both of these grants. The railroad and the military road were built.

In time, the Southern Pacific Railroad took over the Oregon and California Railroad. It assumed all its duties and its assets, including the vast holdings of timberlands deeded to the O. & C. by Congress.

Had the railroad managed the lands as Congress intended, there probably would not be any controversy today. But it let its greed run away with its good judgment.

In setting up the land grants to encourage railroad and military road construction, Congress included three provisos:

1. That the land could be sold only to actual settlers.
2. That it could be sold only in tracts of not more than 160 acres each.
3. That the price per acre could not exceed $2.50.

All three of these provisos the railroad ignored at one time or another in disposing of its 2,500,000 acres of choice timber lands. Complaints became howls, and by 1912 the remonstrations were so loud and numerous that Uncle Sam began suit to restrain the railroad from selling any more land. The government also started suit to forfeit the grants.

In 1916 the Supreme Court restrained further sales of land but left up to Congress what disposition should be made of the land grants. Four years

later, Congress repossessed (the lawyers have a fancier word for it but that is what it means) the lands that were given away in the land grants. The Southern Pacific was paid off for the lands and the lands were placed under the management of the Department of Interior. There they still repose today. The estimated 75,000,000 board feet of prime Douglas Fir timber on them is worth at least a billion dollars at today's going prices. After being repossessed by Congress, these lands became known as "Revested Oregon and California and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagonroad Grant Lands." Understandably, they became known as O. & C. lands within a short while.

BUT it turned out that Congress was no more foresighted than the S.P. The 1916 act intended that the lands should be sold only to settlers. This was supposed to help develop Oregon and at the same time put land on the local tax rolls. The framers of the act apparently envisioned the land being parcelled out to pioneers who would log the timber in a hurry and then establish prosperous family-sized farms.

It was a fine theory; but there was one hitch. The land was good only for growing timber. As farm land it was worthless. So the brave dream of Congress blew up.

In the early part of this century, the lumbering industry was concentrated on tide water. What few mills existed in O. & C. land areas were small and confined to what markets they could reach by rail. While the tide water mills had plentiful log supplies of their own, things got along fairly well. But soon they began casting covetous eyes at the O. & C. timber.

Of course, the inland mills began running into trouble, too. Their back yards were cheek-by-jowl with vast timber supplies on O. & C. lands but the supplies they owned themselves were negligible. When they could buy O. & C. timber they bought it on a liquidation basis.

In the meantime, the 18 counties in which the O. & C. lands are located found themselves in trouble too. The vast quantities of lands in the O. & C. block paid no taxes. Therefore the counties were constantly fighting bankruptcy. Sometimes their chief interest was to get the timber sold, and to Hell with the future and conservation.

By 1937 the pressure from mills for more logs and from counties for more taxes brought matters to a head. In that year Congress passed the "1937 O. & C. Sustained Yield Act." Like its 1916 predecessor, it sounded like a fine piece of legislation—on paper. But in practical application it has stirred up a genuine hornet's nest.

The 1937 act, in the interests of conservation and the stabilization of communities dependent on the lumber industry for their well-being, did three things:

1. It stopped the sale of O. & C. timber on a liquidation basis and required the Secretary of the Interior to manage the timber lands on a sustained yield basis.

2. It allowed the Secretary to set up boundaries of sustained yield units which would be reserved for the use of existing lumber mills in a given lumber community.

3. It set up a formula for giving counties a share of the revenue from timber sales as a substitute for tax money.

Before the act could be put into operation, the war interfered. All bets were off for the duration. But after Germany and Japan capitulated, the 1937 act came into its own.

The results have been confused, to say the least. The Secretary of the

Interior began setting up sustained yield units. Anybody could bid on this timber, but the catch was that it had to be processed in the area for which the sustained unit was set up. For those mills lucky enough to be included in the area, it was a fine arrangement, but for mills outside the area it was a fast shuffle.

To a great extent, the sustained yield unit idea gave an arm of Uncle Sam a virtual life-or-death power over many mills. A mill on the Columbia River, say, might be in a position to outbid local mills for timber in a given sustained yield unit, but under the 1937 act it would not buy that timber. It is all reserved for the mills fortunate enough to be included in the sustained yield unit. Outside competition thus being restricted, "in" mills can usually buy O. & C. timber cheaper than they otherwise might.

In recent years, the sustained yield unit has spread to the National Forests which are under the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

There is no denying the good motives of either the 1937 act, the Department of Interior or the Department of Agriculture. The prime interest of all of them is preserving future timber supplies and stabilizing lumber communities by keeping timber harvesting orderly and within bounds. But danger of something akin to government dictatorship and government monopoly developing is worrying many people. With unlimited timber suplies at their back doors, the "in" mills are set. No outsider can cut into their supplies. No outsider can outbid them. But for the "out" mills the situation is a headache.

Pressure is now on for a revision of the sustained yield unit idea. The fight sooner or later will reach the halls of Congress. When it does it will be a dilly.

The odd part is that all sides are interested in the same result—wise utilization of our timber resources in accordance with established conservation procedures. The question is, can it be achieved without giving an arm of the government dictatorial powers over the future of individual companies and communities?

Credit Unions Celebrate 107th Birthday

Millions of credit union members belonging to America's labor unions will join in observing International Credit Union Week, Oct. 16-22, commemorating the 107th birthday of their self-help movement. Banquets, parties and similar celebrations are planned in local communities everywhere.

Officially, International Credit Union Week commemorates the founding of the first credit union in 1848. It was then that farmers of a small German community, under the guidance of their mayor, Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen, formed their self-help organization as an answer to usury, which was keeping them in poverty. They set the basis for the world-wide credit union movement today.

Their idea spread to the new world when Alphonse Desjardins, Quebec legislative reporter, introduced credit unions to Canada in 1900, and to the United States in 1909.

The movement developed with the help of Edward A. Filene, a Boston merchant and philanthropist, who devoted many years of his life and close to a million dollars to the growth of credit unions in North America.

The basic principles of credit unions as started in Germany are still the same today:

1—Only people belonging to a credit union can borrow from it;

2—Loans are made only for provident and productive purposes at low interest, and

3—A man's character is the most important security for his loan.

Credit unions have helped solve thousands of individual problems by helping members to pay doctor bills, build and remodel homes, and purchase necessities.—**Labor's Daily**

Worth Noting

Literally drooling for the rush of business Christmas always brings, some city department stores began advertising Christmas gifts right after Labor Day. Among the items they offered were an electric shoe shine kit at $29.95; a musical toilet tissue holder which tinkles "Happy Days Are Here Again" (a bargain at $8.80); mink-trimmed nightgowns at $57.50; and hand-painted door-knobs for as little as $7.70 a pair.

If these items do not meet with your approval, there will be many others offered before December 25th. The wise buyer will do his shopping early; but the really smart one will look for the Union Label on every gift he buys.

★

In the town of Naugatuck, Conn., union employes of the Naugatuck Rubber Company recently wondered whether the summer heat had affected their eyesight. In looking over their paychecks, they saw zeros instead of spots in front of their eyes. At least 70 of them discovered that they had received wage increases of $9,000 each.

Before long, however, they learned that the heat hadn't affected their eyesight. Rather it had crossed up the company's check-writing machine on which a number bar became jammed.

"Well," sighed a couple of the men, "that's the way it is—easy come, easy go."

★

Before the flood waters which devastated a big part of the Eastern Seaboard even began subsiding, organized labor was mobilizing its financial resources to help the victims. A preliminary round-up of contributions by international unions shows that labor digs deep when disaster strikes. The following is only a partial list of what international unions kicked in. When and if contributions by subordinate bodies are added, the figure may easily go 10 times as high.

Ladies Garment Workers	$100,000
Carpenters	50,000
Machinists	28,000
Pulp & Sulphite Workers	25,000
Plumbers	15,000
AFL	1,000
Engineers	5,200
Letter Carriers	2,377
Sheet Metal Workers	1,000
Laborers	5,000
Bricklayers	1,000
Operating Engineers	5,000
N. Y. Suit & Coat	5,000
CIO Internationals	276,000

P. S. Anybody seen a list of contributions by the NAM and U. S. C. of C.?

★

A shorter work week cannot be too far away. Even corporation officials are acknowledging that the 40-hour week is on its way out. Some 26 of them, who were asked to predict what conditions would be in 1975, so that their predictions could be put in the cornerstone of a new building, foresaw six hours less per week and 25% higher pay within 20 years.

Six hours more leisure time per week sounds fine. The only trouble is that by the time it gets here traffic congestion will have grown so bad the average worker will lose 12 hours more per week getting to and from work.

★

If you read a daily paper you know what the New York Department of Labor means when it says that labor news reporting is becoming as rigid as rigor mortis. As cases in point, the New York agency cites the following examples:

How were initial proposals considered by the parties? "Unacceptable."

What were negotiations always in danger of? "Collapsing."

What menaced the industry? "Paralysis."

What were mediators keeping in close touch with? "The situation."

When did mediators step in? "After negotiations had broken down."

Why were mediation agencies making all efforts? "To avert a major shutdown."

What were mediators trying to bridge? "The gap between labor and management."

What kind of all day sessions were held? "Turbulent."

What did the parties find themselves at? "Loggerheads."

How was settlement finally reached? "As a distinct victory for the workingman."

How did management view the results? "As successful holding of the line against encroachment upon employer prerogatives."

How did the public view the results? "With relief."

PLANE GOSSIP

A STIFF CURE

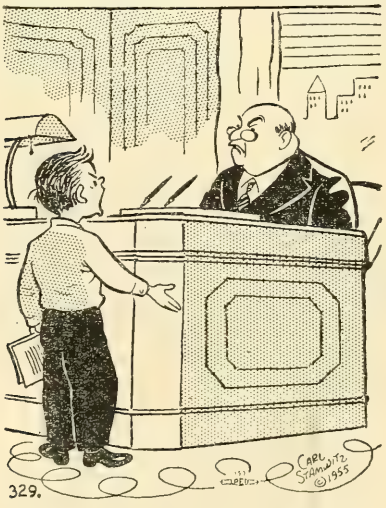
Total private debt has hit an all-time high. The American people have put themselves into hock to the tune of 25 billion dollars for stuff bought on the installment plan. In August Uncle Sam decided the situation had gone far enough. The government put some dampers on credit buying to slow down the dangerous rise in installment buying.

A good many people who were hit in the pocketbook thereby set up a loud clamor of protest. They charged the Administration with all sorts of underhanded motives. But the truth is that overextended private debt contributed more to the 1929 depression than any other one thing. The protests of the easy-credit boys sort of remind us of the doctor who had a patient who was very unhappy over his bill.

Said the doctor: "If you knew what a sacrifice I made for you, you wouldn't be complaining."

To which the patient replied: "What do you mean, you made a sacrifice for me?"

"Well," shot back the doctor, "there never was a case quite like yours before. If I had let it develop into a post-mortem, I would have achieved world-wide fame."



"To put it frankly, Mr. Morbucks, I don't feel I'm getting my share of the gravy!"

THE BUSINESS AGENT
(God give him strength)

If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things . . . If he is silent he has lost interest in the organization . . . If he is seen at the office, why doesn't he go out . . . If he can't be found, why doesn't he come around more often . . . If he is not at home at night, he must be out drinking . . . If he is at home, he is ducking . . . If he does not agree that the boss is a skunk, he is a company man . . . If he calls the boss a skunk, he is ignorant . . . If he doesn't beat his chest and yell strike, he is a conservative . . . If he does, he is a radical.

If he doesn't stop to talk, his job has gone to his head . . . If he does, that's all he has to do, anyway . . . If he can't put a member to work who got into trouble, he is a poor agent . . . If he does, that is what he is paid to do . . . If he should give someone a short answer, we'll get him in the next election . . . If he tries to explain something, he is playing politics . . . If he gets a good contract, why didn't he ask for more . . . If his suit is pressed, he thinks he is a big shot . . . If he takes a vacation, he had one all year . . . If he is on the job a short time, he is inexperienced . . . If he has been a long time on the job, there should be a change.

★ ★ ★

EASY TERMS, TOO

You can't beat life in the worker's paradise which Communism has brought to a good deal of Europe. Proof of this fact is forthcoming from a study of newspapers published in countries behind the Iron Curtain. Take, for example, a recent issue of a paper published in Communist-dominated Czechoslovakia. There, on the back page, was an ad offering for sale a "practically new" 1939 Plymouth by some Czechoslovakian counterpart of the "Smiling Irishman" or "The Used Car King." The price? A mere 25,000 crowns, or $3,470 in Uncle Sam's filthy moola.

By way of contrast, toll bridge attendants at a California bridge are still laughing about a young fellow who drove up in a 1938 jalopy.

"Seventy-five cents," said an attendant.

"Sold," said the driver, jumping out.

NO PIKER

The long and bitter drought which threatens to turn much af the middle south into a wasteland is testing the stamina of farmers in that area. However, they seem to be taking it in stride. A whole flock of drought stories—some old, some new—are making the rounds. So long as the drought victims can joke about their plight, the situation isn't hopeless.

Will Rogers' old one about the Texas cattleman who went broke every year but one—when he went broke twice—is being repeated.

From El Paso comes a story of another undaunted soul who after year of drought, grasshoppers, tornadoes, epizootics, and market breaks finally went broke. When friends tried to commiserate with him, he said:

"Don't worry about me. I came here 40 years ago with sixty-five cents and asthma, and I've still got the asthma."

★ ★ ★

OUR OWN IDEA

According to many sports writers, free televising of sporting events is on its way out. Owners claim that gate receipts are being adversely affected thereby, at a very time when overhead is climbing steadily. They insist that paid television is the only answer.

This controversy has raged ever since the first radio broadcast of a sporting event. In fact one wag claims it goes back even farther. He insists that rising overhead made the citizens of ancient Rome give up Roman holidays. The lions were eating up all the prophets.

Anyway, one high mogul of the television industry wants to make the free versus closed circuit controversy an issue in the next election. Seems to us he has a point there. The place to start is to insist that candidates sponsor football and baseball games instead of cluttering up the air waves with campaign oratory.

★ ★ ★

SOUNDS LOGICAL

On his way to the hock shop to trade his summer suit for his overcoat, Joe Paup stopped long enough to bestow on a palpitating world the following pearly gem:

"The world is not suffering from a lack of preaching—more practicing is what it needs."

ONE ANSWER

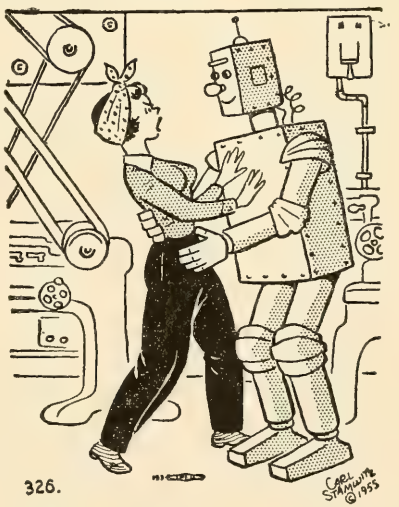
A number of committees and commissions have been wrestling with the problem of cutting down the cost of running our Federal government. The reports these various committees have come up with range from the practical to the silly. They all have one thing in common, however. They suggest that money can be saved by increasing the work load and cutting the pay of Federal employes.

We could have told then that a long time ago. If they really want to economize, they could discharge all present Federal employes and replace them with ten-cent-an-hour help from Japan. That way they could cut the cost of running the government to practically nothing. Of course there might not be anything left to govern, but it would be cheap.

Sort of reminds us of the old one (we might have told before) about the movie producer who was determined to produce the extravaganza to end all extravaganzas. In telling his assistant about the idea, he mentioned that he would have 5,000 soldiers on each side in the big battle scene.

"But, Boss," said the assistant, "we can't afford 10,000 extras."

"Sure we can," retorted the producer. "We'll use real bullets."



"Cut it out, Buster! There's some ways in which automation will never replace the man!"

If school needs are to be developed fairly—

White House Conference Needs Watching

★ ★

EXCEPT possibly the weather, nothing has received more attention from forum, pulpit, press and radio than the growing crisis in our school system. Millions of words have been written and preached about the growing inability of whole communities and states to meet the demands made on their schools by a rapidly-increasing juvenile population.

On November 28th a serious effort to bring the whole school picture into proper perspective will be made in Washington, D. C. On that date, delegates from every state in the union and every American possession will meet in the Capital for the President's White House Conference on Education. Laymen, teachers, superintendents and PTA officers will be there in force to outline school conditions in their respective states and make recommendations for proper remedial action.

As a forerunner to the White House Conference, states and territories have been holding conferences of their own to try to crystalize the needs and thinking of their citizens in regard to the problems of their own schools. Presumably, out of these state and territorial conferences will come the recommendations which will be made to the White House Conference proper.

Since the findings of the White House Conference will undoubtedly go a long way toward influencing what educational legislation will be passed or not passed, the conference is of prime importance to all who believe that all American children are entitled to adequate educational opportunities.

Some state conferences already held indicate that there are interests at work which want to minimize the grave problems of inadequate teachers' salaries, insufficient school rooms and obsolete equipment which plague many of our schools today.

In the meantime the nation's schools reopened last month under the most trying conditions in American history. Millions of children faced part-time attendance because the supply of both classrooms and qualified teachers was far from adequate. Make-shift facilities, obsolete equipment, and overburdened teachers were the rule rather than the exception. It all added up to one thing—untold numbers of American children are being shortchanged on both the quality and quantity of education they are getting.

Some idea of the immensity of the problem can be gained from figures compiled by a study authorized by Congress several years ago. Among the disquieting facts disclosed by this study are the following:

1. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 43% of all school plants in the United States have only one classroom. An additional 26% have only two to six rooms. Nine per cent of all school children in grade school are taught in one-room schools, while an additional 21% are taught in plants with two to six rooms.

2. Over a fourth of all grade school pupils are housed in obsolete and

often-times dangerous buildings. Twenty-seven per cent of all elementary school buildings—housing over 13% of the grade school population —are 50 years old or over. An additional 26% of elementary buildings, taking care of 22% of the pupils, were erected from 31 to 50 years ago.

3. Fully a third of all school plants were considered unsatisfactory either as to safety, sanitation, convenience or a combination of these things. About 27% of all school plants were found to be "satisfactory," with the remainder considered only "fair." All these ratings were conducted by State and local educational agencies in accordance with recognized techniques.

Based on these findings, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimated that as of 1952 there was a shortage of 312,000 classrooms. It was further estimated that the shortage might hit 407,000 classrooms by 1960.

The intensive school building program which has seen thousands of new schools erected each year since 1952 has improved the situation somewhat. But even if the extremely high 1955 rate of school building is maintained for the next five years, a very unlikely prospect, the nation will still be short thousands of classrooms by 1960. The current shortage is estimated at 270,000 classrooms.

In view of these alarming facts, there should be little doubt but that a vigorous program of school rehabilitation is needed immediately. However, there are powerful interests in the nation which are more interested in saving tax dollars than they are in seeing that every American child gets a decent chance at education. How the overall school problem can be solved without some sort of Federal aid, no opponent of Federal aid has ever been able to explain satisfactorily. No one wants Federal domination of our schools. But most people want every American child—whether he lives on a wheat farm in sparsely settled North Dakota or in the Piney Woods of the South—to have as good an educational opportunity as the boy or girl in a prosperous city. Without some Federal equalization factor, such a situation can never be brought about. Therefore the area of the Federal government's responsibility in education at least merits a far-reaching study.

However, the anti-Federal-aid forces are determined that Federal aid will not even be explored. Mostly they favor State sales taxes and other regressive tax schemes. Their "concern" is understandable. Most Federal tax programs are based on ability to pay, while under a sales tax the millionaire pays exactly the same tax rate on a box of breakfast cereal as the lowest paid worker in the area.

Coupled with the problem of inadequate classrooms is the problem of insufficient teachers with proper training. The salaries of school teachers have improved somewhat since the beginning of World War II. But in relation to other professions that require equally long and strenuous training, the teachers are still pretty close to the bottom of the pay scale. In Indiana only half of those who qualified as teachers in 1953 entered the profession.

Until such times as teachers are more adequately paid, this is a situation that will continue. The problem of teacher recruitment and school staffing cannot be divorced from the classroom problem. Yet some bitterly oppose efforts of teachers to organize, and each year at contract time, all efforts to bring teachers' salaries into line with those prevailing in other professions requiring equal training

and talent are fought tooth and toenail. Before schools can do the kind of a job that needs doing, there must be sufficient classrooms to meet the needs of a growing school population, and sufficient properly-trained teachers to staff the classrooms.

There is evidence that some states are endeavoring to use the White House Conference as a cover-up for sorry educational conditions. There is further evidence that the conference may be used as a sounding board for promoting regressive taxation—that is a sales tax or something equivalent under which the poor pay just as much as the rich. Either way, those with ability to pay escape bearing a fair share of the load.

No one wants Federal domination of our schools. And no one can deny that some risk is not involved when the Federal government holds the purse strings. But for all that, the field of Federal aid must be given a thorough study. Without some sort of equalization at the Federal level, children in poorer areas can never hope to obtain educational opportunities equal to those prevailing in more prosperous sections.

The school problem is a tremendous one. It can be solved only if the true facts are uncovered. The White House Conference must not be used as a camoflauge to obscure or distort the actual situation. Developments to date clearly indicate that there are some forces working hard to do just that.

Education has always been important; but with the coming of the automatic age, its importance increases by leaps and bounds. Automatic machines are destined to take over the routine jobs, the jobs that require little skill and little imagination. From now on jobs are going to demand more creative ability, more inventiveness and more understanding of basic principles of various sciences. England has already recognized this fact and has embarked on an overhauling of its educational system which will ensure that every child gets as much education as his capacity to learn will permit. We can do no less.

The White House Conference is a great idea—if it is used to evaluate the school situation as it truly exists. But if it is used to distort and whitewash and obscure actual conditions, so that those who do not like to pay taxes can avoid their responsibilities, then it can become a detriment to the nation. All labor has an interest in seeing that the White House Conference is kept honest and dedicated to helping our schools rather than hindering them.

NATIONAL FOREST YIELD BREAKS RECORD

According to a recent report, released by the U. S. Forest Service, the National Forests of the United States yielded the greatest timber harvest ever recorded during the year ending June 30, 1955. The increase in the yield amounted to more than nine hundred million board feet over timber cut in the previous year.

The National Forests produced a total of 6,328,229,000 board feet of timber, as compared with a yield of 5,365,113,000 board feet cut during the year ending June 30, 1954. Based on current prices, the 1955 crop is worth almost 71 million dollars, some 5 million dollars more that the value of last year's crop.

In explaining the results of the year's timber harvest, the Forest Service said that the record crop of timber resulted mainly from an increased road-building program which opened up avenues to previously inaccessible timber.

The Question Should be—

Can They Do The Job?

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IT IS DIFFICULT to imagine a situation where an employer, badly in need of workers with certain skills, turns down a prospective employe whose abilities are exactly those needed for the job. And yet this happens quite frequently. It results from a misconception that only time and experience can eliminate.

A worker, well qualified for a specific type of work, may visit an employment office and explain his skills and experience and fail to get the job, even though he has all the necessary requirements to fulfill the duties. Later he may learn that a man less qualified was accepted for the job.

This disappointed job seeker was not turned down because of unpleasant personal characteristics, a bad work record or due to favoritism on the part of the personnel worker. He failed to be hired because he had a physical handicap. The policy of the employer was that hiring the handicapped is a bad business procedure. Nothing could be less realistic than such a policy.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines a handicap as "anything which renders success more difficult." That does not mean that it makes a task impossible, just a little harder than usual. A pair of legs aren't required for operating a typewriter nor a keen sense of hearing to operate a milling machine.

There are approximately two million handicapped in the United States today. Their number increases, due to a variety of causes, by 250,000 each year. They suffer from many diseases. Included among these are arthritis, diabetes, epilepsy, cardiac disease, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, rheumatism and tuberculosis. Many are amputees, blind or partially so, deaf or hard of hearing or have some other disablement.

But just because these people are suffering from a disadvantage does not mean that they cannot perform as well at a task for which they have been trained as a more fortunate worker. Helen Keller lives as a shining example of what the handicapped person may accomplish.

But the ordinary person who loses an arm or leg, or falls victim to some crippling disease may not have the great courage necessary to wage the fight alone. He may become discouraged before he completes a training course designed to rehabilitate him for steady employment. But even if he does succeed in adjusting himself to his handicap, he won't be encouraged by the nearsighted employer who refuses to give him a chance on an equal basis with other, more fortunate workers.

Many rehabilitation centers exist in the larger cities of the United States. They accomplish the sometimes difficult job of conditioning the handicapped person to accepting and living with his condition. They also train many young people who have never been employed and teach new skills to others so that they may experience as normal a life as is possible.

The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, of New York City, is a pioneer non-profit institution for the dis-

abled. One of the oldest of its kind, the Institute is in its 38th year of assisting the disabled. In offering suggestions to prospective employers of the handicapped it emphasizes that experience has shown that such employes must be treated exactly as other employes. The same rules must apply concerning production, improvement, personality and other aspects important to the job. They give such advice not only for the protection of the handicapped worker but so that the employer will accept such employes for their worth to him and not on a basis of sympathy or pity.

Due to the increasing number of handicapped people, the problem of finding them proper employment is becoming increasingly difficult. Its solution is dependent upon the cooperation of labor, management, government and rehabilitation centers. It cannot be the result of an infantile attitude of pity toward competent workers, but through intelligent consideration of hurdles which it may be necessary to overcome. The fate of many worthy and needy people rests in the balance.

It is the rare job that requires absolute physical perfection. The number of men who were turned down for service in the armed forces during World War II was so high as to attract nationwide attention and led many leaders, both civilian and military to wonder why men of slight physical impairment could not have been used in capacities other than as combat troops.

The week of October 2-8 marks the 10th anniversary of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Not only during this seven-day period, but during the whole year, it should be impressed upon the minds of all the people of the nation that the handicapped are a source of efficient, capable and trustworthy labor.

A joint survey conducted by the Department of Labor and the Veteran's Administration should serve to remove some of the fallacies of public opinion concerning handicapped workers. Matching work records of 11,000 disabled workers against those of 18,000 non-disabled workers performing identical tasks in more than 100 plants, the following results were shown:

Impaired workers, as a group produce at slightly higher rates than unimpaired workers on the same jobs.

Impaired workers sustain fewer disabling injuries and have about the same minor injury rate as other workers.

There is no significant difference between the voluntary quit rate of impaired workers and other workers.

Rates of absenteeism attributable to specific reasons were practically the same among impaired and non-impaired workers.

The physically handicapped have the same wide range of skills, abilities and interests as the non-handicapped.

Many physically disabled have attended schools specifically designed for their care and training. They have learned, under the supervision of professionals well versed in their problems, the tasks which they can do capably, and, in many cases, would probably provide an employer with higher production or more efficient service than the secure nonhandicapped worker.

Experience has shown that many impaired workers display that little something extra to prove to the employer that they are capable of doing the job well. During World War II they played a very important part in the national emergency, by adding

their share to the production of the nation.

Just because some portion of the physical being is lacking does not mean that these men and women should be doomed to lives of idleness. Few things in life give more satisfaction than a job well done. The comfort which comes from producing and the knowledge that you are making a contribution to the welfare of your fellow man is as important to the man who has lost an arm or leg as it is to anyone else.

Doctors have long known that the person who broods about a disease or about the loss of some faculty or limb stands a very poor chance of ever returning to a normal life. His sense of proportion is gone, and often his reason for existence goes too.

To fail to give the blind or the deaf, crippled or otherwise disabled a fair chance to lead a productive life is to sentence them just as surely as if they had committed a criminal act. This is to ostracize them out of the realm of a normal productive life.

The term "short-sighted," has been used in many ways, justly and otherwise, especially in the past decade. But we can think of no term more apt than this one for describing the employer who will not give the disabled a chance to show him what they can do. Ability should be the only criteria for employment.



—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Ten years of dreams and plans recently came to fruition for Boy Scout leaders of the Waterloo, Iowa area. In June this year they saw the dedication of a magnificent lodge at Camp Ingawanis, near Waverly.

When estimates of building costs for the lodge were given, the Scout trustees found they had less than one-fourth of the money needed for the work. But they encountered angels in the burly forms of building trades union men of the area.

A plaque on the wall of the lodge tells a great part of the story of how the dreams became reality. It reads, "Sincere apreciation to members of the American Federation of Labor and the many loyal Scout-



leaders of this area who built this lodge."

Members of Local Union 1835, of Waterloo, played an important part in the work and special recognition is given to J. H. "Herb" Terry, who served as superintendent of the job. He was ably assisted by Elmer Leistikow, who, like Brother Terry, is a member of Local 1835.

The job was started in August, 1953, and completed in June this year.

The program presented at the dedication of the lodge tells a more complete story of the project. It says, in part, "No one man . . . no single group of men . . . built the main lodge. . . . The project was inspired by boys and girls and their eagerness to camp on the banks of the Cedar in the Bremen County hills. The skilled craftsmen who gave so liberally of their time and talents will always take pride in the expert workmanship on the building . . . but greater pride, to be sure, with the lasting satisfaction that their efforts have built solidly for the future."

Editorial

Beware Of The Money Lenders

Last month two people—husband and wife—dueled to death with butcher knives in their apartment. As far as investigators could discover, the duel that sent both of them to the mortician's slab developed over financial matters. Between them, the couple earned over $600 per month, yet debts were eating them up. Their monthly payments for refrigerators, television sets, etc., came close to $400.

The strange part of the whole matter is that only a few years ago both of these people were DP's in European concentration camps. They lived on crusts and crumbs. Surely an income of $600 per month must have appeared beyond the realm of human imagination to them at that time. Yet after only a couple of years in the United States, with the $600 goal attained, they were hacking each other to pieces with butcher knives because debts were making their lives a nightmare.

Why?

Probably not even a psychiatrist or psychologist could give all the answers, but it is evident that the dollar-down, dollar-when-we-catch-you philosophy, which American hucksters exploit so skillfully, caught them in a web from which there was no escape. The more they earned, the deeper they dug themselves into a booby trap of debt.

This is a booby trap which has clamped untold millions of Americans in an iron grip. Private debt—that is, the amount that individual families owe on their personal goods—is the highest in history. Even bankers are alarmed at the breakneck rate at which private debt is soaring.

And all indications are that the situation is going to get worse before it gets better. "Nothing down," "three years to pay," "no payment until next year" and similar sucker-bait phrases fill our newspaper advertising pages. A recent survey shows that many families are paying as much as 20% and 25% of their income in carrying charges and interest rates. Imagine that! Twenty-five cents out of every dollar going for carrying charges!

To all intents and purposes, it adds up to the equivalent of a 25% pay cut. Money paid out for interest buys neither clothes nor food nor luxuries. It might as well not be in the paycheck.

There is nothing wrong with installment buying. Properly handled, it enables ordinary families to buy homes, cars, and appliances they might never have otherwise. But it can easily get out of hand, especially in a day and age such as we face today when merchants are literally forcing luxury items on people with "easy" payment plans.

The crash of 1920 was presaged by a vast increase in private debt. It can easily contribute to a repetition of that calamity, if it gets further out of hand. A whole new generation which never knew the great depression is grown up and in business today. To them, depression is only another word in the dictionary. But old-timers know better.

People being people, probably nothing we say will have any great bearing on the situation. But if even one reader is prompted to extricate himself from the money-lenders, possible heart-break later on may be solved.

Judiciously used, installment buying is not bad in itself. It only becomes a menace when it gets out of hand. A general depression may never develop, but over-extended credit can easily bring on a personal depression for an individual family. In this regard, each family must hoe its own row. And this is the way it should be.

How To Break Up A "Clique"

by Charles E. Nichols, Secretary, Tulare (Cal.) D. C.

Occasionally word reaches us that unions are run by cliques, and upon investigation we find that this is a fact. Also we find that the clique is composed of hard working, faithful members who attend all meetings, who do not mind accepting appointments on committees and are always willing to give freely of their time, talents and often their resources, in working for their union. They are sincere in their belief that the more one puts into union work the more one gets out of it.

As a rule there is no question about the enthusiasm, responsibility and efforts of the members of the clique and certainly they are of inestimable value to the union. It is therefore recommended that more members join the clique—and it is not at all a difficult thing to do. In fact, it is very easy.

You could begin by doing the following:

Attend union meetings regularly.
Take a more active interest in union activities.
Make helpful, constructive suggestions.
Accept responsibilities and work with union officers.
Serve on committees.

Show a continual and constructive interest in union affairs. Before you realize it you will be knee-deep in union activities, enjoying yourself and your active membership more fully.

You will soon find that you are a member of the clique and will be surprised when you realize that other members of the clique have been anxious to have you more closely associated with them. It is an easy matter to join the clique in your union and it is suggested that you do so, and the sooner the better for you and your union.

Figures Only Tell Part Of The Story

Various employer associations are continually putting out propaganda pieces "proving" that union members do not receive higher wages than non-union workers. Most libraries are full of such books, pamphlets and articles. Until recently there has been no accurate way of checking on their validity, but in recent years the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has been making continuing studies of comparative wage scales in union and non-union operations in a number of industries where such studies are practical.

On the basis of exhaustive research, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that union wages are consistently higher than non-union wages. A compilation of BLS figures in 11 manufacturing industries under study since 1950 shows that union plants pay higher wage scales in all but a few instances.

How much difference is there between union and non-union wages in the industries surveyed by BLS? That question is difficult to answer. In the dress shirt industry, in five regions where BLS thought an honest comparison could be made, the Bureau found union wages ranged from 14c to 18c an hour higher than non-union wages. This was in plants employing from 21 to 250 persons.

In a survey of bigger plants in another region, the survey found that union wages exceeded non-union wages by about 20c per hour.

It found that union members got from 3c to 17c an hour more than non-union workers in small plants manufacturing work clothes. In bigger plants, the spread was more consistent. It averaged 12c an hour.

Leather, fertilizer, steel foundries, wood household furniture, hosiery, radio and TV are some of the other industries studied by BLS. The differential between scales in organized and unorganized plants ran from 5c to 55c an hour.

The Bureau admits that its formula for making comparisons is not fool proof. No two plants are exactly identical. Job classifications are seldom parallel. But even allowing for these margins for error, the conclusions reached by the BLS figures prove conclusively that union workers nearly always take home considerably more pay than their non-union counterparts.

Furthermore, BLS has not yet devised any way for measuring fringe benefits such as paid holidays, vacations, health and welfare plans, etc. Collective bargaining has placed more and more emphasis on these things in recent years, and the value of all these fringe benefits achieved by union negotiators is difficult to reduce to cents-per hour.

But the real stickler in measuring union compensation against non-union compensation is the fact that non-union wages are always influenced by union wages,—especially in times like these when men are scarce. Employers know they cannot get or hold men if they pay much below the union scale. They also know that if their wages get too far out of line their employes will be contacting a union organizer. So they are careful to hold their wage chiseling to what they think they can get away with. The day a union organizer appears at the gate, wage rates usually jump up considerably—sometimes even above the union scale. So there is no question but that non-union workers as well as union workers benefit from the fruits of collective bargaining.

But there is no way of measuring the real benefits that accrue to a worker from belonging to a union. One of them is the satisfaction of knowing that you are a man and not a mouse; that you can look every man in the eye—not excluding the boss. Another is that you are protected against arbitrary and discriminatory actions on the part of management—that you will not be laid off or demoted because the boss does not like the cut of your jib or the color of your necktie. But perhaps most important of all is the knowledge that you are a man among men; that you are entitled to and will get dignity and fair play; that your hand is against no man's and no man's is against you.

Antitrust Laws Are Becoming Farce For Big Business

Using the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger as a whipping boy, industrialists and business papers have raised a great hue and cry about the "need" for making unions subject to antitrust laws. The way they picture it, the new

merged federation will wield economic and political power almost beyond human imagination.

"Business is subject to antitrust laws," they argue, "why shouldn't labor be?"

Congress and the courts answered that question long ago when they determind that a human being, made by God, and a fictitious entity (a corporation), brought into being by a state law, are not the same thing. On this basis both Congress and the courts set forth that human labor is not a commodity in the same sense that stoves and lumber and bicycles are.

But the purpose of this piece is not to argue legal or moral aspects of human labor as compared to commodities in trade; rather it is to take a closer look at the antitrust laws which are supposedly holding business monopolies in check. If a report recently issued by Congressman Wright Patman can be used as a yardstick, antitrust laws are becoming something of a farce. As chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business, Representative Patman should be in a position to know whereof he speaks.

The Patman report buntly charges that Uncle Sam is actually promoting the growth of monopolies while pretending to fight them. The report points out that small business is earning less, failing more frequently, and gradually being gobbled up by Big Business.

"While profit rates of the largest manufacturing corporations have gone up in recent years, profit rates of smaller corporations have drastically fallen," the Patman report said. A table showed that corporations with assets of less than $250,000 had a profit of only 3.6 per cent in the first quarter this year, compared with 13.8 per cent for corporations with assets of over $100 million. Figures for 1952, 1953 and 1954 were similar.

Failures in retail trade, commercial services and wholesale trade were 33 per cent, 36 per cent and 47 per cent greater in the first six months of this year than in the same period in 1954, the report said.

"Substantially all failures in these fields were failures of small firms, where liabilities of less than $100,000 were involved."

The chairman's report charged that "the present chairman of the Federal Trade Commission (Edward F. Howrey), while holding a judicial office, became a member of a group know as 'the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws,' and assisted that group in a major lobbying effort against the antitrust laws."

The report charged that Howrey knew that "half of the lawyers in this group were representing defendents in antitrust suits which were actually pending at the very time these lawyers set out to write their report."

Also, said Patman, Howrey signed the report, "thus lending the prestige of his high office to a long list of recommendations for weakening the antitrust laws," including "laws which this official took an oath to uphold and enforce."

Howrey was further charged with having failed to disqualify "himself from participating in cases in which he had represented Big Business before the FTC as a private lawyer."

From the foregoing, it is pretty obvious that antitrust laws are not being applied very vigorously against business. But let labor once become subject to these laws, and every resource of the government soon would be enlisted in the business of breaking unions.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE STORY OF WORDS

Here we go again on another literary excursion into the vast and fertile terrain of the English language. As we all know, the greater part of our language has been begged, borrowed or stolen from alien sources, mainly French, Latin and Greek. However, there are many words which have found their way into the dictionary in other more curious ways. Some were ingeniously invented and some were adopted simply because of their association with the names of certain individuals. What we have on exhibit here is a choice selection of these peculiar words for the possible edification of those who are curiously concerned about the language they speak and who seldom decline an invitation to learn more about it.

BOYCOTT Here's a word that is solidly entrenched in our language just because a particular person happened to be named Boycott. Its meaning is well known. The Brown Lumber Co. employs non-union men, so all good union men boycott this firm. They refuse to trade with this outfit or handle its products, and if, perchance, the Brown Lumber Co. doesn't know what boycott means, they're pretty soon going to find out. Boycott is surely an indispensable word. We could hardly get along without it as there is no other single word to take its place. Ostracize wouldn't do, as it applies only to social relations, and blacklist applies generally to workers. How did we get hold of that capable word, boycott? Thereby hangs a tale.

At one time almost the whole western part of Ireland was owned by Lords, Earls, Marquises and other adornments of the English nobility. These blue-blooded parasites lived royally in London and delegated the management of their thousand-acre estates to agents who usually were Englishmen, or first cousins to one. In the year 1880, the County Mayo estate of the Earl of Erne was managed by an ex-British Army officer, Captain Charles Boycott, who most certainly had a dirty and thankless job. All he had to do was collect the rent from the unfortunate tenants and send it to the noble Earl together with anything else squeezed out of the barren estate, and in cases of non-payment he instigated the eviction of the delinquents. The poor devils of tenants were stuck for rent on land on which nothing would grow and for homes scarcely fit for human habitation. Naturally, under a setup like that the agent was not a very popular man, so Captain Boycott, in the relentless discharge of his duties, aroused a fierce, burning hatred among the natives, and finally the worm turned.

Following mass meetings held after Sunday church, it was decided to give the Captain the works. No one was permitted to sell him anything or to buy anything from him. His servants were persuaded to desert him and his mail was not delivered. Socially and economically, he was isolated in a position of total non-existence. In the enforcement of his rent collection and evictions Captain Boycott had the support of a small army of about 1,000 soldiers and police, but the organized people won out, and finally the Captain threw in the sponge and went back to wherever he came from—the first victim of the powerful boycott system. Later, the British Government took over these estates and divided them among the tenants, not forgetting to compensate the absentee owners.

This defeat of Captain Boycott made world-wide news and, eventually, any similar punitive action was called the Boycott method, and, finally, just boycotting. The word boycott has also been accepted into most European languages—Spanish, Italian, French, German, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish. As a surname, Boycott seems to have been extinguished. The 5,700 pages of the New York telephone books list almost every noted and notorious name—George Washington, Shakespeare, Bonaparte, John Hancock, Robin Hood, Jenny Lind, Mohammed and Jesse James—but there is no Boycott.

SILHOUETTE This word's common meaning is—a profile drawn portrait filled in solid with black. Like Boycott, it owes its place in the dictionary to the fact that it chanced to be the name of a certain person. The story of its origin is interesting and doesn't take much telling.

In the year 1759, Madame Pompadour (the Greeks had a word for her) recommended a boy friend of hers, one Etienne de Silhouette, for the office of Minister of Finance at the French court, a position corresponding to our Secretary of the Treasury and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. This was at a time of great economic crisis when the treasury was just about down to zero. So this fellow Silhouette, who passed as a great financial expert, was hopefully expected to pull the country out of its financial mess.

A new broom sweeps clean. Silhouette declared that the people were living too high on the hog—all this extravagance and high jinks had to stop. Rigid rules of economy were originated which eliminated all the frills and gewgaw trimmings of fashion and social life. Consequently, anything cheaply simplified was then derisively termed a Silhouette gown, a Silhouette dinner, a Silhouette this-and-that.

At that time, black on white portraits were the current fad, which were made by throwing a shadow on white paper, drawing around the outline, and filling in the profile in black. Because of their cheapness, these portraits also got the belittling adjective, silhouette. In time, this silhouette portrait was simply called a silhouette. The great financial expert's name only stuck here. In all other things it fell into disuse. Silhouette turned out to be just a gigolo, lasting only four months on the job, yet his name is a common word in our language today, and that's about the extent of his fame. By the way, Madame Pompadour has her name on eternal record, also. Because of her favorite elaborate hair-do, pompadour is in the dictionary denoting a particular style of hair dressing. Boycott, silhouette, pompadour—fame is cheaply bought, isn't it? Why extend yourself?

ESCALATOR In some dictionaries this word is capitalized Escalator and is defined as a moving stairway. This word Escalator is the exclusive property of the Otis Elevator Company, being the registered trademark name for the moving stairways made by that firm. It is an invented name, made up from the first part of escalade and the latter part of elevator. If you see Escalator labeled on any moving stairway, it was made by the Otis Company—no other firm could put that name on its product.

The Escalator was invented and named by Charles Seeberger around the year 1900. The patent rights were assigned to the Otis Company who installed the first one in Gimbel's Department Store, Philadelphia, in 1901, where it rendered continuous service for more than forty years. Another type of moving stairway was invented about the same time which was simply an eighteen-inch-wide belt on which were fastened wedge-shaped cleats instead of the Escalator's treads and risers. One of these was in operation for more than fifty years at the 59th Street Station of the Third Avenue El, near Bloomingdale's Store in New York. It stopped operating recently because they are tearing down the El. Through common usage, any moving stairway is now called an escalator—what else would you call it? The owners of the name can't do anything about it. But, commercially, only the Otis product is an Escalator—all other similar devices are just moving stairways.

VASELINE This word, descriptive of a petroleum jelly salve, is rightfully the property of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., which company was a member of the famous Standard Oil trust when it was dissolved by court order in 1911. It originated in 1878 when a man named Chesebrough first introduced petroleum jelly and thought up the name Vaseline for it. Like escalator, vaseline has its place in the dictionary because of common usage. Even though it is the trademark name for the various products of the Chesebrough Company—petroleum jelly, hair tonic, shampoo, pomade and other items, any kind of petroleum jelly is called vaseline and the Chesebrough Company is compelled to surrender its lawfully owned word to the dictates of popular usage. However, nothing labeled Vaseline is made by anyone else. The law takes care of that.

TABLOID In the great cosmopolitan city of New York there are just four English language morning newspapers to accommodate the reading inclinations of its eight million citizens. Two of these papers are tabloids. Why are they called tabloids? That is another interesting story about a word and its origin.

A tabloid newspaper is one which is reduced in size and condensed in contents and is generally a pictorial; a very popular type of paper indeed. The word originated in England where it was swiped from the Burroughs, Wellcome Company which owns the trade name Tabloid. This company, which also has a branch over here, manufactures pills, vitamins, concentrates and Lord knows what else in the drug line, all under the trademarked name, Tabloid. When the first small-sized newspaper came out in England it was immediately called a Tabloid paper because of its concentrated form. Later all such papers became known as tabloids. This is another instance of how a word gets solidly set in our language despite the fact that lawfully it belongs to the company which created it and staked a claim on its use.

Mrs. Roney And The Label

Editor's Note: **The following letter speaks for itself. No editorial comment is necessary. There used to be a saying that the West is where "men are men." If Mrs. Roney's letter can be used as a yardstick, that saying ought to be revised to include "and the women are go-getters."**

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Scappoose, Oregon.
Sept. 15, 1955.

Mr. Peter E. Terzick, Editor,
The Carpenter,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Terzick:

There is nothing like a long drawn out strike, to bring home a few facts about Unionism and the need to know something about the meaning behind the Union Label.

I read The Carpenter carefully, especially the editorials. This August number on the Union Label has made me do a lot of thinking, and how little I have taken it into consideration when making my purchases. I have seemed to take it for granted that there are so few non-union manufacturers, there was nothing important left not produced under the Union Label.

If this is true of me, there must be an appalling number of men as well as women who are uninformed. My father was a locomotive engineer, and he came west immediately after the disgraceful Pullman Strike. I can remember his stories about the terrorizing of organized labor, and their long, struggle for human rights and some degree of better living standards. I can remember through the years how slowly, yet surely, improvement under Unionism came to us.

Today marks 5½ months that my husband and 400 other men have suffered under a strike of the Fir-Tex Insulating Board Co., St. Helens, Oregon, brought on by spite, bad management and flagrant disregard of good labor-relations. Each month, I wonder why The Carpenter makes no mention of this awful struggle.

But back to the Union Label. Anyone with half a brain can see how important it is—if it is brought to their attention. But what about people who are not apt to read Labor papers, and men who are so wrapped up in their own small problems they cannot or will not attend Union meetings, or even vote at elections, and women whose husbands consider Unionism as something sacred to MEN ONLY? How many men come home from a union meeting and talk to their wives of the important discussion they had on the Union Label—for instance? My answer would be—not enough.

Now—we have every imaginable kind of directory. Why not a Union Label directory? Or a directory of manufactured articles, listing them as union or non-union. You could aim the directory at women, and the

things they are most apt to buy or have a hand in their purchase. Make women conscious of what lies behind the production of everything they purchase.

How about canned foods? Where do you find the Union Label? I have just investigated my pantry, and I do not find anything to tell me how it was produced. There is nothing I would like better than to tell a merchant to show me something with a Union Label, rather than a price tag. If I knew or had a directory, that is the way I would shop. I have always taken for granted that quality merchandise is produced under union conditions—now I'm beginning to wonder.

There was a huge Union Label Show somewhere, not so long ago—why could not such a group sponsor a directory of some kind?

Thank you for hearing me out. And how about some publicity about this awful strike? This entire community is walking about as if it were over a powder keg. And believe me, that is just about it.

Sincerely yours,

Alicia L. Roney.

Mrs. Roney's letter drives home some important points. It also asks several questions which deserve answers.

Question No. 1. Why has THE CARPENTER failed to give the courageous stand of Fir-Tex workers in defense of union principles the publicity it so richly deserves?

There are two answers. First, there are nearly 3,000 Local Unions in our Brotherhood. Naturally, a number of them are on strike at any given time. Much as we would like to recognize their struggles for better wages and conditions, practical considerations do not permit us. There would scarcely be room for anything else in the journal.

However, the main reason why spot news cannot be published in THE CARPENTER is the unavoidable time lag that exists between the time an article is written and the time it reaches our readers. Sometimes six weeks to two months elapse between the two events. Obviously, an article regarding a strike would appear silly if it reached a reader a month or six weeks after the strike was settled.

Question No. 2. Why is there no directory of all Union Label products?

Our Brotherhood does maintain and publish a list of firms entitled to use our Label. The number of such firms exceeds 4,000. If each of them only made three articles, the complete list of union-made goods would exceed 12,000. Multiply this by some 108 other international unions and it is possible to get some idea of the task involved.

Admittedly, the task of shopping for the Label is not an easy one. However, it is a task that involves the welfare of all us. Until such time as we get better tools to work with, the best we can do is to keep on looking for and demanding the Label on everything we purchase.

CONVENTION CALL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department will convene in the Keystone Room, the Statler Hotel, New York, New York, 10 a.m., Tuesday, November 29, 1955, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months October, November and December, 1955 containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CONVENTION CALL

Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department American Federation of Labor

Greetings:

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-eighth Annual Convention will be held in New York, New York, at the Statler Hotel, Monday, November 28, 1955 at 9 A. M. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

Please notify your delegates that the convention will convene at 9 A. M. on Monday and not 10 A. M. as inscribed on the credentials.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
MICHAEL AGNOLI, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS BAIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PERCY BAUD, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
CLARENCE BENNINGER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS BENTSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HENRY BLAIR, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
EDWARD BRINK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GREGORY BRUNNING, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
MICHAEL BUCKLEY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PETE BUORKLUND, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN CESARE, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
ALLEN C. CHAMPAGNE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN CHRISTIANS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
POALINO CONSALVI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT U. COX, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
ROGER R. CRAMER, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
C. L. CROWDER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
VINCENT A. DAVI, L. U. 2046, Martinez, Cal.
CHARLES E. DAVIS, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
HOWARD J. DAVIS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
HARRIS DEMONE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOHN DERUITER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ELI DUFAULT, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
WILLIAM DYKMAN, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
FRANK G. EISEMAN, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
FRED EISSLER, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
RAY N. ELLIOT, L. U. 272, Chicago Hts., Ill.
JOHN EMERY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
AUGUST ENGELBRECHT, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
AUGUST ERIKSEN, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
HENRY J. FINKBEINER, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor Mich.
JOHN M. FLUTY, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
GUSTAV E. FOGELSTROM, L. U. 498, New York, N. Y.
HARRY L. FORD, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WILLIAM GARDNER, L. U. 548, St. Paul, Minn.
JOSEPH GILL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ANTHONY GUERRA, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOHN A. GEIGER, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
THOMAS GILCHRIST, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
EDWARD M. GORHAM, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
TOLEY W. GORHAM, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
ANDREW GUNDERSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN E. GURNEY, SR., L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HENRY HABER, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
WILLIAM HAMALL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT J. HARRISON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
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LEONARD J. HEITZ, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
VEIKKO A. HINKKURI, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
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ARCHIE HOWARD, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
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LOUIS MAURER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS MC LEAN L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
ARTHUR MEWS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
KARL MICHALOWICZ, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
EDWIN E. MILAM, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
WILLIAM NAARALAINEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
UNO NIEMI, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
ARTHUR NORDBERG, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OLE B. OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
R. E. OLSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
A. C. PERROTT, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ANDREW PIDSOSNY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WASILY PRUSHINSKY, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
GILFRED J. RIEBOLD, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
ARTHUR ROHM, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
JAMES M. RUGGLES, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
SAMUEL L. RUTH, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
ROY SCHWENDER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM SHRIGLEY, L. U. 525, Coshocton, O.
ELLIS SHRIVER, L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio
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JESSE G. WORSHAM, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

Correspondence

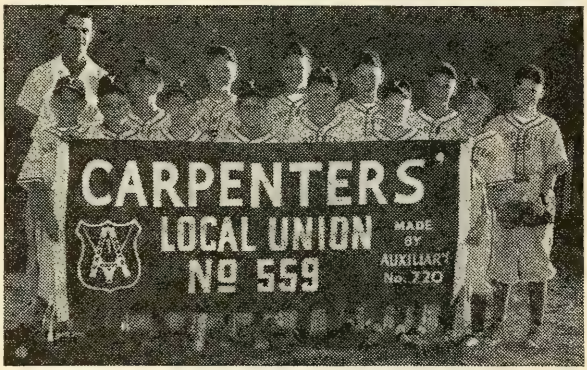
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

PADUCAH LOCAL SPONSORS LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM

Twenty years ago a trip to the average city park on a warm Sunday afternoon would find large crowds watching an amateur baseball game. Two or three thousand people would often congregate to watch the teams perform. Attendance was also good at the professional games, especially in the minor leagues.

Today the picture is changed. Even minor league teams in cities of almost half a million population are suffering from lack of interest in the game.

Many excuses are given for this comparatively quick change in the entertainment interests of the American public, but baseball is taking a constructive step to bring itself back into the national spotlight at every level, from the major leagues to the sandlots.



Local 559's Little Leaguers are, from left to right, front row: Bobby Bivins, Terry Mainard, Joe Russell, Jimmie Bruce, Jr., Richard Cheek, Don Harris and Randy Morgan.

Left to right, back row: James Bruce, manager; Bobby Baggett, Bill Alexander, Louis Igert, Bradford "Satchel" Page, Larry Walters and Allen Moffitt.

At the present time there are many youngsters from ages of 8 to 12 years actively engaged in the game through the Little Leagues. Each year the number of teams and leagues grows in cities and towns throughout the nation. In another ten years there will be a great new crop of fans and the ball parks will probably bulge as they did in the "Thirties."

Unless you are familiar with the interest which takes over the small fry when they start in these organized leagues, it's a little bit hard to comprehend. They live the game from daylight till dark throughout the season. Civic interest raises to a high pitch as the season progresses and fans become avidly interested as the kids perform.

Sponsors appear in all sizes and shapes. One might be a labor union, another a businessman, a church or a civic group.

Local Union 559, of Paducah, Kentucky, sponsors a group of these junior "Ty Cobbs" and "Babe Ruths" down on the banks of the Ohio River. This is the second consecutive year the Local has been a sponsor and the members get almost as much fun out of it as do the kids.

During each season the Paducah Little Leaguers are paraded through the town in uniform and carrying banners representing their team. An award is given for the prettiest banners and uniforms, and this year the team of Local 559 won.

But these boys were organized to play ball, and pretty uniforms and banners don't win ball games, but the kids of Local 559 have been doing it, according to our last report. When we received the letter they were lodged in first place, trying to avenge last year's second place finish.

Last year's team was feted with a picnic about halfway through the season, but the sponsors are going to try a different tack this season. They're taking the kids down to St. Louis to see the Cardinals perform and possibly pick up a few tips from the pros. Who knows, maybe some of the boys will start hitting like Musial or Moon when they return.

KENTUCKY BROTHER HONORED AT HOME SHOW

A step forward in public relations was made recently when John Darby, of Local Union 472, Ashland, Kentucky, was presented with a completion certificate at the city's annual Better Homes Show.

Usually at such shows, the crowds are shown raw materials and finished products which they use in their daily lives, but the Ashland show went one important step further and presented one of the men who make the products and explained something of the training and skills behind many of the beautiful articles which were on display. A miniature model home frame, constructed to scale, also added to the enlightenment of the many visitors. It was constructed by apprentices now serving under the supervision of the apprenticeship program sponsored by Local Union 472.



A step forward in public relations at the Ashland, Kentucky, Better Homes Show. From left to right are Richard Fosson, making the presentation of the completion certificate; John Sanders, instructor at the Ashland Vocational School; Ralph White, Business Representative of Local 472; Brother Darby and Robert S. Bowman, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Carpentry apprentices now in training in the Ashland area include Charles Blackburn, Allan Cornette, Boyd Fannin, Robert Hamilton, Donald Hunt, Tivis Maggard, John Pennington, Ross Sheppard, Charles Young and Phillip Wells, all members of Local 472. They are now in the process of serving four years of training in technical subjects such as blueprint reading, mathematics, mechanical drawing and estimating, in addition to manual training. They attend two, three-hour evening sessions each week at Ashland Vocation School, under the supervision of its coordinator, Charles Chattin.

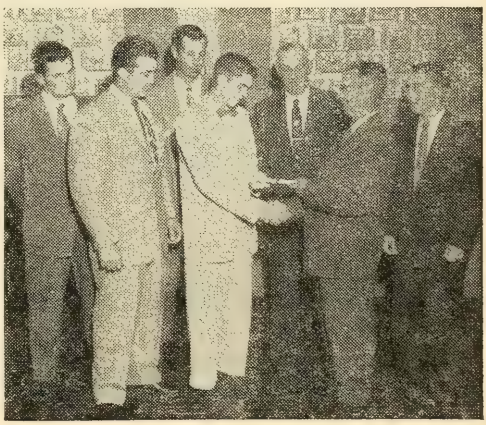
The training program is administered by a joint committee which includes Ralph White, Labe Sexton and Delbert Moore, representing Local 472, and Richard Fosson and W. D. Johnson, of the Ashland General Contractors Association. Robert S. Bowman, of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship, is the advisor to the committee.

Such enlightening exhibits as the one at the Ashland Better Homes Show help build a firm background for understanding between the general public and our United Brotherhood. It gives the average man a clearer view of our problems and helps to dispel the many false qualities which have been attributed to organized labor in general by a nearsighted press.

VIRGINIA LOCAL PRESENTS COMPLETION CERTIFICATES

Four young members of Local Union 396, of Newport News, Virginia, were recipients of completion certificates last May. They have successfully concluded the Brotherhood's standard apprenticeship training program and are now ready to begin their careers as journeymen.

The four new journeymen are Carlton W. Mann, millwright, and C. E. Wilson, E. M. Lust and C. O. Pittman, carpenters.



New journeymen receiving completion certificates are, from left to right: E. M. Lust, C. O. Pittman, Herman P. Shutt, president of Local 396; C. E. Wilson, B. F. Sawyer, contractor member of the JAC; Oliver E. Wilson, recording secretary, Local 396; and C. W. Mann.

BARBECUE MARKS CALIFORNIA LOCAL's 50-YEAR CELEBRATION

Local Union No. 1632, of San Luis Obispo, California, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding with a barbecue. They also combined the celebration with the



Officers, old and new pose at Local 1632's 50th anniversary celebration. Left to right, front row, are Brothers McCombs, Hollinger, Shields, James M. Vega, former trustee; and Back Row, left to right: Brothers Warren, Chester H. Mayfield, outgoing president and Brother Meier. Lester Cooper, outgoing vice-president; Keffer, Hreinbring, Orman A. Handcock, former conducotr; and Robert Lamberth, who served on the entertainment committee.

honoring of several old-timers who have long records of continuous membership in the Local.

The oldest member of the Local is Wilber Daniels, born in August, 1871. He has been a member of the United Brotherhood for the past 62 years. William A. Turner is 76 years of age and has 54 years membership to his credit.

Three members of the Local have records dating back 25 or more years. They include Lloyd L. Hill, 30 years membership; Oliver Wilson, 30 years; and Joseph Schwendner, 29 years of membership.



Four oldtimers receive pins emblematic of their long years of membership in the United Brotherhood. Making the presentations is H. J. Harkleroad, business representative of the Orange County District Council. Receiving pins are, from left to right: Wm. A. Turner, Wilber Daniels, Lloyd Hill and Oliver Wilson. Joseph Schwendner was not available for the photo.

Installation of officers elected for the coming year was also held at the barbecue. They include Elmer W. Meier, president; R. E. McCombs, vice-president; Luis Hreinbring, business representative; Kenneth C. Hollinger, recording secretary; and Earl D. Shields, Carl J. Warren and George W. Keffer, trustees.

KANSAS CITY BROTHERS AID FLOOD VICTIMS

On August 30th, Local Union No. 61, of Kansas City, Missouri, followed the pattern set by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood by presenting a check for $5,000 to Red Cross officials for the emergency disaster relief fund for Eastern flood victims. The contribution was the largest single gift in the first week of a drive in the midwestern city which netted more than $100,000 in aid for the unfortunate people of the ravaged area.

Joseph Huffman, secretary-treasurer of Local 61, and Vernon Lagergren, assistant secretary, made the presentation to Fred Goldman, chairman of the Kansas City and Jackson County Red Cross chapter. The money was immediately sent to the northeastern area of the nation to aid in beginning the rehabilitation work.

Innumerable persons were affected by the floods which came as the aftermath of the hurricane Diane. The loss in human life and public and private property was tremendous

and yet today the total accounting of the terrific damage has not been completed. Many people have suffered and will continue to do so without the aid of their fellow Americans.

Recognizing that the members of Local 61 have helped to the fullest of their abilitiy, we wish to congratulate them on their worthwhile and unselfish contribution.

NEW OFFICERS OF LOCAL 1379



Officers of Local 1379, of North Miami, Florida, elected for the coming year, include, front row, left to right: C. E. Brennen, financial secretary; R. N. Ross, president; and K. T. Wehr, secretary-treasurer.

Second row, left to right: Frank Landry, warden; Arthur Denninson, conductor; and A. L. Casteel, vice-president.

Third row, left to right: D. C. Roberts, recording secretary; Warren Stapp, Harry Frederickson and E. J. Jankowski, trustees; and J. E. Shepard, business representative for the Miami District Council.

POLITICS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU

Brotherhood members in New Jersey have no intention of allowing anti-labor forces to dominate either the State Legislature or New Jersey's Congressional delegation. Through the New Jersey State Carpenters Non-Partisan Political Education Committee, the New Jersey locals are keeping right on top of the political picture. The Non-Partisan Committee



Officers of the New Jersey State Carpenters Non-Partisan Political Education Committee are, from left to right: Israel Yourish, warden, Local 396, Newark; Michael Skard, trustee, Local 31, Trenton; Emil Marency, trustee, Local 31; Phil Farrelly, vice-president, Local 265, Hackensack; Pete Rossbach, trustee, Local 121, Bridgeton; Eugene J. O'Horo, president, Local 349, Orange; James Horvath, trustee, Local 429, Montclair; Frank Marshner, treasurer, Local 306; Arthur D. Agostino, secretary, Local 1613, Newark; Edward Oleksiak, financial secretary, Local 429; and Larry Carr, trustee, Local 715, Elizabeth.

meets in a different part of the state each month. It screens issues and candidates and makes non-partisan recommendations. It issues a quarterly pamphlet analyzing voting records and office holders. And it constantly emphasizes the need for every member registering and voting.



MISSOURI LADIES SAY HELLO

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 431, of Springfield, Missouri.

On November 16, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the chartering of our group. The occasion was highlighted by a dinner which was well attended by members and their guests.

At Christmas time each year we engage in many of the traditional activities. During the annual party the children are given presents. After a long year we reveal ourselves to our "Secret Pals," and exchange gifts. We also make a special effort to give assistance to the needy at this time.

Business meetings are held on the first Tuesday of the month, with the third Tuesday being reserved for social affiairs.

At present, our officers are Helen Greenwade, president; Alice Bodenhammer, vice-president; Mildred Payne, financial secretary; Ann O'Connor, conductress; Pearl Glenn, warden; Sue McFarland, reporter; Emma Rengenburg, historian; and Myrtle Painter, union education chairman.

We would be happy to exchange letters with other auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Ruth Crighton, Recording Secretary

MONTANA LADIES OBSERVE SEVENTEEN YEARS

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 311, of Anaconda, Montana.

Our organization is now in its 17th year of existence. We celebrated the event on April 16 with a banquet. The affair was well attended by members, their husbands and guests.

Each year we send flowers to our ill members, stage baby showers for expectant mothers and, at Christmas time, we hold a party for all the members and their families.

The newly elected officers for the coming year are to be installed soon at a picnic supper.

We have planned a membership drive to begin this fall and we cordially invite wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of the United Brotherhood to join our organization.

Fraternally, Peggy Staudohar, Recording Secretary

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY ORGANIZED

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 712, of Riverside, California.

We received our charter on February 15, 1955, and have 36 charter members. Although we have not had much time for activities as yet, we are planning for a busy time in the future months. We have had great cooperation from sponsoring Local Union 235 and look forward to a fine organization.

Our officers include Dollie Hix, president; Julia Mitchell, vice-president; Florence Duffey, recording secretary; Juanita McLaughlin, treasurer; Eula Bragg, conductress; Hazel Phenicie, warden; Anna Foster, chaplain; and Elma Brooks, Pearl Maxwell and Effie Price, trustees.

Correspondence and suggestions from other auxiliaries on how we may improve our group will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally, Florence Duffey, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 325

Casing.—Casing is the term used to indicate the finishing woodwork around windows, doors, and other openings. In a broader sense, the term applies to all of the finishing woodwork of the interior of a building. The casing of windows and doors

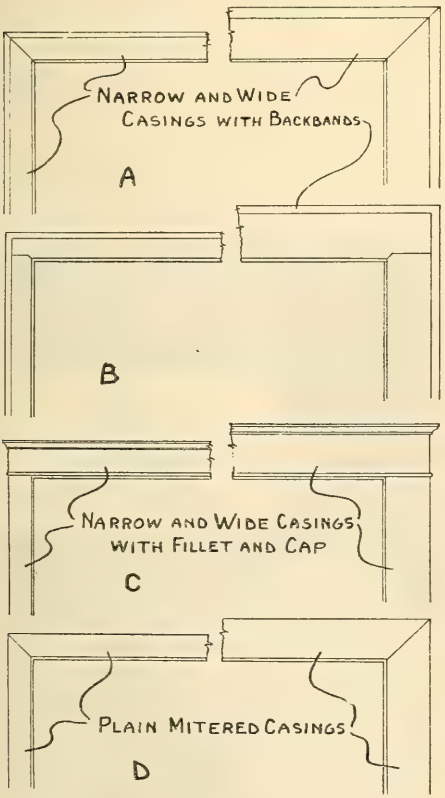


Fig. 1

usually sets the pattern for the entire interior finishing. The terms "finish" and "trim" are often used by carpenters instead of "casing." These terms are used both as nouns and as verbs.

Finishing.—The apprentice should not let the word "finishing" scare him. Finishing is not hard if one keeps in mind the following rules:

1. Keep all of your finishing tools sharp and in first-class shape all the time.
2. Form the habit of accurate measuring and accurate marking.
3. Do all the cutting painstakingly.

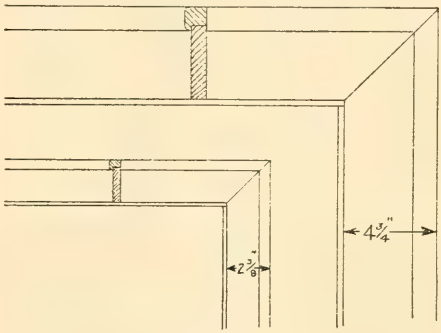


Fig. 2

4. Check carefully the surface on which your work is to be placed.
5. Make tight joints.
6. Do not use too many nails or too few nails—just enough is enough.
7. Drive the nails so that the nail holes will be systematically balanced.
8. Avoid hammer marks and other marks of carelessness.

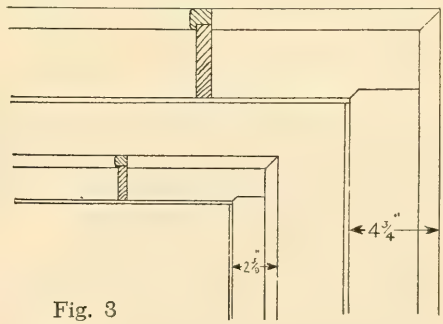


Fig. 3

9. Teach yourself to criticize and judge your own work.
10. Do not leave a joint that you can not feel a little proud of.

Samples of Casing.—Fig. 1, A, shows to the left a narrow mitered casing with back-

band, and to the right is shown a wide mitered casing, also with backband. Fig. 2 shows details of the two samples, giving the

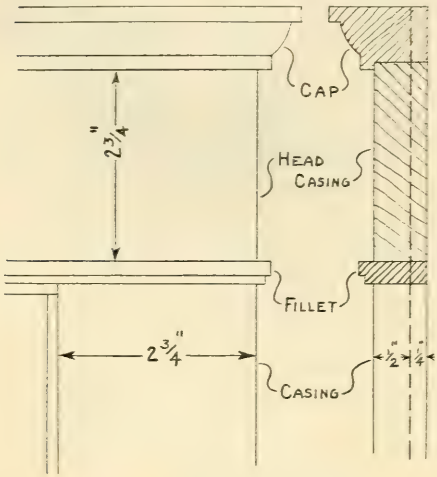


Fig. 4

width in figures and cross sections, inset. It is practically impossible to make mitered casing joints so that they will not open, due to seasoning. The sample at **B**, Fig. 1, show the compound joint. While such joints will open slightly when the wood seasons, they are usually more satisfactory than the

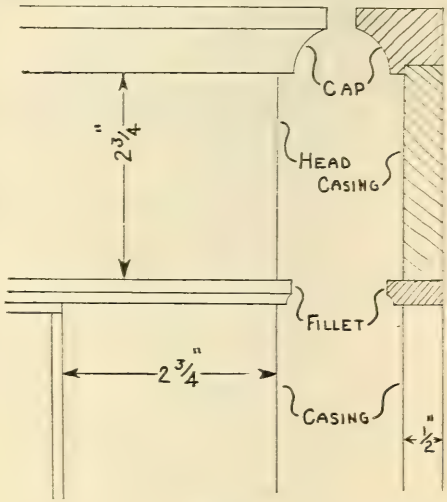


Fig. 5

mitered joint. Fig. 3 gives the width of the casings in figures and, inset, cross sections.

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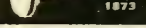
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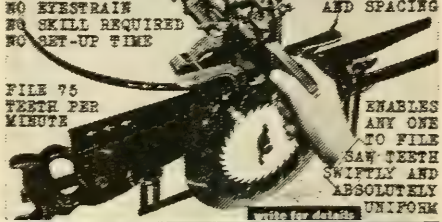
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At **C**, Fig. 1, are shown samples of narrow and wide casings with heads that have caps, and are joined to the side casings by means of fillets. At **D** are shown a narrow and a wide sample of plain mitered casings.

Details of Heads.—Fig. 4 shows to the left a face view of a head (in part) joined to a side casing (in part). To the right is given a cross section of the cap, head casing,

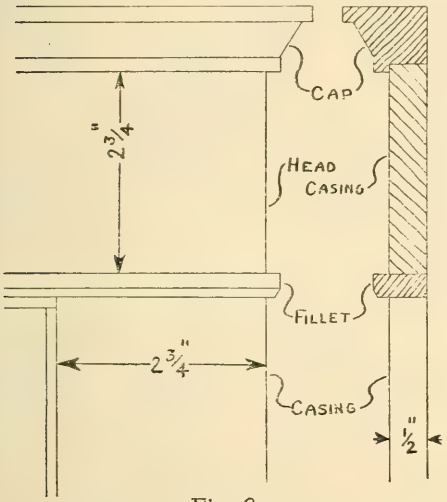


Fig. 6

fillet, and side casing. Notice the perpendicular dotted line. This dotted line shows where the back of half-inch casing would come. Fig. 5 shows a little different design in the cap and fillet. Fig. 6 shows still another design of cap and fillet. The details shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 should be compared and studied. These can be further modified to please the tastes of the interested persons.

Corner and Base Blocks.—Fig. 7 shows to the left, face views of a style of casing in which corner blocks and base blocks are used. The blocks, as the figures on the drawings will show, are ⅝-inch thick, while the head and side casings are ½-inch thick. The corner and base blocks can be made of a good quality of plywood.

Wedge Corners.—Fig. 8 shows a novelty in narrow casings. Here the side and head casings are ½-inch thick, while the corner

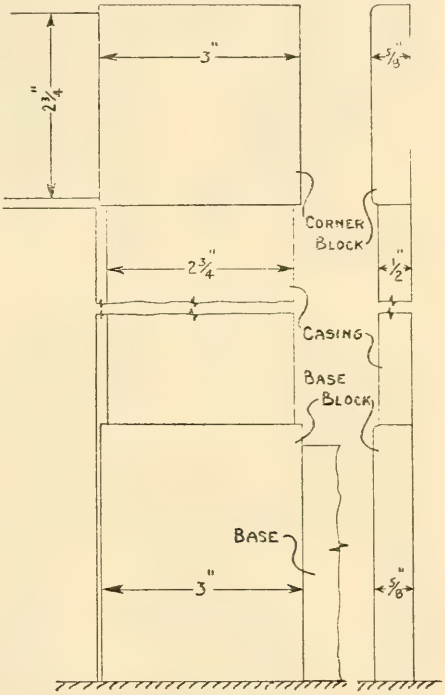
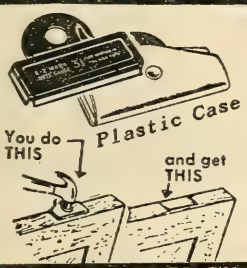


Fig. 7

wedge is ⅝-inch thick. The wedge can be made of plywood, which, as the dotted lines indicate, laps over a little on both the head casing and the side casing. This lap will

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cover any crack that might be produced by the seasoning of the material. The open joint that is inevitable in mitered casing is permanently covered in this design. A little

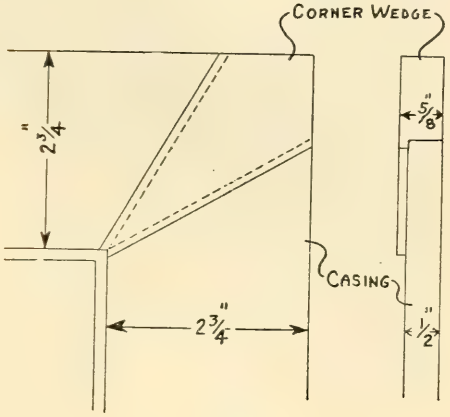


Fig. 8

different design is shown by Fig. 9. Here the wedge is extended a little beyond the casing, which produces a pleasing novelty. To obtain a smooth job where the wedge joins the casings, a filler block should be glued, as shown by the drawing. The best way to do this is to complete the casing-up first, and then make the little blocks and glue them in place.

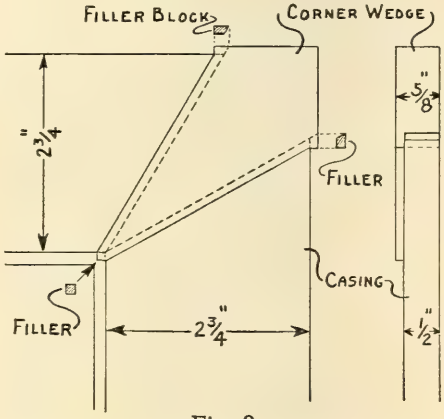
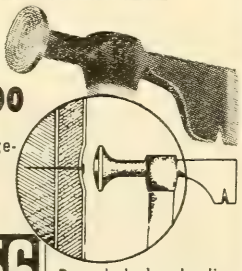


Fig. 9

Power Tools.—Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, or modifications of them, can easily be worked out on the job or in the workshop.

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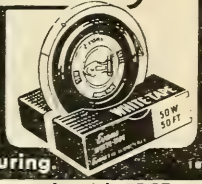
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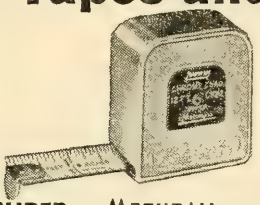
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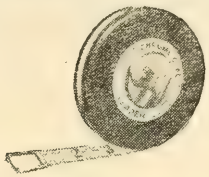
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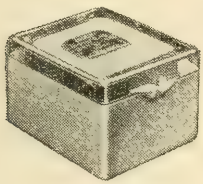
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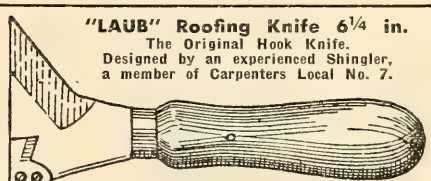
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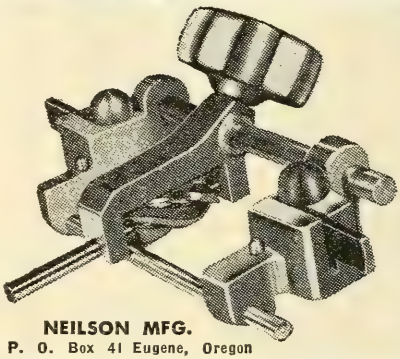
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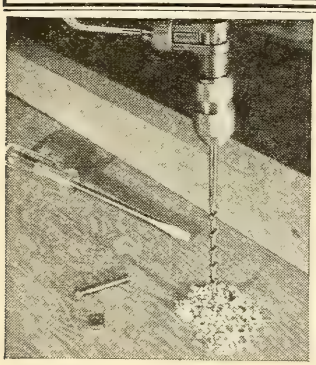
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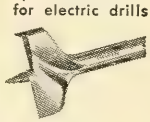




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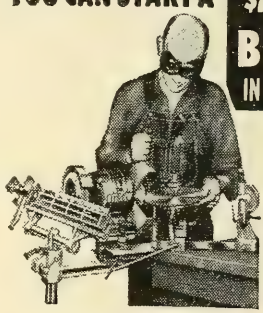
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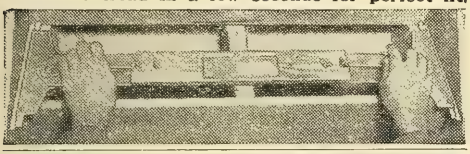
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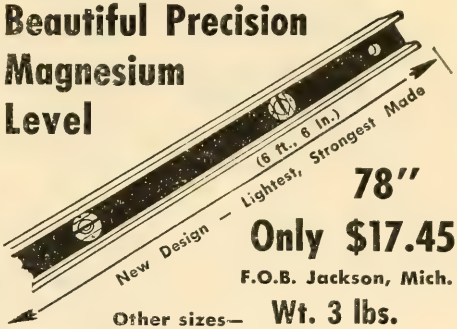
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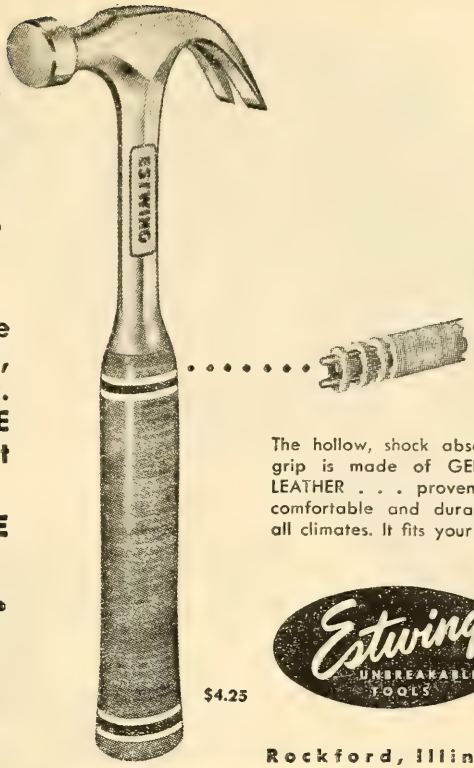
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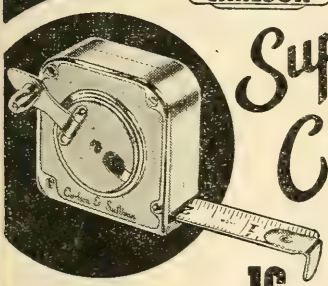
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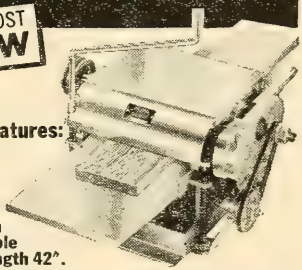
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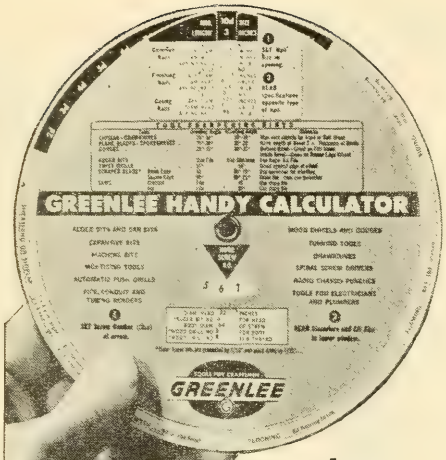
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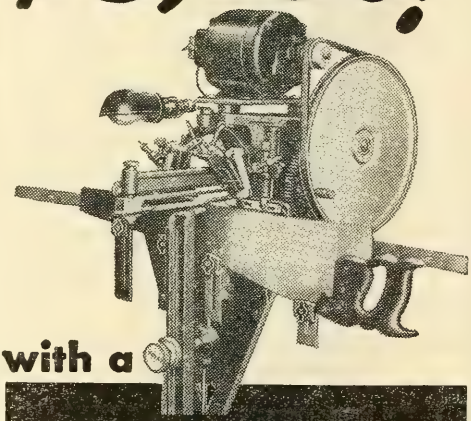
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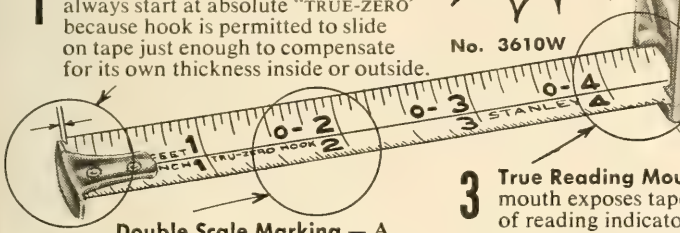
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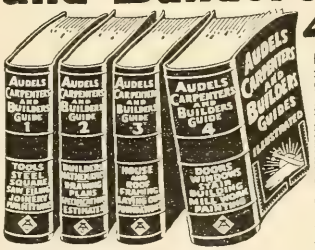
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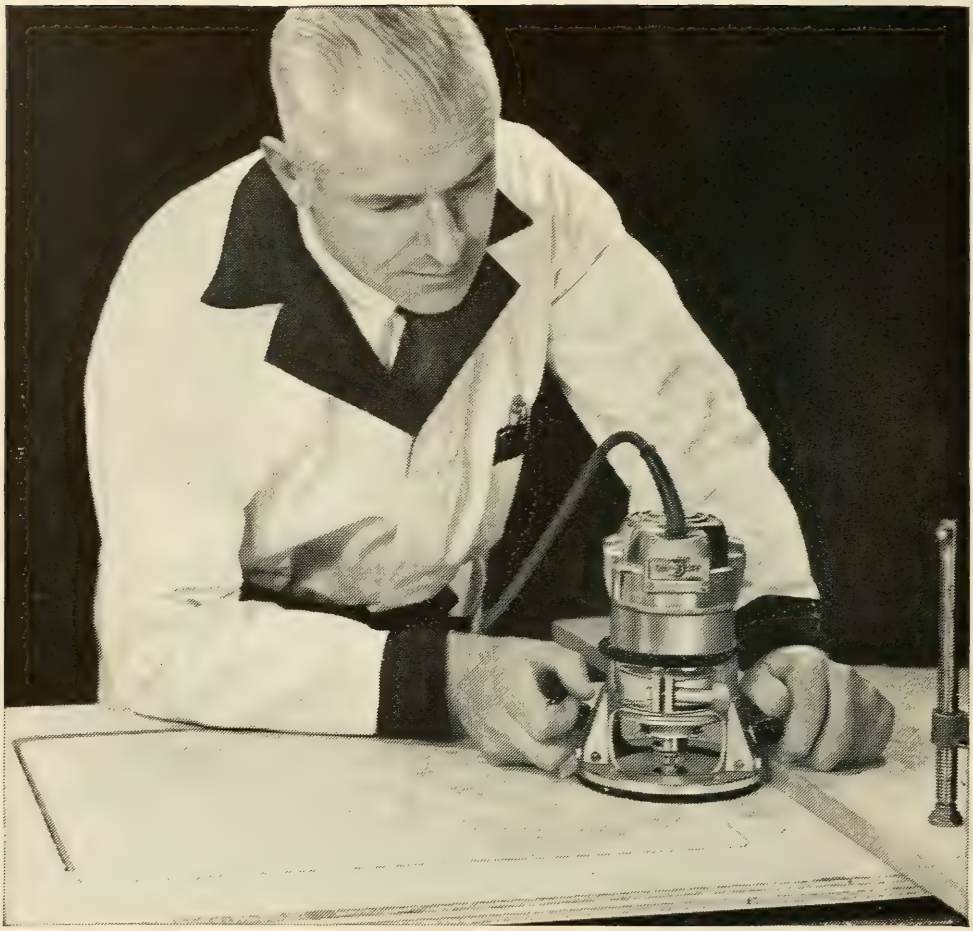
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NOVEMBER, 1955





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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1955

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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A living monument forever will honor the memory of our late General President, and through it he will continue to be of service to all who work with wood.

A Promise For The Future - - - - 8

In the New Jersey forest saved by our Brotherhood, the secrets of nature may be unraveled for the betterment of America's future generations.

Unionism—Answer to Automation - - - 10

Technological advances hold no threat to the future of the worker if he continues to place his trust in an organized labor movement.

The Common Law of Life - - - - 13

In recalling the life and deeds of William L. Hutcheson, First General Vice-president John R. Stevenson points out that in both man and nature adversity and struggle produce giants.

City of Hope Honors Cambiano - - - 18

A glowing and just tribute is paid to one of the West Coast's most devoted labor leaders.

★ ★ ★

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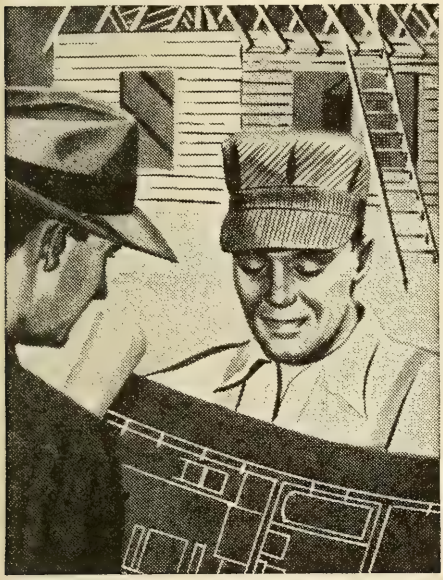
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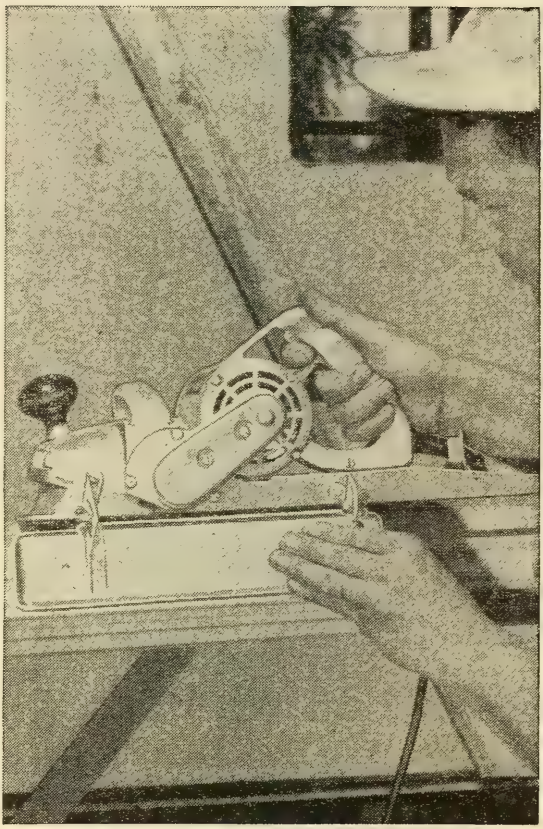
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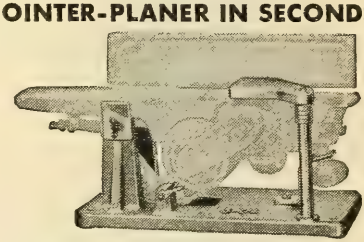
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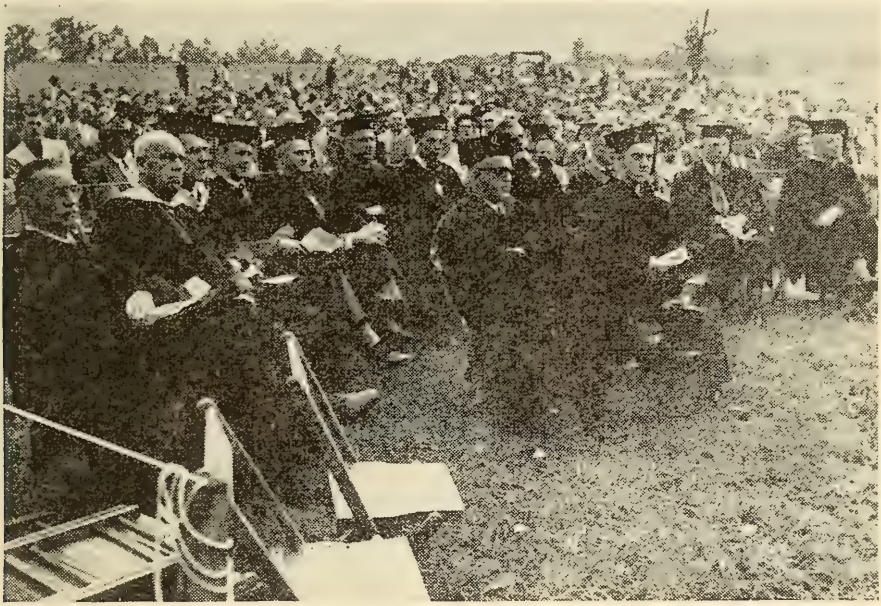
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W.L.H. Memorial Forest Dedicated

★ ★ ★

DESPITE heavy rains and many flooded roads, some 2,000 people braved the elements on the morning of October 15 to attend the dedication ceremonies which officially turned over to Rutgers University a trusteeship deed to the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest. Presentation of the deed was made by Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President. Dr. L. W. Jones accepted the deed in the name of the University which he heads.



Academic robes and carpenters' overalls met on common ground at the dedication.

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is a 65-acre tract of primitive wilderness near Millstone, N. J., which has never known the woodman's axe. Since the year 1701 it has been in the hands of a single family. Succeeding generations of heirs have resisted all economic pressures to exploit the magnificent forest for personal gain. As a result, the plant and insect life of the tract descend in unbroken lines from the last Ice Age.

As previously explained in this journal, the General Executive Board authorized purchase of the tract as a memorial to the late William L. Hutcheson, under whose leadership our Brotherhood made such a phenomenal progress. In doing so, the Board carried out a mandate of the 27th General Convention, which unanimously voted that an appropriate memorial be established to the memory of the late Mr. Hutcheson.

In searching for a fitting memorial, the General Executive Board considered and discarded many ideas. Noth-

ing seemed to be properly indicative of the life and accomplishments of William L. Hutcheson; nothing, that is, until the plight of the tiny island of primitive America came to the attention of the Board.

Long known as Mettler's Woods (after the family which owned it), this tiny bit of original America has been used as an outdoor laboratory for many years by Rutgers University scientists. Some time ago it became known that circumstances over which it had no control made it impossible for the Mettler family to keep the woods intact any longer.

Naturally nature lovers as well as scientists were greatly disturbed. The last slice of primitive America in the Nation's metropolitan heartland was in danger of becoming just another piece of ground.

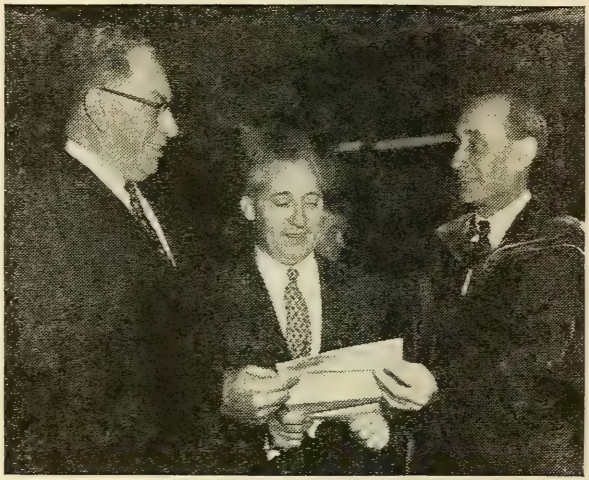
A citizens' committee was formed to try to save the woods from commercial exploitation. Despite some 20,000 donations from conservation groups and interested citizens, the committee had raised only half enough money by June of this year. Many of our Local Unions along the Eastern Seaboard were among those endeavoring to save the woods.

When the plight of Mettler's Woods was called to the attention of the Board by Board Member Rajoppi, there was unanimous agreement that here was the perfect memorial for William L. Hutcheson.

No man loved the woods more than William L. Hutcheson. No man did more for the people who use the products of the woods in their daily work. No man fought harder for conservation and protection of our natural resources. No man had a deeper respect and reverence for unspoiled nature.

So the Board voted purchase of Mettler's Woods as a memorial to Mr. Hutcheson. At dedication ceremonies held at the woods on October 15, the name of the tract was officially changed to the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest.

Money raised by the citizens' committee has been used to purchase adjoining acres of farm land which will be allowed to go back to their natural state. The whole area has been integrated into the Rutgers University Ecological Forest Project.

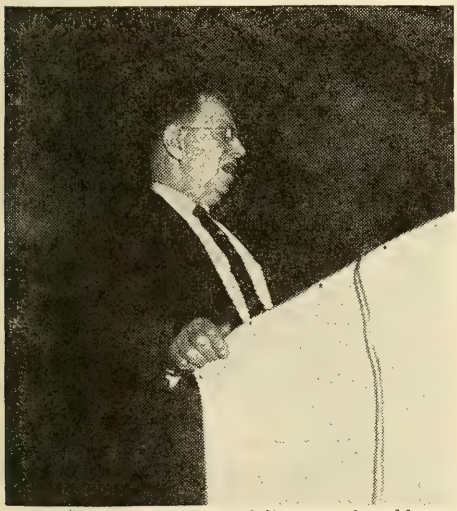


General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and Board member Raleigh Rajoppi study the trusteeship deed with Dr. L. W. Jones, president of Rutgers University.

Here, generation after generation, University scientists will study and analyze the changes which take place in undisturbed nature. The rise and the fall of species and types of plants and insects will be recorded year after year. For the first time in history scientists will be able to watch and study causes and effects of environment, rainfall, drought, etc., in nature over generations and centuries. As experience and evidence accumulates, all mankind will benefit; particularly car-

penters whose reliance on ample forests is deep-rooted.

In effect, even in death, William L. Hutcheson will be serving the members of our Brotherhood whom he served so faithfully throughout a long and productive life. The discoveries which are made at the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest may produce bigger and better forests tomorrow. They may put an end to the disease and insect plagues which annually destroy almost as much timber as man uses. They may lead to better



Vice-president Stevenson delivers main address.

fed and healthier Americans tomorrow.

Under the arrangements set up in the trusteeship deed, Rutgers University will maintain the right to use the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest as an outdoor laboratory for so long as it lives up to certain requirements regarding proper management. In the event the University defaults, the land will eventually revert to our Brotherhood.

Hundreds of laudatory articles and editorials in newspapers throughout the nation followed the announcement that our Brotherhood was saving the last piece of primitive America in the heavily-populated heart of our nation. Scientists and nature lovers all over the world will follow happenings at the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest for many generations to come.

People came to the dedication ceremonies by train, plane, bus and auto. Some came from as far away as California. College professors rubbed shoulders with carpenters, and poets mingled with millwrights. Their common bond was an interest in unspoiled nature and a desire to see the forest lands of America made more useful and productive.

The dedication ceremonies were simple and in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion. Professor William H. Cole, who spearheaded the fight to save the woods, outlined the role of the citizen's committee. Mrs. Elizabeth Hood, representing the various conservation groups, spoke briefly on the part these organizations played in the struggle.

First Vice-president John R. Stevenson delivered the major address, which reviewed the life and work of William L. Hutcheson. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson officially presented the trusteeship deed to the University on behalf of every member of our Brotherhood.

As president of the University, Dr. L. W. Jones accepted for the University and pledged that the woods would be used at all times to further man's knowledge and welfare.

Following a luncheon at the University Commons, a scientific session, featuring four outstanding experts in their particular fields, outlined the contributions which the woods can and will make to human progress.

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is located close to Millstone, N. J. Millstone is only a few miles from New Brunswick. Members living or visiting in the area may be interested in seeing the woods for themselves.

A Promise For The Future

By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, General President

(Text of his remarks upon the presentation of the trusteeship deed to the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest to Rutgers University)

★ ★ ★

I BELIEVE an occasion of this kind portrays the American way of life at its very best. We are gathered here today to insure the future of a small sample of America as it might have existed at the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed.



We are not here as Republicans or Democrats, Christians or Jews, wealthy or poor; we are here as American citizens, interested in seeing that our children and our children's children have an opportunity to see and know what America was like in the beginning.

When it became known that these few acres of virgin America might fall victim to the woodman's axe, thousands upon thousands of people in all walks of life rolled up their sleeves to prevent such a tragedy. They gave generously of their time and money. They worked long and hard, with no hope of personal reward or glory. In doing so, they demonstrated one of the qualities which I believe makes America great—the capacity for forgetting differences and working together harmoniously for the common cause.

I doubt if anywhere else in the world this occasion could be duplicated.

What makes me particularly happy is the fact that the organization which I have the honor of heading, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been given the opportunity to contribute to this very worthy project.

Next to farming, carpentry is the oldest vocation in the world. Somewhere back in the dim ages before history was written, some ancient man must have hollowed out a rotten log to become the very first carpenter. In the thousands of generations since that time, carpentry has developed into a complex skill. But the close tie between carpentry and the woods has changed very little.

As a whole, I believe that carpenters have a greater interest in our forests and woods than any other branch of society. Materials come and go, but to the carpenter wood is king of them all. The kinship between carpenter and wood is as old as mankind.

Therefore, whatever happens in the woodlands of America is close to his heart. The diseases and insects which threaten the forests are his enemies. The harvesting methods which ruin re-seeding arouse his anger. The scientific advancements which promise better forests for tomorrow get his whole-hearted support. And most of all he believes that no man can visit the woods without refreshing his spirit and rebuilding his hope.

It is only natural that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America should have a deep interest in the saving of these woods for study purposes. What scientists learn here may affect our future for generations to come.

For all these reasons it gives me great pleasure to present trusteeship in this small island of original America to Rutgers University as a gift from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the name of one of its outstanding departed leaders, William L. Hutcheson.

I know that the University will use this heritage wisely and well. I know that under the direction of the University, it will be used to expand the horizon of man's knowledge. I am sure it can be enlisted to turn men's minds away from material things and back to things of mind and spirit.

It is entirely fitting that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America should make this contribution to man's advancement. For three-quarters of a century the United Brotherhood has devoted all its efforts toward making life richer, happier and fuller for its 800,000 members. On behalf of each of them I make this presentation.



..because they went to their doctors in time

Many thousands of Americans are being cured of cancer every year. More and more people are going to their doctors *in time.*

But the tragic fact, our doctors tell us, is that every third cancer death is a needless death... *twice* as many could be saved.

For the facts of *life* about cancer, call the American Cancer Society office nearest you or write to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society

Wisconsin Unions To Challenge Catlin Law

Unions in Wisconsin are planning to challenge the constitutionality of the Catlin law which prohibits labor organizations from supporting their candidates in elections.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor advised its affiliates that labor attorneys believe the entire law is unconstitutional. It also informed local unions the provision of the law prohibiting direct financial contributions to candidates or parties is the only section which should be observed for the present.

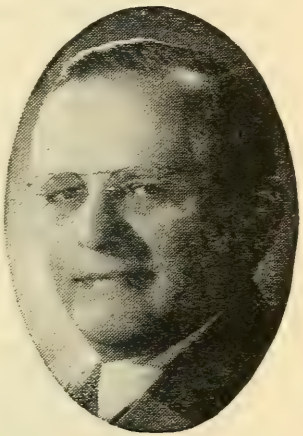
The coming test of the law is being planned by Labor's Political League of Milwaukee County—the united political action arm of AFL, CIO and independent unions in the area. The steering committee of the league authorized its union attorneys, contingent on approval of the state AFL and CIO bodies, to seek a declaratory judgment regarding questions of constitutionality and union rights arising under the Catlin Act.

Unionism—Answer To Automation

By Second General Vice-president O. Wm. Blaier

★ ★

A FAVORITE song of embattled union members a few generations ago visualized "pie in the sky bye and bye." Unionists may have stopped singing that classic long ago, but the song is not dead. Business magazines and industrialists have taken over the words, if not the melody.



Pie in the sky has become a favorite theme of business writers and speakers. Whipped cream has been added to the pie too. All this pie a la mode is to be ours when business finally achieves its push-button fairyland through automation. We are all going to work less, earn more, play harder, worry less and roll in luxuries when automation hits its ultimate stride. The era of two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage is just around the corner.

Oddly enough, there is more truth than fantasy in all these rosy dreams. Automation can bring standards of living far beyond anything we have seen to date, if its fruits are equitably distributed. But that phrase, "if its fruits are equitably distributed," is the key to whether automation is going to be a blessing or a curse for ordinary Americans.

One does not need to be an economist to appreciate that high productivity and high living standards go hand in hand. There cannot be high living standards without high productivity. No kind of an economic system could do much for China or Abyssinia today. All profits could be eliminated overnight and the workers would still have a poor standard of living simply because production per man is low. Only when they get their productivity up will they have any real chance of bettering their conditions.

On the other hand, our steady increase in living standards has been possible because we have been able to turn out more and more goods. The total amount of goods produced year by year in relation to the number of people working has climbed steadily. Through our unions we have been able to win for ourselves an ever-increasing share of that productivity.

Now automation is destined to step up the productive pace. This is bound to bring about "pie in the sky" voices of Big Business proclaim. But those of us who have lived through the past 25 or 30 years answer "maybe." We have seen hunger in the midst of plenty and idleness in a sea of unfilled wants. It could happen again if the ability to consume does not keep up with the capacity to produce.

Spreading the fruits of automation is not going to be nearly so easy or so automatic as installing robot ma-

chines. And unless the fruits are fairly distributed, trouble may ensue.

Automation is not something that is coming in the future. It already has a foot in the door in many industries. Take coal for example. In the last few years alone, productivity per-man-day has gone up two tons. In other words, the average coal miner today produces two tons per day more coal than he did three or four years ago.

Has this brought luxury and pie in the sky to coal miners? Several hundred thousands of them in the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania are living on governmental handouts of surplus foods. They have not worked in months. Their unemployment insurance benefits are depleted, and all they have to go on is the two pounds of butter, two pounds of cheese, two pounds of dried milk, two pounds of shortening and four pounds of beans and rice that are being doled out to them each month from government surplus supplies. I doubt if this can be classed as pie in the sky even by Big Business propagandists.

ON the other hand, profits of the coal industry have never been better. Coal shares on the stock exchanges have never been healthier.

And those miners who have jobs have benefitted too. Recently the Mine Workers Union negotiated a $2.00 per day wage increase. But for all this, several hundred thousand coal miners are eking out an existence on government doles of surplus food.

Lest one is tempted to say, "Oh, well, that's too bad for the coal miners, but what has it got to do with me?," consider for a second what the depression in coal areas means to the rest of the country. Are the coal areas buying their quotas of cars and stoves and refrigerators? Are they contributing to the demand for building materials and furniture? Are they paying their share of taxes? The answer is obvious.

The mechanization which hit the coal industry with such a solid impact is catching up with other industries. Statistics show that even the building trades worker is getting a smaller share of the construction dollar than he used to in 1952 and 1953.

So where do we go from here?

NOT being an economist or a financial expert, I can't advance a lot of fancy theories or economic projections. But I do have one firm conviction; namely, if the workers of the nation are to share in the fruits of automation, they will have to do it through strong, democratic unions.

As I see it, we have already traveled more than a little way along the path of automation. In 1933 our total output of goods and services amounted to less than $45 billion for the year. This year, our output will hit close to $400 billion. How much of this increase can be credited to automation I am in no position to say. However, it must be very substantial.

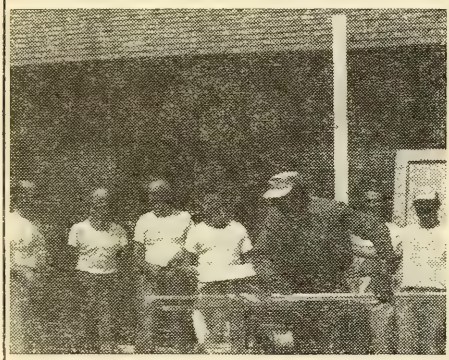
In 1933 it would have been easy for anyone to predict pie in the sky when our economy hit the $400 billion mark. Well, we have reached that mark, but millions of people are still a long way from cherry kuken. Slums still blight large areas of our major cities. Overcrowded classrooms house millions of our children. Highways and streets are beat up and all but impassable. Decent medical care is still out of reach of many citizens. Adequate old age pensions are the exception rather than the rule. The bait of low-wage and docile labor is still luring many industries to tax-free pastures.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Of the many organizations which work long and hard hours for the good of the community, the United Fund is outstanding. Its work in soliciting funds for worthwhile charities is known throughout the land. It not only helps the unfortunate sufferers, but also helps you by seeing to it that more dollars are spent for charitable purposes rather than administrative work and costs of collections.

Each year it conducts a drive for funds and aids many communities by augmenting other agencies which provide assistance for the needy people of the area.

Local Union No. 31, of Trenton, New Jersey, realizing the great value of such work, recently gave the Fund a helping hand by offering it their



Members of Local 31 as they worked on a project for the Delaware Valley United Fund. From left to right are Carl Angelini, John Kimble, Robert Grosch, Dick Moore, King David Brown (using saw), Frank Montooth and Jim Goslin.

assistance. One of the tasks given them was that of building partitions for the Fund's headquarters in Trenton and many of the members worked long and hard on the project.

Just a few of the men from Local 31 who were engaged in the work are John Kimble, Frank Montooth, Dick Moore, vice-president; Carl Angelini, King D. Brown, Robert Grosch, and Jim Goslin, business representative.

Through their help the Fund is able to help many others help themselves; a true service to the community.

Quite often such seemingly small contributions are the ones which are really appreciated. We think the boys of Local 31 deserve some praise.

Now the boys with the adding machines tell us that a national annual output of $600 billion is only a few years off. Well and good. I hope so. But if that increased output is going to be translated into higher living standards, more leisure time, etc., for workers, it will have to be done by strong, democratic unions. It will be done by negotiating pay increases to make possible higher consumption, and shorter hours to spread employment and provide more leisure. It will be done by day-to-day wrestling with changing conditions and changing times.

The problems of automation are not problems which will catch up with us at some indefiinte future date, they are problems we are faced with here and now. When we put into effect a health and welfare plan or send a good man to Congress or back a forward-looking piece of legislation, we are providing an answer to automation.

It is our shoulders the burdens of automation fall on. Installing a machine which will replace manpower and reduce payroll costs is no problem for industry. It is the thing they do best. But seeing to it that the men who stay on the machine get a fair share of the fruits of their labor and the displaced men get a chance to use their talents elsewhere is a nut we must crack.

To me it all adds up to one thing—under automation American workers are going to be more dependent on their unions than they ever have been. The moral is obvious too—all of us in labor unions have a moral obligation to build up and strengthen and expand our movement as rapidly and as broadly as possible. In no other way can we be sure that automation will be a benefit and not a Frankenstein.

—The Federationist

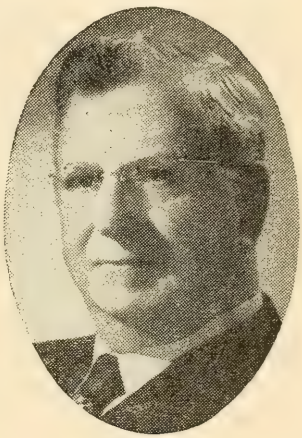
The Common Law of Life

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice-president

(An address delivered at the dedication ceremonies of the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, October 15, 1955)

★ ★ ★

IN MY lifetime I have drawn many assignments. Each of them I have tried to fulfill to the very best of my ability. Some were satisfying and others were chores. The task I have before me today transcends in personal pleasure and pride anything which has befallen me to date.



Man never stands quite so near God as when he stands in the woods, for in the woods the handiwork of God is everywhere. It is in the surge and rejuvenation of Spring. It is in the hum and splendor of Summer. It is in the mysterious and awesome transformation of Autumn, which turns Summer's glory brown and sere, as a prelude to Winter's long sleep. Everywhere in the woods the drama of creation is being enacted over and over again—birth, life, death and rejuvenation.

The drama is being played out today exactly as it was in the beginning of time. Here, in this tiny patch of woods, the ebb and flow of creation have gone on unmolested for eons beyond number. They were old when the mountains were new and the seas unsalted. They were at work when Thrace and Macedonia were in their prime. On this spot Indian eyes may have watched them unfolding long before the white man dreamed of the new world.

And now we are here today to insure that they will continue as long as civilization endures. Here, in this tiny island of unspoiled nature, the cycle of existence will be repeated over and over again long after those of us within the sound of my voice are gone and forgotten. I cannot help but feel that we are here and now standing as close to immortality as it is possible for mortal man to stand.

Before I do anything else, I want to express my profound admiration for all the Mettler heirs who, through years of varying fortunes, resisted all economic pressures to sacrifice these woods for personal gain. There must have been many times when the temptation was real and pressing.

We also express our deep appreciation of the work performed by the "Citizens Scientific and Historical Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods" and to all groups and individuals participating in this worthy project, and to our colleague, Raleigh Rajoppi, for his splendid cooperation in bringing this undertaking to the attention of the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood, which resulted in our being here today to participate in this program.

Individually and collectively, many sincere and dedicated people worked long and hard on this project. Out of busy lives they allocated time to campaign for the preservation of these few acres of unspoiled nature. To all of them we say: "well done" and "thanks."

Now it is the privilege of an organization whose historic roots are embedded deeply in the forest lands of America to place the capstone on this superstructure of common effort.

IT is particularly fitting that these woods should be dedicated as a memorial to a man whose origin and accomplishments are linked closely with the wilderness areas of the nation. Throughout his lifetime he worked unceasingly for conservation and wise management of all our natural resources—particularly those of a renewable nature.

William L. Hutcheson was born in the deep woods of Michigan on February 7, 1874. He grew up in the woods. Before he could read or write he could translate innumerable signs that forests unfold to the practiced eye. To him a broken twig meant a bear had passed this way, or a muddy stream meant a deer had slaked its thirst here. In all the years of a rich and fruitful life, William L. Hutcheson never lost the deep love and respect for unspoiled nature he developed as a boy in Michigan.

As a boy, Mr. Hutcheson began working in the woods. He started by cutting and framing timbers for ships. Therein he followed in his father's footsteps. He was apprenticed to the carpentry trade, became a journeyman, receiving 20c per hour and working ten hours a day, 60 hours a week.

In those days the lot of the worker was hard. The hours were long and the pay meager. There were no protections against the woes of illness, accidents, or unemployment. The evil slings of misfortune rained heavily on those who had to work with their hands for their daily bread.

Against these many injustices, the soul of young William L. Hutcheson rebelled. In May of 1902 he helped organize a local union at Midland, Michigan, and was immediately elected its first president. Shortly thereafter he transferred to Local Union 334 at Saginaw. For the next half century he devoted all of his time and his talents to the upbuilding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the perpetuation of the American way of life.

Gradually he rose through the ranks of his organization until, in 1915, he assumed the presidency of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Under his inspired leadership, the United Brotherhood grew and prospered. From a membership of 200,000 he built his organization to over 800,000 members in the 36 years he was at the helm. He stabilized its financial structure and spearheaded the move which culminated in the erection of the splendid Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, where carpenters 65 years of age and with 30 years' continuous membership can spend the remainder of their lives in comfort and security.

I do not believe it is any exaggeration to say that this Home for aged members, built and maintained by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is one of the show places of Florida. Situated on the shores of beautiful Lake Gibson, a few miles out of Lakeland, it is approached by paved drives which meander through vistas of lawns, flowers, and venerable, moss-draped live oaks.

A thousand acres of prime citrus groves surround the Home. In addition to providing fresh citrus fruits for the tables of the Home, these groves go a long way toward making the Home self-sufficient. They make the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America one of the largest single producers of citrus fruits in Florida.

A large herd of blooded dairy cattle insures a plentiful supply of milk and milk products for the occupants of the Home.

The Home is an empire of its own. Every conceivable form of recreation, including an 18-hole golf course, is provided for the enjoyment of Home occupants without cost. A complete hospital is maintained to guard the health of retired members living there.

And the moving spirit behind all this was William L. Hutcheson. He spearheaded the drive which established the Home. He drove the first survey stake when the land was a wilderness. He supervised the actual planning and erection of the Home. In addition to being General President, he served as manager of the Home from its inception in 1928 until he passed away in 1953.

Thus we find that Mr. Hutcheson's duties and talents were not confined to labor matters. As manager of the Home, he became an authority on the raising and marketing of citrus fruits. He successfully combined the occupations of luxury hotel manager, dairyman, truck farmer, and hospital supervisor.

But the Home for aged members is only one of the monuments he left behind him. The United Brotherhood's pension plan is largely his brain child. He manned the laboring oar in the drive which established the Union's pension plan. As of today, some 20,000 old-time members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are receiving pensions from the Union.

The Home and the pension plan have been in effect for over 30 years. They are truly dreams brought to reality by the initiative and inspiration provided by William L. Hutcheson. I need not dwell on what a boon they have been to thousands of old-time members.

IN his lifetime, Mr. Hutcheson saw the organization he headed for so many years elevate wages from dollars per week to dollars per hour. He saw it cut hours from 60 and 70 per week to 40 and 37. He witnessed an improvement in the welfare of the families of carpenters who became better fed, wore better and appropriate clothing in winter and summer. He saw their children grow up and go to college and become leaders in the sciences, arts, and professions. He had the satisfaction of knowing that all these things were made possible by the efforts of the organization he headed.

The contributions Mr. Hutcheson made to human welfare were not confined to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. For years he served as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. On many occasions he attended conferences in Canada, Europe and South America. Over the years his friends and admirers throughout the world became legion. When death ended his long and fruitful career, there was mourning in teeming cities and tiny hamlets in many climates and lands.

In a message of condolence at the passing of this distinguished citizen, President Eisenhower concluded his telegram with the sentence: "He was a true American." No words could

(Continued on Page 28)

PLANE GOSSIP

GOOD DEFINITION

Russia's "smiling diplomacy" is only a few months old, but already the sharp teeth behind the smile are beginning to show. Last month the Reds made a deal to trade Egypt guns and tanks for cotton. Red agents are injecting discontent and hatred into the explosive Middle East, a region rich in oil and other raw resources Russia would like to have.

When the situation becomes confused enough, the Reds may be "compelled" to move into the area to "protect" someone or other. Just by coincidence, the oil and the minerals will also be "protected" clear back to the Russian factories behind the Urals.

It all brings to mind our old grandpap's definition of diplomacy.

"Diplomacy," he often said, "is the art of saying 'nice doggie' soothingly until you can find a rock."

★ ★ ★

THE MARRIED MEN KNOW

A headline in the daily papers takes note of the fact that more and more women are taking up the law as a career.

The only trouble is there are 10,000 women who lay down the law for each one that takes it up.



"If you call another unwarranted strike, I'll report you to the NLRB!"

MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE

Out in Indiana, a long and bitter strike last month precipitated a crisis. A sort of jurisdictional dispute developed between the National Guard and the courts.

When shooting developed at the struck plant—with virtually all the bullets coming from within the plant—the Governor called out the National Guard. This imposed martial law, to all intents and purposes. Under the circumstances, it was questionable whether or not civil courts had any jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the strike.

From the strikers point of view, it was Hobson's choice. If the Guard didn't kick them in the pants with machine guns and rifles, the court would do it with injunctions.

All of this put the strikers in the position of the fellow who always ate at a terrible restaurant. When a friend asked him why, he explained:

"I hate eating in a restaurant where the waiter grabs your plate before you are finished eating."

"Don't they do that at Ptomaine Tommy's?" continued the friend.

"Sure," replied the guy, "but the food is so bad there you don't mind."

★ ★ ★

IT DIDN'T HURT THE MAJOR A BIT

According to word from the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, an AFL affiliate, the Post Office Department is instituting an impossible speed-up. Clerks are being handed quotas a self-respecting octopus couldn't handle; all so that the Department can brag next year about how much money was "saved" for the taxpayers.

This seems to be an occupational disease among bureaucrats and other officials in government service. In the Army they tell about the Private who fell and broke his leg during a long march. As he was lying there groaning, the Major came up to him and demanded:

"What's wrong with you?"

"I think I've broken my leg," replied the soldier.

"Well, don't just lie there wasting time," countered the officer. "Start doing push-ups until the medics get here."

A GOOD QUESTION

Farmers in various parts of the nation are beginning to organize "unions" to fight for a better return on their investments of money, time, and effort. Falling farm prices have shrunk farm income by about 20% in the past few years. During the same time, profits of processors, meat packers, and middlemen have climbed steadily. Thousands of farmers have decided it is high time a little collective bargaining was injected into the picture.

The trouble with farm prices is that flexible supports have been substituted for rigid supports. All the flexibility has been downhill for the farmers and uphill for the processors. But one thing farmers have been getting plenty of from the Department of Agriculture is promises of changes for the better. This was going to change, and that was going to change, but all the time the farmer's return for his labor has been declining.

Sort of reminds us of the movie actress who consulted a doctor. The medic told her she was run-down and needed a change.

The actress replied: "In the past five years I have had five husbands, seven landlords, 11 maids, three chauffeurs, four jewel robberies, nine fur coats, and three agents. What is there left to change?"

★ ★ ★

A LITTLE FIRMNESS NEEDED

Two carpenters got into a fight with hammers. A third carpenter, who was a witness to the fracas, was hauled along to the calaboose with the two combatants. When the judge heard the gory details of the fight, he turned to the witness and said:

"Why didn't you stop them?"

To which the fellow replied: "I couldn't your honor. I didn't have a hammer."

From where we sit, this pretty much parallels the way the government is going about cleaning up the mess in security regulations. Uncle Sam could easily work out a clear-cut program for protecting innocents while catching subversives, but some big toes might get stepped on in the process.

★ ★ ★

SEEMS THAT WAY

After reading a government report on installment buying, Joe Paup, the brewery philosopher, observed:

"There used to be a time when a fool and his money were soon parted. Nowadays it happens to everybody."

SUCH IS FAME

When he was a struggling newspaperman in Chicago, George Ade would pawn his huge gold watch every Monday to get funds for food until the next payday. Then came fame and affluence, and there was no need to pawn the watch.

Years later, Ade chanced to meet his pawnbroker friend on Madison Street. Placing his hand upon Ade's shoulder, his friend asked gently: "What happened, George? Did you lose your watch?"

★ ★ ★

NOT VERY FUNNY

In a certain western town a beautiful waitress sued a rich banker for breach of promise. The jury awarded her $10,000.

Shortly after leaving the court house she was hit by a car and eight of her ribs were broken. The same court awarded her $17 on her personal injury suit.

The moral seems to be: never play with a woman's heart—kick her in the ribs instead.

That might be funny if it did not have its true counterpart in a certain southern right-to-work state. The same day one state court was handing down a six-month jail sentence and a $250 fine to a picket who "violated" an injunction, another court was levying a paltry $100 fine against a reckless driver who killed one pedestrian and maimed another.

The moral seems to be: homicide is a misdemeanor, but being a union member is a major crime in some right-to-work states.



"Can't you read?...We typesetters are on strike!"

City of Hope Honors Cambiano

★ ★

IN THE GRAND Ballroom of the Beverly Hills Hotel—which is more accustomed to the prattle of movie starlets than it is to the bread-and-butter talk of working people—over 1,000 union members, friends and guests paid tribute to Board Member Joe Cambiano on the night of September 1st.

The occasion was a testimonial dinner tendered to Brother Cambiano for the benefit of the City of Hope, non-sectarian medical center dedicated to the conquest of the diseases which scourge mankind most persistently.



Shown above presenting the Torch of Hope Plaque to Board Member Cambiano are, from left to right: Robert J. O'Hare, president, Los Angeles District Council; Earl E. Thomas, Council secretary; Ben Horowitz, executive secretary, City of Hope; Cambiano; Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; and Thomas L. Pitts, president, California State Federation of Labor.

At 6:30 the guests gathered at the ballroom for cocktails. An hour later they sat down to a sumptuous banquet. Among them were employer and employe, rich and poor, Republican and Democrat—eloquent testimony to the wide respect which Brother Cambiano has achieved through his sincerity and fairness to people in all walks of life.

Master of ceremonies was Robert O'Hare, president of the Los Angeles District Council and vice-president of the California State Federation of, Labor.

Featured speakers of the evening were Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; Thomas L. Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor; Earl Thomas, Secretary of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters; and Ben Horowitz, executive secretary of the City of Hope.

Like the honored guest in the TV show, "This Is Your Life," Brother

Cambiano saw and heard the speakers re-create the significant events of his lifetime. They recalled all the old struggles in which Brother Cambiano gave unstintingly of his time and talents. They reviewed the occasions upon which organized labor might have suffered serious setbacks had it not been for the tireless and selfless leadership provided by Brother Cambiano and men like him.

EVEN the testimonial dinner itself was a measure of the deep concern which Brother Cambiano has always displayed for his fellow men. All the proceeds from the dinner, totaling somewhere in the neighborhood of $30,000, were turned over to the City of Hope in his name.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of the 1955 Torch of Hope plaque to Brother Cambiano by Ben Horowitz, executive secretary of the City of Hope. The inscription on the plaque summarized all the contributions which Brother Cambiano has made to human welfare, and particularly those which he made to the City of Hope.

In all the years of its existence, the City of Hope has never tendered a poor patient a bill. It is maintained by the small contributions of working people rather than by the tax-exempt contributions of the wealthy. For years Brother Cambiano has been one of its staunchest supporters.

Many tributes were paid to Brother Cambiano at the testimonial dinner; but perhaps the most eloquent was the sketch of his life contained in the souvenir program. In part, it said:

"The history of the labor movement in the United States is, in actuality, the concerted sum and total of the efforts—efforts based upon, and flowing from, deeply-held personal beliefs—of men who hold high the common bond between them.

"In the course of this history . . . time and time again . . . that common bond has been assaulted and assailed by those who have sought to destroy it and, with it, the labor movement itself. Yet, at every such juncture, there have been men who—stamped with the characteristics of leadership—knew how to resist, and in resisting, how to achieve ultimate victory.

"Such a man is Joseph F. Cambiano.

"There is a remarkable parallel between his life and the growth of organized labor in California. Perhaps "parallel" is a word which does not contain the full weight and meaning intended here; this is because two lines may be parallel yet apart from each other. And it is both a commentary and a tribute that when reference is made to the Cambiano name, the labor movement is of necessity an aspect of that reference. By the same token, the reverse is just as true.

"From the day back in 1903, in San Jose, when Joe became an apprentice millman and wages in the craft approximated $50.00 per month, down to the present time with wages averaging some $25 per day throughout the State of California, the Cambiano name has risen steadily—just as the Carpenters Union itself has grown and gained in strength and stature in this Golden State."

Average income for about 78 million Americans levelled off in 1954, ending a steady eight-year climb, the Census Bureau reported.

Average income for 50 million men was $3,200. The average figure for 28 million women was about $1,200.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Seventy-fourth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Statler Hotel in New York City, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, December 1, 1955, and will remain in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

* * * * *

You are also hereby notified, subject to approval of the merger agreement and the proposed constitution by the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held at the 71st Regimental Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, commencing at 10 a. m. Monday, December 5, 1955, to adopt such policies and take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to carry on the functions and to effectuate the object and principles of the organizations.

Many Resolutions Honor Frank Duffy

★ ★

By unanimous action, the General Executive Board adopted the following resolution on the late Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus, in commemoration of his many years of faithful service to the United Brotherhood.

WHEREAS, More than fifty years of faithful service to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as to the great labor movement on the North American Continent have come to pass with the death of Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus, and

WHEREAS, We greatly feel the loss of this devoted former General Officer who served the United Brotherhood for forty-eight years as General Secretary and his many years in the early labor movement and also with pride and honor for twenty-three years as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, His name will be remembered as a leading spirit in the American as well as the Canadian Labor Movement for many years, due to his unswerving devotion and faithfulness for the great cause in which he so firmly believed, and

WHEREAS, All laboring men have lost a staunch, true and persevering friend with his passing, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America hereby commemorate his deeds, and that a special page of our official Minutes be set aside for the insertion of these Resolutions, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the members of his bereaved family, conveying our sympathy at their loss.

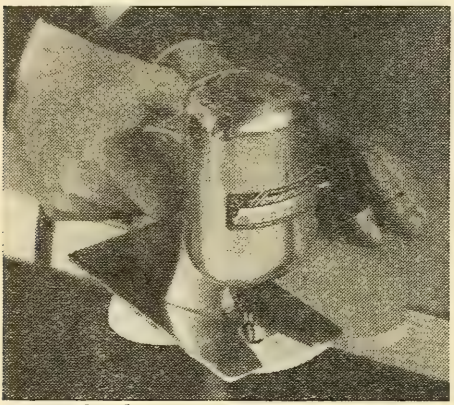
Similar resolutions have been passed by many Local Unions, District and State Councils, as well as by other organizations in the labor movement. The years of faithful service which the late Brother Duffy rendered organized labor won him the respect of many people in all walks of life. His memory is securely enshrined in the annals of human progress.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

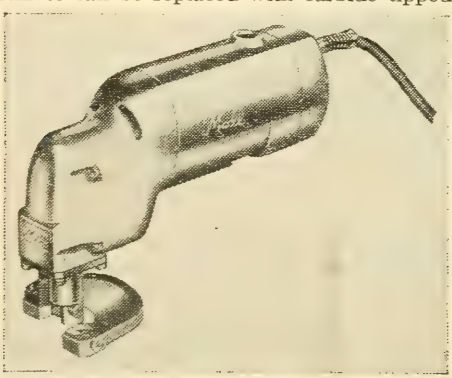
The Routo-Jig is a new type of portable electric tool. According to the manufacturer it combines the functions of a jig-saw, router, jointer and shaper table. A



rectangular base converts the tool for jig-saw work, while a circular base makes it a router. Attached in an inverted position to a shaper table, the tool becomes a shaper and jointer. For information write to Porter-Cable, 56 Exchange St., Syracuse, N. Y. In Canada, Porter-Cable Power Tools Ltd., P. O. Box 5019, London, Ontario.

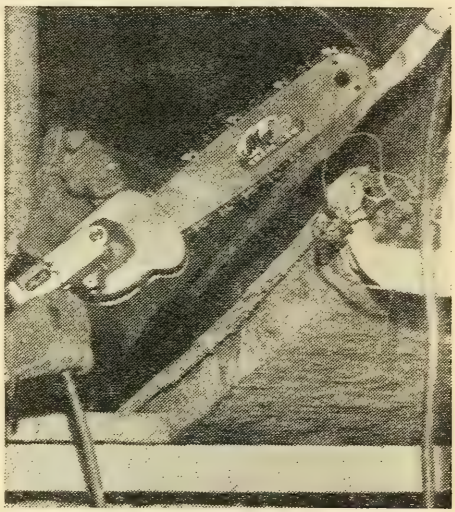
★ ★ ★

Metal shears, said to be capable of cutting up to 16 gauge steel, are now on the market. Designed for one hand operation. Knives can be replaced with carbide tipped



parts for long life. Extra set of knives and screws for the knives come with the tool. Information on this tool may be obtained by writing to the Mall Tool Co., 7725 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

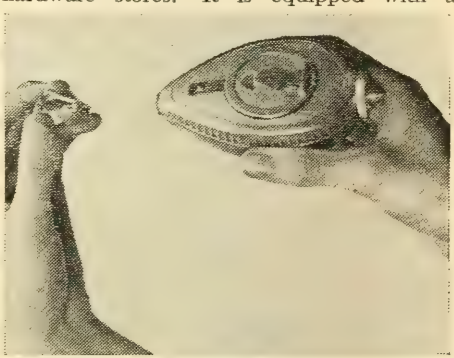
Now availbale is a pneumatic chain saw, said to use less air and cut faster than reciprocating type saws. It has a ⅜″ chain and cutting bars are available from 18″ to



30″. Constructed of aluminum, its rotary air motor requires 46 cfm. at 90 psi. for maximum efficiency. For further information contact the Mall Tool Co., 7725 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

★ ★ ★

A chalk line reel, also designed for use as a plumb bob, will soon be available at hardware stores. It is equipped with a



flush rewind handle, positive action mechanical brake and hook and ring securing device. Available in 50 and 100-ft lengths. A product of Evans Rule Co., 400-416 Trumbull St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Worth Noting

On March 1, 1956, the $1.00 an hour Federal minimum wage law will go into effect for some 24 million workers. Unfortunately, however, another 20 million will still be outside the Federal statute. These are persons employed in jobs which are not considered interstate commerce—clerks in stores and hotels, men and women working in factories which sell their products locally, etc. Practically all of them, of course, are unorganized. Supposedly these workers are "protected" by state laws.

An AFL survey shows what kind of "protection" these individuals get from their state laws:

1—Nineteen states have no minimum wage laws.

2—Twenty-one states have minimum wage laws applying only to women, and in some states only to women in specified industries.

3—Eight states have minimum wage laws applying to both men and women workers.

Of the states having statutory minimum wage laws, only one—Massachusetts—has a minimum wage that is worth mentioning—90c an hour. The Arkansas law guarantees women workers the munificent sum of $1.25 PER DAY.

Guess when they say minimum in Arkansas, they mean minimum. It's pretty hard to get minimumer than $1.25 a day.

★

Serious trouble later may result from one kind of pain in the neck, Dr. George Jacobson, of Los Angeles, warned at the American Roentgen Ray Society meeting in Chicago.

The pain in the neck he reported is one that comes from injury in which there is dislocation of the atlanto-axial joint at the very top of the neck. The dislocation is one that interferes with proper turning of the neck. The injury usually comes from an auto accident. Surgery is often a cure.

However, medical science has yet to discover a cure for the pain in the neck that comes from reading some of the statements issued by labor-hating Governor Shivers of Texas.

The long fight by the wife of an AFL union official to regain her teaching job from which she was fired on alleged charges of planning to introduce "union propaganda" has gone to a legislative committee for further study.

Mrs. Mae Galarza, wife of Ernesto Galarza, vice-president and educational director of the AFL National Agricultural Workers Union, appeared before the California Assembly's Interim Committee on Education to protest her dismissal on secret charges.

She was fired from her teaching post at Los Gatos Union Elementary School just before she would have acquired tenure protection of employment rights.

Since a recent magazine article revealed that the oil industry alone spent a mere $50 million dollars in one year for propaganda—most of which was planted in public schools—it is easy to see that the action against Mrs. Galarza was "justified," as when Russia invaded Finland because the Finns were "threatening" to attack Russia.

★

The first session of the 84th Congress filled 17,000 pages of the Congressional Record—and there's more to come—while passing 390 public bills and 490 private measures in its seven months of activity.

A resume of the session's activity shows the Congress approved 39,897 Presidential nominations out of a total of 40,686 submitted.

The Senate put in 105 days in actual session for 559 hours and 41 minutes. The House met on 112 days for 471 hours and 19 minutes.

Senators and representatives dropped 11,914 measures into the hopper during the session with the 435-member House topping the Senate 8,844 to 3,070.

There were 161 roll call votes through which Senators and Congressmen went on the record. The President vetoed 11 bills. None of the vetoes was overridden.

And still no help for overcrowded schools, inadequate highways, insufficient hospitals, too much restrictive labor legislation, and too many taxes.

Editorial

Universities And Unions Need A Common Bond

As our society grows more complex, the need for establishing a strong and sympathetic bond between organized labor and institutions of higher learning becomes increasingly important.

To achieve full status as a human being, each person must have two things; work at decent wages to provide the material things of life, and dignity and purpose to give life meaning. Unless a man possesses both of these things, he can never develop his full potential.

Impersonal employment, soulless machines and efficiency-at-any-cost all exert pressures to transform people from individual human beings—made in the image of God—into automatons and robots.

Against these pressures, organized labor and our universities and colleges are the chief bulwarks. Perhaps the former concerns itself too much with the material things, while the latter confine their efforts disproportionately to spiritual values, but the fact remains that both must meet their obligations fully if our civilization is to endure. Therefore the establishment of a common bond of understanding between them grows more imperative day by day.

That such a bond is developing seems evident from many sources. More and more, universities and unions are working together to elevate the standards of cooperation on both sides. Summer institutes, special courses for union people, exchange lecturers, etc., are the rule rather than the exception in many localities where universities and unions have recognized their obligations. For every union seminar which was held a generation ago, a dozen are held today.

Nowhere was this growing awareness of mutuality of interest more clearly demonstrated than it was at Rutgers University on October 15th, when our Brotherhood presented to the University a trusteeship deed to the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest. Both General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and First Vice-president John R. Stevenson expressed a full appreciation of the role universities play, not only in preserving and advancing knowledge, but also in perpetuating true human values.

In turn, Dr. Lewis W. Jones, president of the University, displayed a deep and gratifying understanding of the role of organized labor in today's impersonal society. A couple of paragraphs of his acceptance speech are well worth reprinting:

"It is particularly gratifying, and significant, that a trade union should endow a memorial of this kind to a former leader. Apart from the delightfully appropriate thought that it is the carpenters who have 'spared the trees,' this action by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is another indication that the great trade union movement has fully come of age, taking its proper share in the responsibility for our civilization by preserving natural resources, and endowing basic research. Basic research is absolutely essential to the continuance of our way of life; but because it is directly profit-

able to no one, it is not easy to get support for it. I congratulate the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on their far-sighted, disinterested gift.

"The trade unions, like the universities, have both a conservative and a progressive role. Perhaps that is true of all healthy organisms, and all good human organizations. Trade unions are a natural social growth, an ecological adaptation, if you like, to the conditions of industrial society. They came into being as a part of the struggle for existence, in the new and harsh environment of factories, towns and impersonal labor markets. They have, in a sense, built up a stronger social inheritance for the group which some historians have called 'the disinherited laborers,' winning for labor an increasingly important role in our national life. The unions have grown and flourished because they perform an essential function. Like trees in this forest, they are now full-grown. They are thoroughly established members of our cooperative, competitive, interacting social community, responsibly concerned both with its preservation and its continuing advancement."

Not all college presidents are as enlightened as Dr. Jones, but more are seeing the light every day. Working together and supplementing each others' efforts, universities and unions can yet succeed in bringing dignity, satisfaction and integrity to all people in a bewildering and frustrating world of materialism, tension and impersonalism.

Kansas Farmers And Unionists Show The Way

Ever since the great depression, there has been a growing awareness on the part of labor that city prosperity cannot long endure without corresponding prosperity on the farm. In the 1920's, farm income sank lower and lower. The buying power of the vast farm population declined to the point where it had practically disappeared by 1928. Anyone over 40 remembers well what followed.

Now farm income is dropping dangerously once more. Over the past few years it has slipped almost 20%; this during a period when inflation was driving most commodity prices upward. Trouble is ahead unless the decline is reversed.

For years, labor leaders and genuine farmers have talked of getting their heads together. Both of them realize that in the long run farmers and workers must rise or fall together. Unfortunately, efforts at cooperation to date have consisted mostly of talk.

Now, however, the farmers and unionists of McPherson County, Kansas, are out to change all that. Last month the McPherson County Farmers Union and the Central Labor Union came up with a series of Kitchen Tours during which farmers and unionists would discuss mutual problems while their wives visited each other in their kitchens. Eventual objective of the program is the establishment of a farmer-labor council in each Kansas county.

Sincerely it is to be hoped the Kansas idea spreads. The economic tie between farmer and worker is extremely close; one cannot slip without pulling down the other.

It is our belief that labor leaders are far more conscious of this truism than farm leaders. Almost unanimously, labor leaders have backed plans and programs designed to benefit farmers. On the other hand, a number of farm

organizations have actively worked for right-to-work laws and other legislation aimed at crippling organized labor.

However, it is only fair to say that most farm organizations which pursued such a policy represented corporation farms rather than actual dirt farmers. Farming has undergone tremendous changes in the last generation. Factory farms are on the increase, while single family farms are on the decline.

In their own way, corporation farms are as cold-blooded and as impersonal as any industrial corporation. They operate on production line techniques and consider labor just another raw material to be purchased as cheaply as possible. Competing against their antiseptic efficiency is a big problem faced by the traditional farmer.

Naturally spokesmen for corporation farms are anti-labor. Stockholders and dividends concern them as completely as they do their counterparts in industry. From them, labor can expect nothing but opposition.

On the other hand, the traditional farmer is awakening to the fact that the problem of farm surpluses is one of under-consumption rather than overproduction. He realizes that an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour would do more to cut down farm surpluses than any subsidies or artificial supports. He can understand that when a union wins an increase for industrial workers that increase affects him, too, because the people receiving it can buy more butter, meat, fruit, etc.

Furthermore, he is becoming conscious of the fact that organized labor is solidly behind many proposals designed to alleviate the farmers' problems; stamp plans to increase food consumption while improving the health of the unemployed and underemployed; stepped up school lunch programs to achieve similar results; increased exports to feed the hungry in other nations while whittling down our over-supply.

Working together, farmers and unionists can greatly improve the conditions of both. After all, the forces which are trying to impose right-to-work laws and other crippling legislation on organized labor are the same forces that are opposing efforts of the traditional farmer to achieve a stabilized and reasonably comfortable status. When enough farmers and industrial workers accept this fact, a closer relationship will undoubtedly ensue.

More power to the farmers and unionists of the Sunflower State.

Carpenter's Sermon

(By MARSH MASLIN)

(In the October 15 issue of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, columnist Marsh Maslin devoted his column to a carpenter he knew as a youngster. The particular man Maslin writes about may be gone, but his counterpart exists in practically every town and city in the country.)

I used to know an old carpenter who was a great preacher.

He lived down the block and we were often at his place. He rarely said a word and he'd never lend us any of his tools, but we loved the old codger.

(He was probably about 40 years old, but that's ancient to a youngster.)

I can see him now. A grizzled fellow who rode a woman's bicycle to work and carried his tool box on a rack over the back wheel. He wore silver-rimmed spectacles and his working coat was rusty with age.

On the job he smoked a pipe; in his shop at home he chewed tobacco. His wife wouldn't let him smoke or chew in the house; so he spent most of his time outside of it.

We would always find him in his shop if we needed repairs to a coaster or a mast fitted to a toy sailboat.

And whenever we asked his help he gave it cheerfully. First he'd take off his glasses and polish them carefully; then go to work on our big job.

I mentioned that he'd never lend us his tools. He had hundreds of them—from wrenches to chisels—and though he'd use them for us he'd never let us take them home.

I saw him angry only once and that was when one of us used a fine saw on a board and hit a nail.

It wasn't even his saw, but he snatched it away and took it to his home to file and set it again.

That was his way of preaching to us. Thus he taught us to respect the tools by which we live.

He started with the fine tools of his craft, but actually there was no end to the sermon he preached. He taught us that if we have intelligence, we should use it wisely. If we have any talent at all, we should develop it.

Our friend would never hurry a job—even a small one. He took his time and used it perfectly. He was the best door-hanger in town and every contractor in the place knew it. Slow but sure.

As good as his tools, he preached a sermon of thoroughness and honesty and self-respect every day of his life and we knew that if we lived up to his example we'd be as happy as he always seemed to be.

Time To Tear Down The Silent Curtain

At least two Congressional committees are investigating the silent curtain of censorship which seems to be descending over many branches of government in Washington. And not a minute too soon.

Reporters have been finding it harder and harder to dig up pertinent facts along the banks of the Potomac. Whenever they uncover something that seems to be a little off color, they soon run into a "classified" stone wall when they endeavor to dig deeper. Department heads apparently have authority to designate as "classified" anything they do not want the public to know, regardless of whether the matter has any military significance or not. Norman Isaacs, managing editor of the Louisville Times, summed it up as follows:

"For the first time in our history, we have saddled into the civilian branches of government news—regulating powers heretofore held only by the military in time of war."

Nor is this situation peculiar to the United States. In Canada, too, bureaucrats are using censorship powers to withhold information that has no real relationship to national defense.

A few months ago the Canadian Government disposed of a number of surplus houses. The houses went to one buyer who purportedly sold them for many times what he paid for them. All efforts to uncover the full details of the deal failed because censorship stymied the probing efforts of reporters.

Freedom of information is one of the keystones of democracy. The time for lifting the silent curtain is right now.

(Continued from Page 15)

more adeptly sum up the life of William L. Hutcheson. He was indeed a true American.

Year in and year out, for over a half a century Mr. Hutcheson waged unrelenting war against the radicals and communists who tried to use the very freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to destroy both the Constitution itself and the Government maintained under it.

AS early as 1926 he and the members of his General Executive Board issued a circular letter warning all members that communism and true trade unionism had nothing in common and that no man could practice both at the same time.

In all the years since then, there has never been a known member of the Communist Party in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. William L. Hutcheson was fighting communism skillfully and doggedly when it was only another word in the dictionary to many Americans. I shudder to think what the situation might be today if Mr. Hutcheson (and fearless men like him in the American labor movement) had not stood up to the communist threat years ago.

For their efforts, William L. Hutcheson and his colleagues in American labor were vilified and slandered by the communists and their fellow travelers. Particularly was this true of Mr. Hutcheson. Because he fought them so effectively, they heaped ridicule and abuse on his head. All the techniques of character assassination and smear which they used so skillfully were brought to bear against him. But not once did he ever take a step backward in his personal fight to keep America free and strong. No more unyielding foe of communism lived in our time.

The kind of America William L. Hutcheson visualized and fought for was a free America—free both from communism and strongly centralized government. He looked askance at the gradual encroachment of governmental agencies in labor relations and many other fields. In his career as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, he stood up to many attempts to make American labor subservient to an arm of government. Often he did so at considerable personal peril.

In the 1920's he refused to knuckle under to the so-called American Plan, which sought to reduce unions to glorified debating societies. Against all sorts of pressure he refused to compromise sound union principles. In the end the American Plan was discarded and organized labor remained a free and independent force dedicated to the common good.

Twenty years later, with his own personal liberty at stake, he defied the effort of the Attorney General's office to impose dictation on labor unions. He fought the matter through one court after another clear up to the Supreme Court. There he achieved victory for himself and for organized labor. While less courageous labor leaders were pleading nolo contendere, he was fighting for the rights of unions to remain free and untrammeled by direction from Washington. Legal labor history was thereby made.

However, the services of William L. Hutcheson were not confined to labor matters alone. Three Presidents of the United States drafted him for public service. In all three instances he acquitted himself with distinction and honor.

During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson named him to serve

on the War Labor Board. Under the joint chairmanship of former President William Howard Taft and the Honorable Frank Walsh, the War Labor Board rendered outstanding service to the nation during the trying days of World War I. As a member of the Board a full measure of credit accrued to Mr. Hutcheson, for his wisdom and experience helped to guide the Board over many rough hurdles.

In 1935, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Hutcheson a labor adviser to the Santiago, Chile, meeting of the ILO, the agency created by the League of Nations to work for the betterment of living standards throughout the world. Among the hundreds of delegates there representing government, industry, and labor, Mr. Hutcheson was one of the most eloquent spokesmen for a free enterprise system to increase production and a free labor movement to insure a fair distribution of that production.

President Truman, too, saw fit to call on the services of William L. Hutcheson. For two years Mr. Hutcheson served with distinction on the Labor Management Panel set up by President Truman to advise him on labor matters.

An ardent Republican all his adult life, Mr. Hutcheson gave much of his time and talents to the party. In the Hoover and Landon campaigns he served as director of the Labor Division of the Republican Party. In the 1951 convention of the Republican Party, he was a delegate from Indiana. He was one of the two delegates from Indiana who voted for Dwight D. Eisenhower from the first ballot until his nomination was achieved.

In the brief time allotted to me it is impossible to touch on the breadth and scope of Mr. Hutcheson's activities and interests. He was first and last a great labor leader. But he was also a businessman, an administrator, and a patriot.

It was only natural, then, that the Twenty-seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Cincinnati last November, should authorize the establishment of a suitable memorial to this able leader whose contributions encompass much of the world.

In searching for an appropriate memorial, the General Executive Board considered and discarded many ideas. Nothing seemed suitable, but when the plight of this tiny island of primitive America was called to the attention of the Board, there was unanimous agreement that this was the fitting memorial. No man loved the woods more. No man did more for the people who earn their living through the harvest of the woods.

IN a real sense, William L. Hutcheson was a product of the woods. Like a forest giant he weathered the winds and gales without flinching or yielding. Until my dying day I will never think of William L. Hutcheson without recalling a poem whose authorship I have never been able to establish. It is entitled "Good Timber" and reads as follows:

The tree that never had to fight
For sun, and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king
But lived and died, a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun, and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease,
The stronger the wind, the tougher the trees;
The farther the sky, the greater the length;
The more the storm, the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man, good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars.
Of many winds and much of strife
This is the common law of life.

To the many students wherever they may be, who have studied nature's wonders in the woods; to the many who will receive instructions here in the years that will follow; to the teaching staff and officials of Rutgers University; and to all of you present here today, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America says, "we wish you well." May Divine Providence take care of you.



He's alive . . . and you helped

People still die from tuberculosis—this year one American every twenty-seven minutes!

Yet the money which you give for Christmas Seals has helped to save thousands of lives.

Christmas Seals fight tuberculosis year-round—through education, case finding, patient rehabilitation, and research.

Make Christmas Seals a part of *your* holiday giving, today.



Buy and use Christmas Seals

Many Union Label Directories Available

In response to the article "Mrs. Roney and the Label," which appeared in the October issue of this journal, many organizations and individuals have written in to give us information regarding various directories of Union Label products which are available.

The Women's Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union has a directory. Copies of same can be obtained by writing to Mrs. Adolph Zeman, 1437 Rutledge Street, Madison 4, Wisconsin. The Machinist's Union Auxiliary also publishes one which can be secured by writing to Mrs. Anna Preusser, 2650a Oregon Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo.

Then, too, a number of International Unions maintain directories of products bearing their Label. The Boot and Shoe Workers, Cigar Makers, Hatters, Hosiery Workers, Tobacco Workers, and Textile Workers are among them. The Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL also has directories available.

Keeping informed on Union Label products is an endless job. New Union Label products come on the market constantly. Occasionally old ones go off as companies fail to live up to their agreements. Keeping abreast of changes is a Herculean task.

However, it is a task that pays dividends. The Union Label is a vehicle for bettering conditions which organized labor has never utilized to its full potential. If every union family in the nation insisted on seeing the label on every item it bought, most problems of labor would be solved within a few months.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

GEORGE AINSWORTH, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.
JULIAN ALMEIDA, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
CHARLES ANZOLUT, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
CARL BAJKO, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN R. BARCLAY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
M. E. BARRON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WALTER BLANDFORD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DAVID S. BOLTON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
J. T. BOUNDS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
HORACE L. BOWEN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
HAROLD BRISTOW, L. U. 335, Buffalo, N. Y.
CHARLES C. BROOKS, L. U. 935, Princeton, Ind.
E. K. BROWN, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.
EVERETT O. BROWN, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
WALTER BUKALA, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
GARY C. BUTLER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOSEPH CANNES, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
LEO CHAMBERS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
NEAL CHAMBERS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
C. W. CORCORAN, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
EMANUEL CORTEZ, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
W. T. CROWE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES J. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JACK DAUGHTERS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
ORVILLE DEARTH, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
CLIFFORD DESAUTELL, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ALFRED DEVEAU, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH F. DIETZ, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa.
E. L. DIFFENDERFER, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
T. L. DODGEN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
EDWARD DOKTOR, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN W. EAKIN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WARREN D. EASLEY, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
FRANK J. ERTMAN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GERALD FENNER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
LOUIS FISCHER, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
P. L. FIVEASH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
BRUNO FREGOSO, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
LOUIS GOLDEN, L. U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio
GEORGE HAMBRIGHT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
P. J. HARRIS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
JOSEPH A. HOPPER, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
MICHAEL HUSAK, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
JOHN E. IGLEHART, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH JACKSON, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
ANTON JANET, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho
MOSES A. JOHNSON, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
CHARLES O. JONES, L. U. 135, Taunton, Mass.
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STANLEY M. JONES, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
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Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CINCINNATI BROTHERS CELEBRATE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

September 10th marked the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Local Union 1602, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The event was observed with a gala celebration held at the Pavilion Caprice, in the Netherland Plaza Hotel there, and was attended by approximately 350 members and guests.

Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, was the principal speaker of the evening. Brother Fischer, a member of Local 1602, cited the many advances which organized labor has gained since 1905 and the great progressive history of the Cincinnati Local.



Seven of the eight 50-year men who were honored at Local 1602's 50th anniversary celebration are; from left to right, front row: Frank Luken, John Kallenberg and John Fischer. Middle row: Ed. McKinney. Fred Asymus, Charles Drott and Joseph Berndsen. (Roy McKinney was not available for the photo.)

In the back row are General Secretary Fischer, who made the presentation of 50-year emblems; John McElroy, recording scretary of Local 1602; and John E. Heimbrock, financial secretary of the Cincinnati Local.

Among the honored guests on the occasion were George Osterkamp, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council; Russell Austin, Robert Sauer and Russell White, business representatives of the Ohio Valley D. C.; John Hurst, president of the Cincinnati D. C.; and Thomas Murray, Stanley Skirvin and Daniel McElroy, representatives of the United Brotherhood. Brother McElroy is also a member of Local 1602.

The first signer of Local 1602's charter, Frank Luken, now serves as its president. He, and seven other old-timers were honored for 50 or more years of continuous mem-

bership in the Local. They include Roy McKinney, 56 years membership; Fred Asymus, 55 years; Charles Drott, 55 years; John Kallenberg, 55 years; Brother Luken, 55 years; Joseph Berndsen, 54 years; Joseph Fischer, 51 years; and Ed. McKinney, 50 years. Each was presented with a golden pin, emblematic of 50 years membership, by the General Secretary.

Local 1602 also has an additional 50 members who can boast of more than 25 years of membership. Fourteen of these have 40 or more years membership; 26 have more than 30 years to their credit and 10 have passed the 25-year mark.

MARYLAND LOCAL AIDS IN BICENTENNIAL

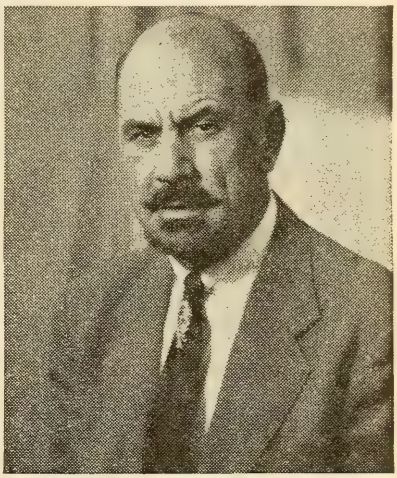
The week of August 14-20 marked the celebration of the bicentennial of Fort Cumberland. Its site, now the modern city of Cumberland, Maryland, was the scene of organized bedlam during the seven day period as the townspeople and visitors enjoyed the retelling in pageantry of the city's 200 historic and lively years.

The success of the celebration resulted from the close cooperation of all segments of the city and labor did its part to insure that all would be aware of Cumberland's 200 years of progress.

Local 1024, of Cumberland, assisted by erecting stages for the historical spectacle "Redskins and Redcoats," which depicted events in the city's history "from the 1750's to the present day of the atom."

In conjunction with the celebration, the new Allegany Labor Temple was dedicated, built under the direction of F. Patrick Allender, business representative of Local 1024 and president of the Allegany Trades Council.

To make the event a 100 per cent success, representatives of organized labor were successful in electing the girl of their choice, Miss Diane Wilson, as Bicentennial Queen.



Although F. Patrick Allender received official acclaim as construction chairman of Cumberland, Md.'s Bicentennial commission, one of the other services he performed was that of growing the lovely brush shown in this photo.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO FRANK DUFFY'S MEMORY

The following resolution was presented to and approved by the delegates to the 27th convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, held in Springfield, Illinois, September 8, 9 and 10.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF FRANK DUFFY

WHEREAS, The long and honorable career of our esteemed Frank Duffy has come to an end at the age of ninety-four years, and

WHEREAS, Brother Duffy gave seventy years of service to the Brotherhood and forty-seven of those he served as General Secretary, and

WHEREAS, The contributions he made to the Labor Movement, and to our Brotherhood in particular, will endure as long as Labor itself, and

WHEREAS, His integrity and force of character and honesty and his ability as a labor leader in the execution of the duties of the many important offices he has held will live as a shining example for future generations,

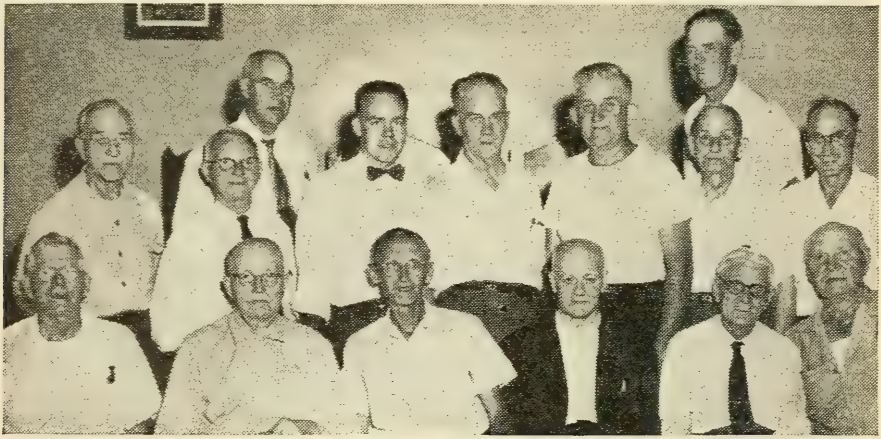
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this 27th Convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters here assembled in the City of Springfield, Illinois, September 8th, 9th and 10th, 1955, adopt this resolution as an expression of our appreciation of his untiring efforts to improve the working conditions of his fellow men, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the immediate family; also a copy be forwarded to our General Office at Indianapolis, Indiana, and that same be printed in our journal, "The Carpenter," so others may share with us in our memory of such a true friend and Brother.

CHICAGO LOCAL HONORS FIFTY YEAR MEN

In July, some 200 members of Local Union 434, of Chicago, Illinois, assembled to pay tribute to fellow members who have 50 or more years of continuous service.

Two of the honored men, Carl Marberg and Sam Zuiker, were initiated into Local 434 in 1905. Other so honored include Robert Newton, Russell Richmond, William Geddes and J. M. Anderson. Brothers Geddes and Anderson were unable to attend the ceremonies.



Seated from left to right are: George McPhail, president; Brothers Marberg, Zuiker, Newton and Richmond and William Pennekamp, vice-president.

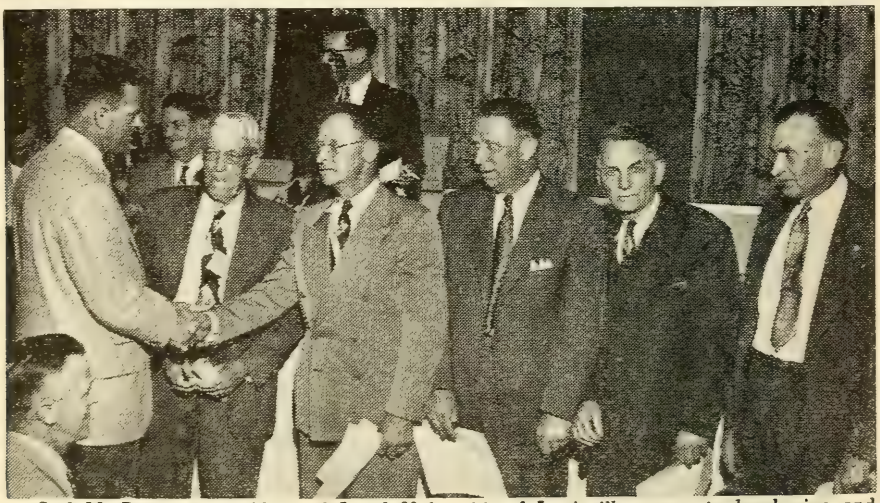
Standing, left to right: Marcus DeForte, warden; Robert McElroy, conductor; Louis Van Zelst, business representative; E. L. Nelson, financial secretary; Ansel Remington and J. R. Swanson, trustees; Samuel Beech, treasurer; Charles Sprietsma, recording secretary; and Harry Bochman, trustee.

Each of the the 50-year men was presented with a gold emblem signifying a half-century of service.

In attendance were four other members of the Local who received their 50-year pins at similar ceremonies three years ago.

LOUISVILLE CARPENTER VETERANS HONORED BY FEDERATION

The 65th anniversary celebration of the Louisville Federation of Labor was highlighted by the presentation of appropriate emblems and certificates to members of Local



Carl M. Davison, president of Local Union 64, of Louisville, presents lapel pins and certificates signifying 25 or more years continuous membership to, from left to right: Richard W. Bareford, Bert E. Culbertson, Clay Baker, James A. Cooper and Robert Chaney.

Union 64, of Louisville, Kentucky, who have 25 or more years of continuous service. Recipients of pins from the Louisville Local number 191 brothers.

Henry Voit, 82-year-old brother, topped the list with 58 years of continuous membership which began on May 1, 1897. Gus L. Heicken has been a member since January, 1901, and J. H. Grigsby has now compiled a record of 52 years of continuous membership. Both A. Lee Markert and P. P. Koch were initiated on the same day, 50 years ago, February 25, 1905.

The veteran members were applauded loudly for their outstanding records of service and support of the ideals of the United Brotherhood and organized labor. They were further lauded by the main speaker of the evening, former Senator and Governor of Kentucky, A. B. "Happy" Chandler.

LOCAL 79 HONORS 133 OLD-TIMERS

In tribute to long and devoted service, some 550 persons recently gathered to attend a reception and dinner sponsored by Local Union 79, New Haven, Connecticut. They came to honor 133 veteran members, all of whom have 25 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Of this number, 18 are fifty-year men, 19 have 45 or more years of membership, 52 have reached 35 years of service and 44 have remained faithful for more than 25 years.

George West tops the list of veterans. His membership dates back 56 years to January 7, 1899. He and 17 others were initiated into Local 79 more than a half-century ago.

Alfred Branch, who has 54 years service in Local 79, has had the honor of serving as its delegate at three United Brotherhood conventions; in 1912, 1920 and 1924. On the latter date he was accompanied by a member since 1905, Charles R. Anderson.

Other members of 50-year standing include August Augustine, 55 years; George Cullum, 54 years; Samuel Lowe, 54 years; William Kautz, 54 years; James Swanson, 54 years; Richard Jones, 53 years; Burton Robinson, 53 years; Henry Stein, 53 years; Carl Nicander, 52 years; Andrew Dwyer, 51 years; Marcel Beauchamp, 51 years; John Sudell, 50 years; Abraham Alpert, 50 years; Frank Baumgartner, 50 years; and Roy Chamberlain, 50 years.



Fifty-year men of Local Union 79, of New Haven, Connecticut. Seated, from left to right: Andrew Dwyer, Fred Branch, Marcel Beauchamp, George West, William Kautz, George Cullum, August Augustine and James Swanson.

Standing, from left to right: Charles Anderson, Roy Chamberlain, Bert Robinson, Carl Nicander, Richard Jones, William J. Sullivan, General Representative; Sam Lowe, Henry Stein, Frank Baumgartner, Abe Alpert and John Sudell.

Local Union 79 was chartered on March 1, 1898, when wages and working conditions were oppressive and times were hard. In 1900 its members began a concerted membership drive and by the end of the year their efforts showed encouraging results. They were seeking an 8-hour day and a wage scale of $2.50 per day. They worked hard and by 1906 had forced the scale to $3.25 for eight hours. Today, when such wages are hourly pay, rather than for a day, such progress may seem to have been rather slow, but Local 79 was leading the way to a new standard for American craftsmen.

Local Union 79 has a long record of achievement and it is undoubtedly due, in great part, to the efforts of these men who have retained their faith in organized labor for a quarter of a century and longer. Our congratulations to the members of this fine Local on being so fortunate as to have so many faithful and persevering members.



OKLAHOMA CITY LADIES PLAN BUSY YEAR

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 211, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

We are planning as full a schedule for the coming year as we feel time will permit. Our newly elected president, Mrs. Fegan Moore, started us off on the right foot by appointing our various members to 16 different committees for the purpose of handling each phase of our activities.

Our membership committee is headed by Mrs. Ralph Latta. Her duties will be to see that prospective members are fully introduced to the aims of our organization. Her activities will be augmented by Mrs. Wilsi McGill, chairman of the hospitality and entertainment committee. Mrs. McGill's group will be responsible for entertaining of ladies awaiting initiation. In the past we failed to explain to prospective members that business meetings would be closed to all except members and we feel that this has resulted in misunderstanding in many cases.

One of our monthly business meetings will be replaced by a social evening. This has been planned so that inactive members may be encouraged to return to active status and prospective members will become fully acquainted with our group. Each member is being encouraged to bring at least one prospective member to the social event.

Mrs. Sam Thomason is chairman of our community service committee. Her group will spearhead all drives for charitable organizations to which the Auxiliary is giving its support. These include assistance to the Crippled Children's Hospital, the Medical Research Foundation and our own service of presenting baskets to the needy at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

So that we may better understand the aims of organized labor on both the state and national levels, Mrs. W. O. Leath's Labor Education Committee will enlighten us on the political problems of the day.

We have been affiliated with both the State Council of Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliaries and the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries for several years. For the past three years we have been honored in that one of our members, Mrs. Albert Gray, has served as president of the State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries. During her tenure of office Mrs. Gray has been personally responsible for the chartering of several new auxiliary groups and we are looking forward to playing host at the state convention, in November, so that we may repay the many auxiliaries for the courtesies they have extended to her.

We wish a happy and successful year to all sister auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. F. N. Bull, Publicity Chairman.

GARY LADIES INSTALL OFFICERS

To the Editor:

In July, Ladies Auxiliary No. 471, of Gary, Indiana, held its annual installation of officers at the Labor Temple. Newly installed officers include Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, president; Mrs. Edward Bosak, vice-president; Mrs. Kenneth Prentiss, recording secretary; Mrs. Hazel Reid, financial secretary; Mrs. Milton Denny, conductress; Mrs. Earl Wilson, warden; and Mrs. Hugh Washburn, Mrs. William Kundrat and Mrs. Dewey Hilt, trustees.

Business meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Labor Temple, and social meetings are on the third Thursday of the month.

With the complete cooperation of every member we expect a very successful year.

Letters from sister auxiliaries will be gratefully received.

Fraternally,

Mrs. K. Prentiss, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 326

The Threshold.—Crossing the threshold is a common thing for most of us, especially if we live in houses. Even those who live in tents have to cross a line in the entrance that answers for the threshold. But what we are concerned with here, is the threshold that is usually found in the outside doors. It can either be of wood or of metal. This threshold must be installed, and the door must be fitted to it, in such a manner that the door will have free play, without admitting too much air when it is closed. Weather stripping is another subject.

Fig. 1 gives an inside view of an outside door of a house. This is a 3-foot by 7-foot door. The opening is cased up with simple casing and backband. The threshold is pointed out at the bottom.

Fig. 2 gives a cross section of a threshold and the bottom part of a door. Notice the drip cut in the bottom of the door toward the outside, at **A**. At **B** is shown how the shoulder of the threshold should be set back about a quarter of an inch.

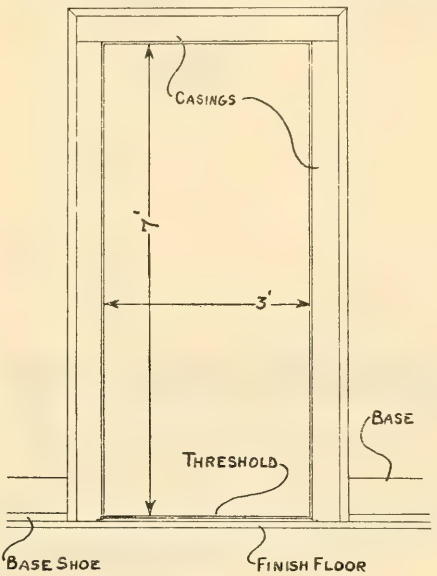


Fig. 1

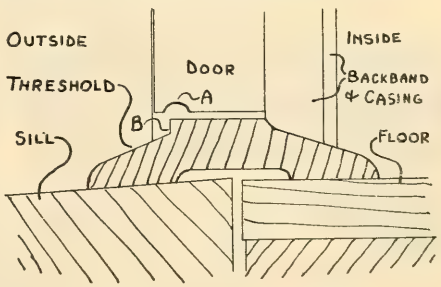


Fig. 2

Marking the Threshold.—Fig. 3 shows a plan of one side of an outside door frame in place. The threshold is shown against the inside casing. A combination square, number 1, is in place for making the first mark.

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Number 2, by dotted lines, shows the position of the blade of the square for making the second mark, and number 3 shows the position of the blade for making the third mark. The part to be cut out is shown

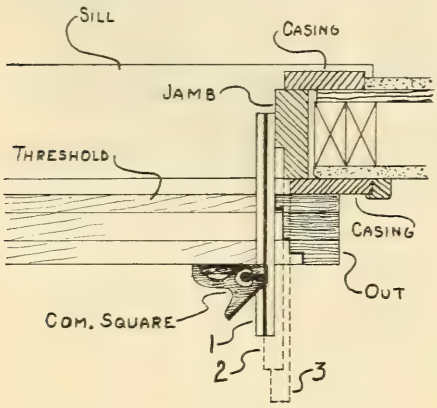


Fig. 3

shaded. With these three marks carefully made on both ends of the threshold, the other marks can be made by measurement. It should be noted here, that the threshold should be firmly tacked to the floor while the marking is being done. Fig. 4 shows the same layout with the threshold cut and in place.

Fitting Door to Threshold.—After both ends of the threshold are cut, it is placed in position, and the door jambs are marked, on a line with the top of the threshold, as pointed out by Fig. 5. In marking the

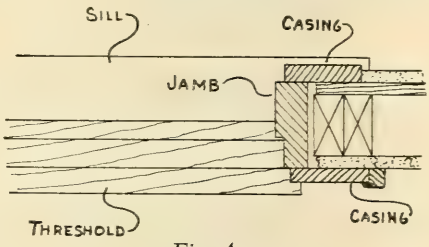


Fig. 4

jambs, the threshold must be held or tacked firmly in place, but not nailed. This marking done, remove the threshold and put the door back on its hinges, as shown by Fig. 6, where the marks, **A** and **B**, on the two jambs are transferred to the door. Then the door again is taken off the hinges and, guided by the marks, the bottom of the

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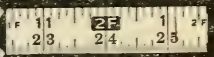
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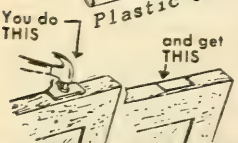
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door is cut off, as shown by dotted line on the drawing. When this marking and cutting has been carefully done, the threshold is nailed into place, and the door put on the hinges, for trial. In case the door rubs on the threshold, it should be dressed off just

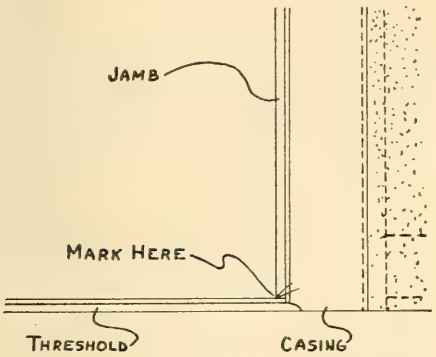


Fig. 5

enough to clear the threshold. The clearance should not be more than 1/16 of an inch. Remember, as you study these and other illustrations, that there are always important things that must be read between the lines.

Joints of Baseboards.—Fig. 7 is a diagram of a room not drawn to scale—that is to say, the baseboard shown in plan is much out of proportion with other parts of the room. This was done so that the joints could easily be distinguished. Now if you were to enter a room like the one shown by the drawing, and stand at point X, the joints of the base (or chair rail, etc.) should hold a position so that the visible part of the joint would be concealed as much as possible.

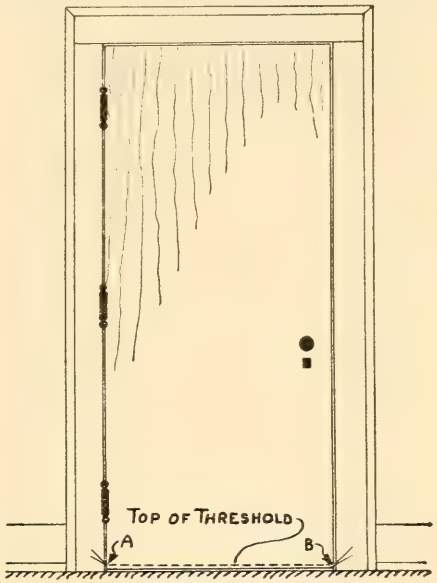


Fig. 6

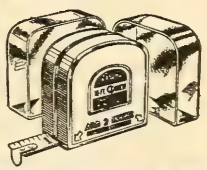
This is indicated by the arrrows and dotted lines. Notice that the miters are all made away from the viewpoint. That is the way it should be. If they were made the other

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way, in case a joint would open, anyone standing at point X would notice it. Fig. 8 shows details of a mitered joint. The top

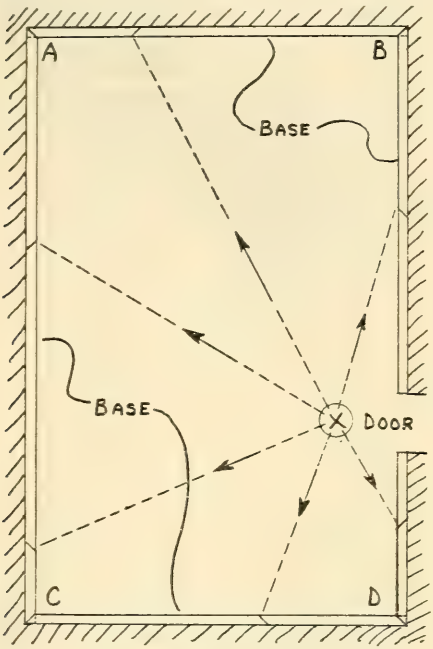


Fig. 7

drawing shows how the two pieces go together. The center one shows the completed joint. The arrow gives the major viewpoint. Both of these drawings are shown in plan. The bottom drawing is an elevation of the baseboard, showing the mitered joint, looking straight at the base.

Details of Corner Joints.—Fig. 9 shows details of a corner joint suitable for either of the corners marked A and B in Fig. 7. The little dotted lines at the four corners (Fig. 7) indicate how the joints are made. To the left, Fig. 9, the joint in plan is shown at the bottom. The top drawing shows an elevation, in part, with one piece of the base given in cross section. To the right the

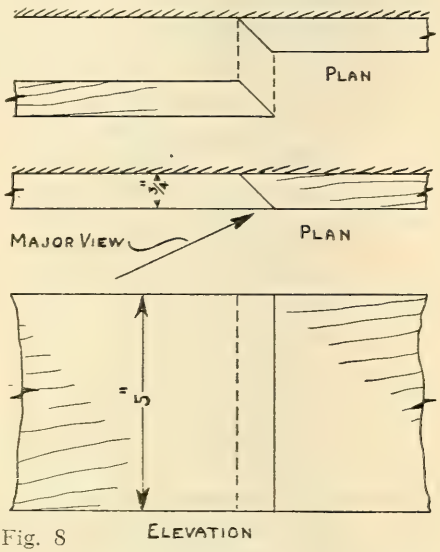
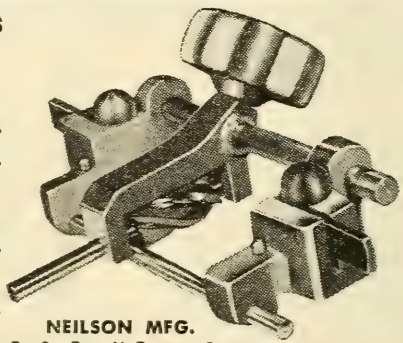


Fig. 8

same parts of the corner are shown, with a base molding in place. Both the plan and

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the elevation show a cross section of the molding. The arrows give the major view. Fig. 10 shows details of what could be

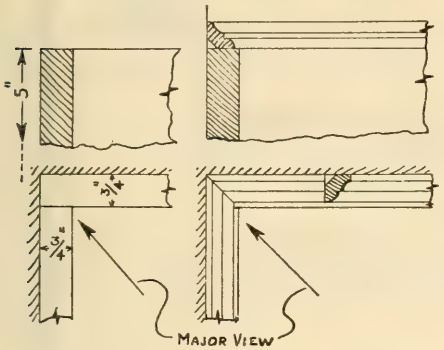


Fig. 9

called a coped corner joint of a base with a rounded corner. The upper drawings are

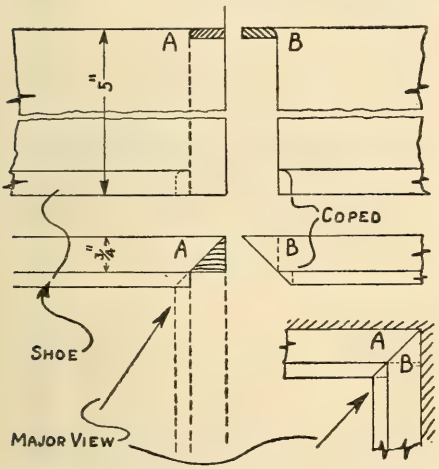


Fig. 10

elevations, in parts. The center drawings are shown in plan, while the drawing to the bottom right, also in plan, shows the completed joint. **A** and **B**, in each of the three positions, indicate the same parts. The drawings in Fig. 10 are made so that they will be suitable for corners **C** and **D** of Fig. 7. That is, the joint will be more or less concealed when viewed from point **X**. The student should study Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10, and make as many applications of the principle involved, as possible.

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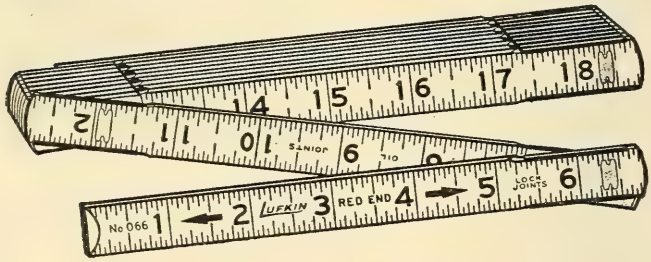


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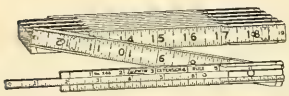
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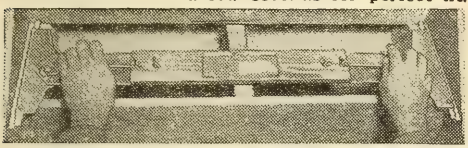
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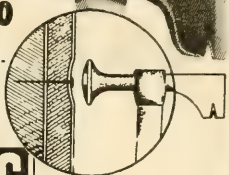
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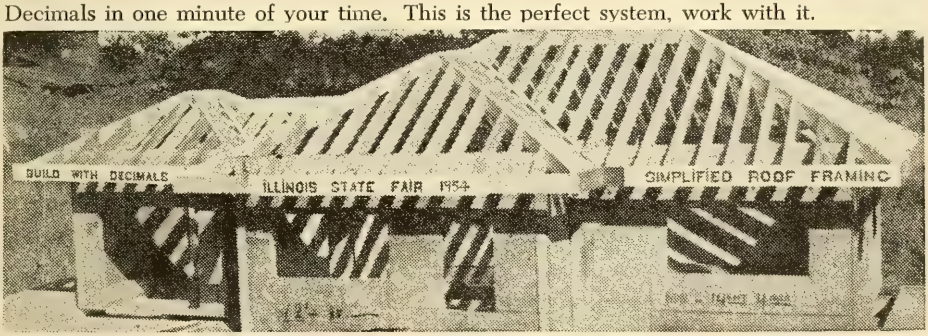
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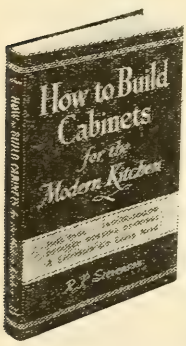
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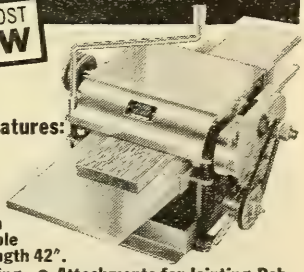
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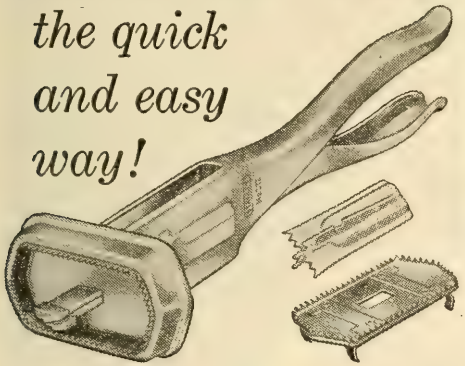
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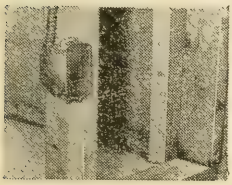
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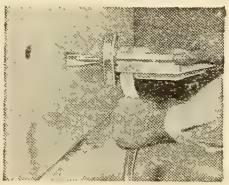
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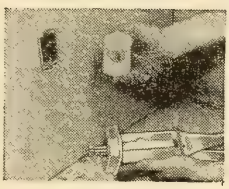
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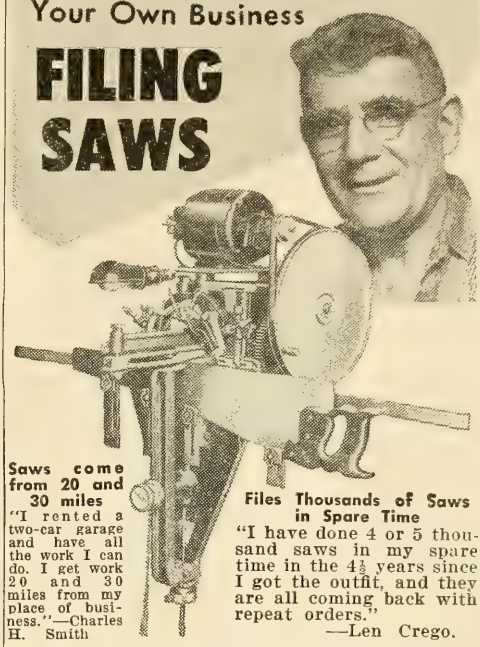
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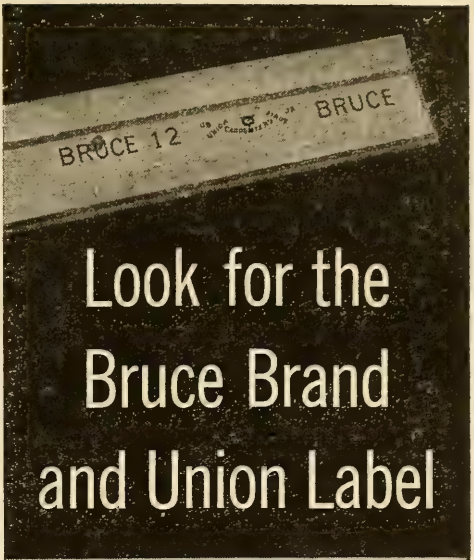
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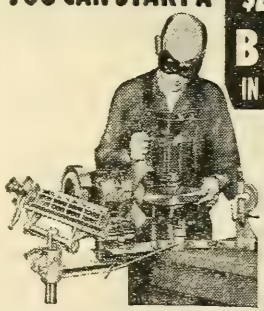
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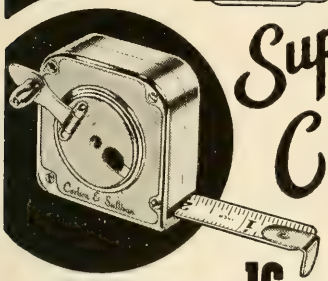
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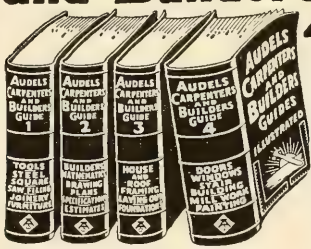
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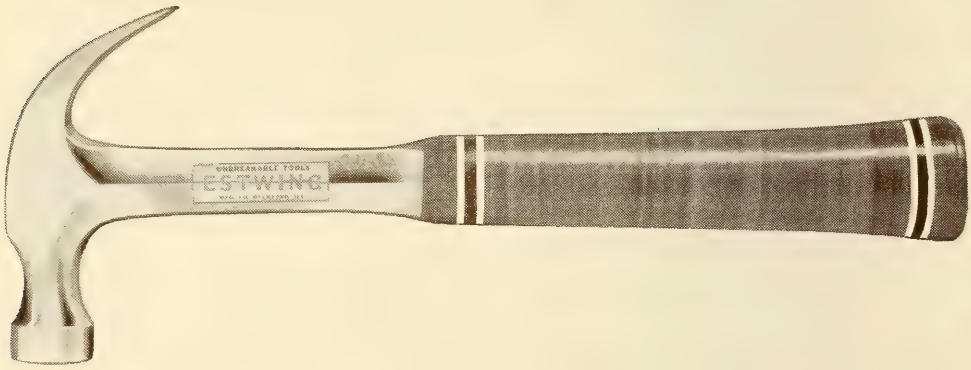
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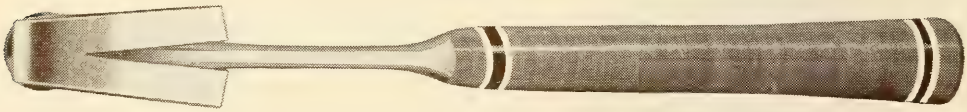
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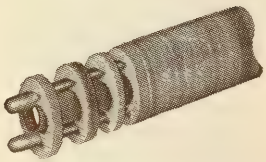
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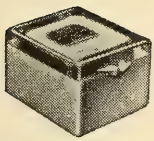
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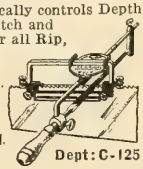
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXV—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1955

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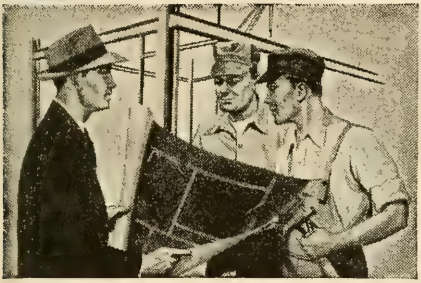
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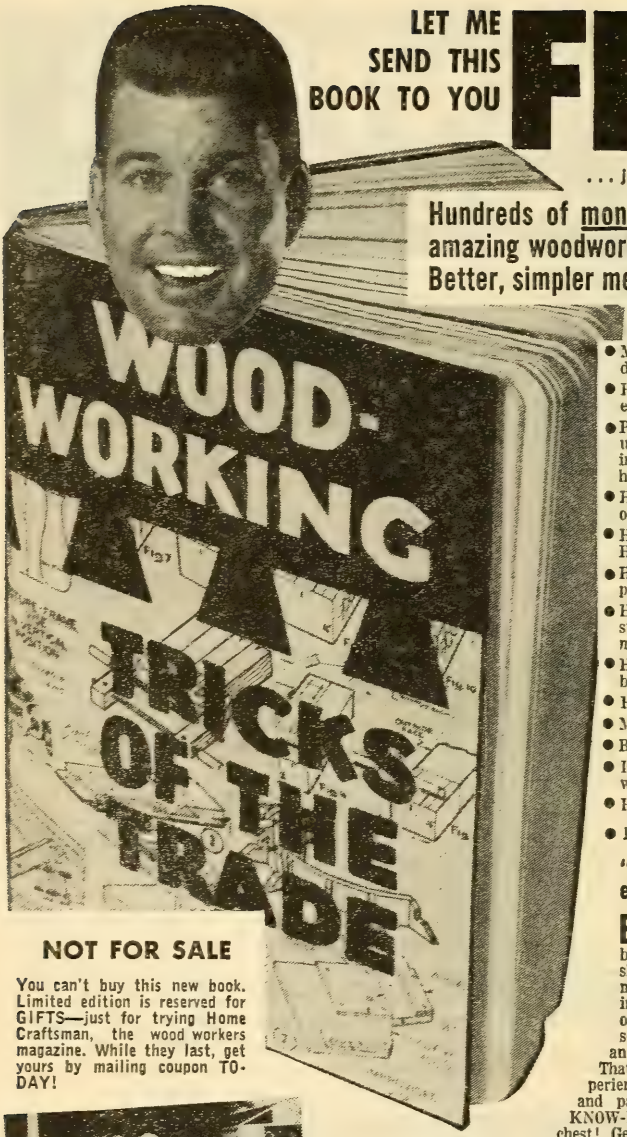
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1956 Construction May Set Record

★ ★ ★

NEW CONSTRUCTION expenditures may reach a record-breaking total of $44 billion in 1956, 5 per cent above the $42 billion peak indicated for 1955, according to estimates prepared jointly by the Commerce and Labor Departments. Substantial gains are anticipated in private nonresidential and public construction. New housing, although slightly below this year's volume is expected to continue at a high level.

The 1956 estimates are based on the assumption of a moderate increase in overall economic activity. They reflect also the tremendous volume of construction now in progress, much of which will be carried over into the new year. Construction costs are expected to continue to rise moderately.

Increased plant capacity and rising productivity will prevent all but minor or spot material shortages. Investment funds were assumed to be adequate to underwrite the estimated level of both private and public construction.

Private construction outlays in 1956 are set slightly above the 1955 total of $30 billion. Public construction, which in recent years has increased steadily but more slowly than private work, is expected to rise 10 percent in 1956—to more than $13 billion.

The value of private, nonfarm residential construction will remain near the 1955 level of over $16 billion in the coming year. A decrease in the dollar value of new homebuilding will be largely offset by greater outlays for additions and alterations to older homes and for construction of motels and other nonhousekeeping residential units.

Expenditures for new housing will reflect a continuing trend toward larger homes with more quality features, as well as moderately higher construction costs, so that dollar outlays will not drop as much as housing starts.

Private nonfarm housing starts in 1956 are estimated at about 1,200,000 units—100,000 fewer than in 1955 and 200,000 less than at the 1950 peak. Basically, this relatively high level of homebuilding in 1956 results from the widespread demand for better housing in prosperous times, a large volume of retirements (demolished, abandoned, or converted units) from the housing supply, as well as from population increase and mobility.

The expected 1956 decline in housing starts had its origin in the latter part of 1955 when funds became relatively scarce for long-term, low down-payment mortgages at low interest rates, thus affecting the financing of homes to be started early next year.

Most of the increase in private construction between 1955 and 1956 is anticipated from the rise in expenditures for new nonresidential building to $8.7 billion—with industrial building showing the largest relative gain. Expanding industrial production, favorable profits position, and excellent long-range market prospects explain the expected rise in construction of new

production facilities to a record level. Some of the construction will be in the nature of plant moderization to cut costs and keep pace with technological change.

Probable 1956 expenditures of $2¼ billion for stores and other service establishments—many in new suburban developments and along expanding highway networks—are 17 per cent above the 1955 total and 80 per cent above that for 1954. A record $850 million is in prospect for religious buildings in 1956.

New construction expenditures of privately owned public utilities in the coming year are expected to remain near the 1955 level of $4½ billion, with substantial increases in the construction programs of railroads and telephone companies offset by decreased activity on the part of electrical and gas companies. An anticipated reduction in farm construction is based chiefly on recent declines in farm income.

The outlook for most types of public construction in 1956 is for a rise of about 10 per cent over 1955 expenditures with gains in all major categories. During the postwar period state and local governments have been faced with a growing backlog of construction needs despite increasing outlays for new projects.

Requirements are especially pressing for highways, schools and sewer and water facilities. It is estimated that these three types of facilities will account for fully three-fourths of the rise in public construction expenditures in 1956, and each will reach a new record level. Power and other facilities in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway account for a large share of the increase in state and locally owned miscellaneous public service projects between 1955 and 1956. Expenditures for military facilities next year will continue to rise. The dollar values of public housing and conservation and development work are expected to increase in 1956 for the first time in several years.

NATION ROLLS ON TO NEW HIGHS IN ECONOMIC PICTURE

The Nation rolled on into the Christmas buying season with a full head of economic steam and only a few soft spots marring the prosperity horizon.

There were more persons working in October than in any other October in history, personal income hit a new record, personal consumption expenditures were high and average weekly earnings in manufacturing were $6.50 a week higher than last October.

Corporation profits and dividends were up sharply over a year ago.

But the hard core of unemployed refused to yield to the general prosperity, remaining unchanged from September to October. Spending for new construction in October dropped for the first time since last February and farm income was off about $1 billion from a year ago.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks brushed aside the October construction report, noting that the probable total expenditures over the year would be about 10 per cent higher than last year.

Acknowledging that the farmers had not yet received their fair share of the expanding prosperity, Weeks went back five years and said per capita farm income was 10 per cent higher this year than in 1950.

At long last it seems we are recognizing that—

Senior Citizens Are People Too

★ ★

WITH PLENTY of justification, we Americans (and by Americans we mean citizens of Canada as well as the United States) like to look upon ourselves as the most enlightened people on the face of the earth. We have the highest living standards in the world, the best free school system and the widest latitudes of personal freedom. We dress better, travel more, and spend more on luxuries than anyone else. We are freer to do what we please and say what we please.

But for all our advancement in economic and cultural pursuits, there is one field in which we lag behind even the most uncivilized tribes in darkest Africa. That field is dealing with the aged.

Only in America does an aging problem exist. In Africa and Europe and Asia old people are venerated and looked up to. They are accorded roles of senior statesmen in community councils and even in family circles. They have neither economic nor social problems.

Here all the accent is on youth. The man or woman over 40 finds employers reluctant to hire his or her services. "Must be between 21 and 35" is a phrase that appears in virtually all help-wanted ads. Too many families have no place for the old folks, who must gravitate toward nursing homes and county farms whose facilities are neither congenial, attractive nor appetizing. Most of our cities are well provided with playfields for youngsters, but few provide recreation facilities for the retired.

It seems absurd, but that's the way it is.

In our defense, it should be pointed out that probably we are no more thoughtless or cold-blooded than the rest of the world. The growth of our industrial economy simply relegated oldsters to a back seat as a natural course of events.

While we were predominantly an agricultural nation, there was no aging problem. Grandpa usually held title to the house and land until he died.

It was usually a case of children relying on him for their bread and butter rather than the reverse. Even if the son owned the land, grandpa and grandma contributed something, for on the farm of 50 or 100 years ago, no hands were too feeble to do something inside or outside the house. Gramps was a whiz on weather and grandma had secret recipes for putting up pickles.

Then, too, houses were large and spacious. Food came from the land so that extra mouths to feed meant nothing.

As we grew from an agricultural nation to an industrial one, all this changed. Houses shrank and food had to be bought at the super market. The ways in which old people could make themselves useful and appreciated faded out of the picture.

In industry, the accent on youth became increasingly predominant. Speed, agility, and dexterity became

the industrial measuring stick. So both at home and at the factory the cards gradually became stacked against the old people.

Outside of unions, no one seemed to worry much about the situation. A few forward-looking associations and individuals raised their voices for some sort of pension provisions, but most of their efforts were half-hearted. Only the labor movement worked doggedly and determinedly for a program capable of insuring minimum standards of comfort and security for people too old to work.

Almost from the very beginning, unions concerned themselves with the problems of old age. As best they could, they tried to meet them. Our own Brotherhood has maintained the magnificent Home for aged members at Lakeland, Florida, for nearly 30 years. In addition it has paid a pension to qualified members for an equally long period of time. Too, our Brotherhood has provided a death benefit system from practically the beginning. Every month our Brotherhood now pays out half a million dollars or more in the form of benefits to old or deceased members' heirs.

It was also the labor movement which bore the brunt of the fight for Social Security and Unemployment Insurance. It took nearly half a century to achieve the goal, but labor never let up until it was achieved.

IN recent years, labor has devoted an increasingly larger percentage of its efforts to winning pension plans and health and welfare plans in industry. Since the end of World War II, some eight or ten million workers have been brought under such plans, and more are coming in every week.

But for all the valiant efforts organized labor has put forth, the aging problem remains a critical one. Only in recent years have other segments of our society become concerned over the problem. There are heartening signs that the nation is at last awake to the many factors involved.

The President has set up a department of aging and named a director within the staff of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. New York State recently held a conference on problems of the aging. Indiana has a permanent commission studying the problem. Other states are taking equally enlightened steps. At a recent convention of the Adult Education Association, the aging problem received more attention than any other one thing. Cleveland recently opened a housing project for senior citizens. Everywhere people in all walks of life are aware that something needs to be done.

And none too soon. Best estimates are that our present population over age 65 is somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 or 12 million. In the next 15 years that figure is expected to double.

Do-gooders break down the problems of old folks into three catego-



ries—housing, health and recreation. To our way of thinking, however, there is only one problem—finances.

There is no shortage of housing—only a shortage of housing at prices most old folks can pay. The same is true of health facilities. Hospital rooms and doctors' services are available, but they cost more than the average senior citizen can pay.

Recreation falls in the same category. The chairman of the board who retires at $50,000 a year has no recreation problem. He can travel around the world or spend the winters in Florida or indulge in any hobbies which catch his fancy. It is only the old boy who is trying to struggle along on $80 or $90 a month who has a problem of keeping amused.

CONSEQUENTLY it is our contention that solving the financial problems of old age will solve many of the other problems connected with advancing years. A number of schools and universities are of this opinion too. More and more of them are setting up classes for men in their late 40's and early 50's where they can take a long, hard look at the problems they will face when retirement age comes.

These classes encourage men approaching retirement age to take a realistic look at what they will need to get by on when their working days are over. Furthermore, they try to analyze the plans "students" may have for reaching their retirement goals. In this way, the problems of retirement are brought to the attention of older workers at a time when they still can make provisions for meeting them. Every man 50 or over should attend one of these classes if possible.

YET if all financial burdens of elderly people eventually are met, the overall problem still will not be solved. Men do not live by bread alone. They need dignity and respect—something old people do not get very much of these days.

Schools for people approaching retirement age are fine; but they ought to be supplemented with a little teaching of respect for elders in grade schools and high schools. Youth is wonderful. It has its advantages and its importance in the scheme of things. But youth must always take what elders built up with blood and sweat. Each generation passes on a heritage to the next, without which, progress would be impossible. Furthermore, the youth of today becomes the oldster of tomorrow.

Our preoccupation with youth is fine, but it should not be bought at the expense of forgetting the senior citizens. Both have their proper places in society. That schools and government agencies and even business firms are recognizing this is encouraging. If these other agencies work as hard on advancing the status of elderly citizens as unions have, in 50 years we may advance to the point where we treat our old folks as humanely as tribes in darkest Africa treat theirs today.

PRICE INDEX UNCHANGED

Higher transportation and housing costs canceled out a drop in food prices to leave the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index unchanged from September to October.

The index for October remained at 114.9, three-tenths of one per cent higher than a year ago despite fairly substantial food price declines. Housing and rents and new-car prices plus increased cost of medical and personal care canceled out the food price drop.

The Bureau reported that October take-home pay reached a record $72.18 for the average factory worker with three dependents and $64.85 for a single worker, both up more than $5 from a year ago.

British Workers Face Automation

★ ★

SLOW to enter the race, Britain is now going all out to convert her industry to full automation—the American science of doing a job "by an integrated mechanism with a minimum of assistance."

The British are adopting this second industrial revolution as wholeheartedly as they instituted the first, which in the 19th Century changed the face of civilization.

Because the country is now in the happy state of full employment, it may be that Britain, despite her late start, will one day become the greatest push-button nation in the world, bar none.

Certainly automation will have a profound effect on the education and training of her whole working force.

It is estimated that between now and 1979 this force can be expected to grow by barely a million—from 23.3 million in 1954 to 24.4 million in 1979. Yet Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler has pronounced the aim of doubling living standards in the next 25 years. To do this, with a simultaneous reduction in working hours, will require an estimated increase in production of some 123 per cent per man hour.

Obviously machines must be designed to do more and more the less imaginative work of men—and men must be trained for more highly skilled and complex jobs such as designing and research.

The great shortage is going to be in the fields of science and engineering, where all the research, design and development required by the age of automation is concentrated.

Future generations of young Britons will have to have their energies and creative talents channelled into these paths.

British designers have always been noted for their ingenuity and advanced ideas, and their spate of new inventions is transforming the oldest and most conservative industries. Yet so great is the demand for electronic speed-up devices that inventors are hard put to keep abreast.

Without automation, indeed, it is doubtful if Britain could have survived the competitive post-war period.

The great Austin motor-works, by introducing the British auto industry's nearest complete system of automation, is now producing 5,000 cars a week, the vast majority of them for export. As a result of such push-button production last year's exports rose 600 per cent over pre-war totals—from 44,130 in 1938 to 315,723.

In the steel industry, output has increased ten-fold as the mechanically-charged and operated 300-ton furnace has replaced the old hand-stoked thirty-tonner.

Automation has modernized the cigarette industry with the introduction of a unit which produces 2,500 cigarettes an hour, each packed to the highest degree of accuracy.

It has invaded the printing trade, where machines such as the new Ido-

tron automatically ensure a uniform depth of color throughout a run.

Hospital and laboratory work is facilitated by photo-electric devices such as the blood-cell counter and the cathode-ray oscillograph, which measures pressure, vibration acoustics, and the minute potentials developed by the human brain, heart, muscles and nerves.

AUTOMATION has widely affected agriculture, with such devices as automatic pig-feeders, kale cut-rakes, fertilizer distributors, straw-choppers, and electronic pulsators governing the flow of milking.

Fishing, too, is being revolutionized. Electrodes now used in river fishing stun the fish with systematic precision. The technique is reported to be more efficient, economical and selective—and more humane—than the old net method.

A newly-developed robot cash register flashes the amount of every sale, with a breakdown as to what type of sale—cash, charge or credit—to a central unit. Here the information is stored until required. A touch of a button and the store manager can see at a single glance the amount and type of sales made in any section of his shop, or any branch store under his control. With the new machine, a staff reduction of up to fifty per cent can be achieved.

There, in a nutshell, is the bone of union contention.

Unemployment, or at least the threat of it, is the main cause of alarm among trade unions. So far few, if any, workers have actually been laid off because of the introduction of automation. But indisputably a number have had to change their jobs.

As automation is most useful on repetitive jobs, the class of worker most affected is the machine-minder, the semi-skilled worker and the clerk.

These are the people who will need to be trained for other work, and generally speaking for more intellectual work.

Automation is likely to mean that future generations of British workers are developed to the highest degree their I.Q. permits. This in turn will inevitably affect the educational system. Certainly the demand for skilled men for installation and maintenance, for specialists and technicians, draftsmen, designers and production engineers will increase.

Union leaders have taken note of all these factors. They expect that in time automation will affect practically the whole range of industry in Britain, and they are intelligently striving to educate their members to understand the benefits the new age may bring.

IN an article called "Why You Need Not Panic" published in the Labor Daily Herald, Harry Douglass, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, tells his readers "Automation . . . should AND MUST mean greater wealth for workers . More material things—cars, washing machines and all the electric gadgets which go to lighten housework. . . . "

"Remember this," he advises the working public, "a seven-day week for the machine can mean a five-day week for the man."

To obtain blood cell counts—an essential test for workers engaged in the new radioactive industries—an operator used to have to count samples visually through a microscope, a tedious and time-consuming job. Now, in a thirtieth of the time and far more accurately a photo-electric counter supplies the answer.

The time taken for all sorts of difficult chemical analyses is cut by as much as 95 per cent with the help of the new electronic devices.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Letters of appreciation are usually written from the heart, and we're sure one was which was recently received at the offices of Local Union No. 753, of Beaumont, Texas.

Mrs. L. H. Davis, Superintendent of the Beaumont Municipal Hospital, wrote the letter thanking the Local and its Ladies Auxiliary for the gifts which they had given to the hospital.

Her letter read, in part: "When you combine a desire to serve humanity with the ability to design and the skill to build something which will be helpful toward that goal, you have our picture of your fine organization. The attractive and functional pieces of equipment you made for us are serving a very definite need . . .



A table with a patients' record rack; one of several gifts donated to the Beaumont Municipal Hospital by Local 753 and its Ladies Auxiliary.

". . . we have an especially warm spot in our hearts toward the women of your Auxiliary . . . A majority of these babies (in the hospital nursery) would not even have anything to wear home from the hospital if it were not for the generosity of your ladies."

In closing, Mrs. Davis said: "We are more than grateful for your interest, shown in such a positive way, and sincerely hope that the work we try to do in some way repays you for the faith you have in our hospital."

We add our thanks to those of Local 753 and its Auxiliary to Mrs. Davis for the kind letter. We know that our Texas Brothers and their Ladies are more than repaid by the knowledge that their work is helping where it is really needed.

"Now we can concentrate on research work," a scientist commented with satisfaction when asked what the introduction of automation had meant to his laboratory. "The machine does the drill. We're left to work on future ideas."

A clerk working for a huge London catering firm had much the same reaction to "Leo," his company's new electronic computor. "It's a sort of bloodless revolution. 'Leo' does the dreary ledger work—we're left with the more intelligent and interesting job of interpreting the figures he prepares."

This "brain" will soon be doing the work of some 200 clerks and accountants—producing quickly and accurately the payroll sum due each worker after making allowance for pension deductions, sick pay, insurance, income tax, overtime and so forth.

Happily, none of the clerks is being released. Instead they are being transferred to more creative kinds of work. But in other industries workers worry that they might not be so fortunate. For the younger men, retraining is not a serious problem; but to men who have spent 35 to 40 years doing one thing, the idea of acquiring new skills is frightening.

With full employment pretty much in force throughout England, the effects of automation are not so drastic as they might be in a depressed economy. Workers cannot help but wonder what the situation would be in a declining era.

Like his American cousin, the English worker realizes that increasing productivity can mean higher living standards if the benefits of automation are properly distributed. But he also realizes that unless there are strong militant unions in the land to insure that fair distribution, automation can make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Death Calls Two Outstanding Leaders

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DEATH last month laid a heavy hand on the American labor movement. Two of its outstanding leaders passed away within a few hours of each other during the week of November 13. From humble beginnings, both of them rose to top positions of leadership through merit and courage. Both of them will be sorely missed for decades to come.

DANIEL J. TOBIN

Daniel J. Tobin, who rose from an Irish immigrant boy to the presidency of one of the mightiest labor organizations in the world, died at St. Vincents Hospital, Indianapolis, at the age of 83. Born in Ireland in 1875 and brought to Boston as a small boy, Dan Tobin experienced all the poverty and misery that was the lot of the working man's family in those pre-union days.

At 14 he quit school to work on horse-drawn street cars. Later he worked in a sheet metal shop. Eventually he began driving a team for a coal company. For a 60 to 70 hour week he received less than ten dollars.

As an antidote for all the heartless exploitation he saw, young Dan Tobin turned to unionism.

Under his relentless drive, the teamsters of Boston were organized. By 1904 he was serving as business agent of Local No. 25. Three years later he was elevated to the presidency of the International Union of Teamsters, a post he continued holding for the next 45 years.

Under his leadership, the International Union of Teamsters grew from 28,000 in 1907 to well over a million by 1952. Wages and working conditions were improved constantly. Dan Tobin started out to make hauling a respected trade paying a decent wage. The million odd Teamsters who today enjoy the fruits of his labor can testify to the success he achieved.

Few men have had a greater impact on the development and growth of the American labor movement than Dan Tobin. He was one of the stalwarts who built it and nurtured it through perilous and difficult years. His name must be linked with such immortals as Peter J. McGuire, Sam Gompers, John Mitchell, William L. Hutcheson and all the other pioneers to whom all working men owe so much.

In addition to his widow, Mr. Tobin is survived by six children.

MARTIN P. DURKIN

When death last month stilled the fighting heart of Martin P. Durkin, president of the Plumbers International Union, one of the most colorful labor careers came to a close. Although less than 60 years old at the time of his passing, Mr. Durkin nevertheless crammed a rich and varied experience into his short lifetime.

Mr. Durkin was one of the few union members ever to achieve the status of cabinet member in the United States government. In 1952 he was appointed Secretary of Labor. Eight months later, when he felt that he was faced with a choice of compromising union principles or giving up his cabinet position, he unhesitatingly resigned—an indication of the high degree of sincerity and loyalty that marked his entire career.

Martin Durkin was born and reared on Chicago's south side. Economic necessity compelled him to quit school and go to work at an early age. At 17 he became an apprentice steamfitter. With time out to serve a hitch in France during World War I, he completed his training and became one of the most active members of the Plumbers Union in Chicago.

By 1921, Local No. 597 had elected him business agent. A hard worker and a capable administrator, he soon came to the attention of both his International Union and the political powers of the State of Illinois. For eight years he headed the Illinois Labor Department, even though a change of administration took place during the interim.

As director of the Labor Department, he spearheaded the drives which established such things as jobless pay, state employment service, mediation and conciliation services, etc., in Illinois.

In 1941 he was chosen secretary-treasurer of the Plumbers Union. Shortly thereafter he was elevated to the presidency.

Surviving are his widow, Anna, and three sons.

First-hand look convinces AFL editor—

Free Labor Must Save Italy

By LEWIS M. HERRMANN, Secretary-Treasurer, International Labor Press of America

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THE American Federation of Labor, through its Free Trade Union Committee, has been the most important influence in preventing the Communist-controlled labor unions from sweeping Italian workers entirely into the Kremlin orbit. That was the statement of Giulio Pastori, Secretary-General of CISL—as the Italian General Confederation of Labor is known—whom I interviewed at his headquarters in Rome. To the question, as to what else American labor might do to help the free trade unions in Italy to combat the reds, he said:

"Tell the AFL membership, that we are deeply grateful for their help. Without their constant assistance and encouragement our task would have been much more difficult. The AFL has done everything humanly possible, and has been more than generous. Give them our sincere thanks."

Mr. Pastori and his associates, Renzo Lomazzi, editor of CISL publications, and Franco Gianfranchi, Public Relations officer, as well as Harry Goldberg, AFL Representative in Italy, frankly admitted that the menace of Communism in this country is very serious. Deputy Gen. Secretary, Bruno Storti, pointed out that the Commie federation boasts about 4,500,000 members. Mr. Goldberg's opinion is that the reds actually have less than three million members, while CISL has grown to almost 2,300,000.

One of the serious handicaps of the Communist opposition in the Italian labor movement today, is the continuing internecine warfare, which has split the free trade unions into three separate camps . . . weakening its fight against the reds.

The Commies not only get financial aid from Russia, but its approximated annual budget of $50,000,000 draws considerable revenue from certain industries in which there exists an unholy alliance with subservient employers. Part of this comes, of course, from membership dues.

Another condition creating a fertile field for radicalism and playing into the hands of Moscow, is the fact that there are still more than 2,000,000 unemployed . . . aside from over 1,000,000 unemployables depending on a meager dole and charity.

EVEN today—10 years after the war—the Italian workers' standard of living is still only 75% of the pre-war level, while profits of big business are now 25% or more higher than before the war. This imbalance between employer and worker is played up by the radical elements who deride the help afforded their "opponents" by American labor—as coming from "U. S. imperialism."

Pres. Pastori's CISL is composed of 45 national federations which include various craft unions in most industries. These are semi-autonomous groups, which pay a small per capita to the CISL. Then there are the so-called Socialist anti-red unions, with about 600,000 members, strongly anti-cleri-

cal, but not necessarily anti-Catholic; and, lastly, the Catholic-controlled unions, with about 200,000. Many of these unions are affiliated with CISL.

It is estimated that the Communist dominated labor union and the red political party itself, has more than 30,000 fulltime and part-time organizers, who keep preaching the red doctrine. Pastori told me that three out of every four workers are Communists.

Contrary to its former policy, the party no longer preaches against the Catholic church. This has brought within its fold many devout church members who formerly shunned the party. The average wage in Italy is only $50 to $55 monthly, and living costs are higher, by comparison, than those in America.

THE way the reds jumped into power following the fall of Mussolini, and the subsequent "honeymoon" interlude between the U. S. and Russia, is depicted by Mr. Pastori as follows:

"The reds grabbed all the property and machinery of the state-controlled unions permitted to exist under the Duce, while most people were preoccupied with picking up the threads of their lives during the post-war period. They built their power on the ashes of the old Fascist regime. Today they maintain local clubs and Commie schools all over Italy, training red organizers.

"But the fight for a free labor movement goes steadily on, against great odds . . . with the AFL playing a vital part in the struggle."

In my study of the Italian labor movement I ran into a number of surprises as to union procedure, financing, and methods of so-called collective bargaining, which are mighty strange from the American standpoint. For instance, we could find no trace of government regulation or supervision of collective bargaining (Italian style).

However, there has evolved a system of "proportional representation" in plant or industry elections, in which each contesting union bidding to represent the worker . . . is allotted collective bargaining rights in proportion to the number of votes cast for that organization on the ballot.

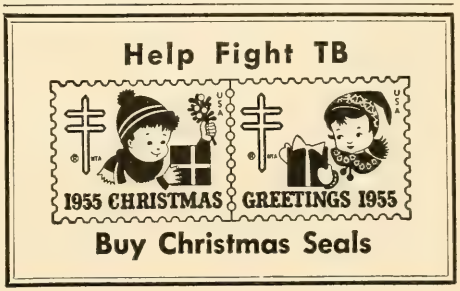
The interests of each group of workers, voting for a given union, are looked after by a proportional number of shop stewards.

Replying to our natural question as to why they do not follow our system of giving bargaining rights to that union which secures a clear majority of the votes cast, the reply was prompt and to the point:

"If that rule was put into effect, under present conditions," said Mr. Pastori "the Communists would control most of the industries in the country."

Only recently the Red unions lost almost complete control of the giant (55,000) Fiat automobile plant, CISL cutting into their membership. The organized labor movement here is lined up on 3 phases: economic, political and religious. The free trade unions are patterned mostly on the AFL system.

Fuel to the constant fire stirred by the Communists is furnished by the belief that all of the billions of American dollars, poured into Italy since the end of the war, have gone into the pockets of industrialists, bankers and politicians. All that the workers got



out of this "imperialist" help, was a lower standard of living.

Right after the war, the living standard was only 25% of the prewar figure. As time went on it gradually climbed to 50% in 1951 and today is still shy about 25% of the pre-war level. In 1947 there were over 6,000,000 unemployed.

The Red slogan has been . . . that "you can't buy freedom for Italian labor with American dollars . . . paid to employers."

Union dues are very low, because of the low wages earned, amounting to less than a dollar a year (100 to 500 liras). The free General Confederation of Labor, headed by Pastori, and backed by American labor, valiantly fights the powerful Commie propaganda machine, by issuing a weekly paper and a monthly magazine.

Yet, with all of their prestige and power, we found that the Communists have only 19 representatives in the Chamber of Deputies out of a total of 510; the Christian Democrat coalition 273; Radical Socialists 207; and the Social Democrats and minor parties divide the rest.

A rather uncomfortable position regarding help to anti-Communist unions in their desperate struggle to save Italy from the reds, is occupied by the United States Information Service. The very purpose of maintaining USIS in Italy and other parts of the world is to combat Communist influence, yet the personnel of this American agency, located in the U. S. Embassy, is hog-tied on the issue. American big business objects to helping labor unions . . . even if they happen to be the most effective weapon against Communism.

So, the facilities of USIS are used mainly to give the Italian public a glorified "weather report" . . . of what a paradise has been created by American capitalism.

They don't dare explain that the wage-earners' conditions in the U.S.A., were not the result of the magnanimity of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, or the NAM . . . but were gotten the-hard-way, by the trade-union movement.

Finally, the best job of combatting Communism, as well as Fascism, in Italy, as far as we could see, is being done by AFL's Harry Goldberg . . . the one-man triple-threat who operates through Giulio Pastori's CISL, with the dollars furnished by the AFL Free Trade Union Committee, headed by Matthew Woll.

W. A. HOGAN, IBEW FOUNDER, DIES IN NEW YORK

William A. Hogan, 84, one of the founders of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., after a long illness.

Hogan was one of the pioneers in the formation of the American labor movement, going back as far as the early days of the Knights of Labor, predecessor of the AFL. First steps toward formation of an electrical workers union were taken at a meeting in Hogan's home, 345 E. 52nd St., Manhattan, in 1887.

A decade later this organization, the Electrical and Mechanical Wiremen's Union, transferred from the Knights of Labor to become Local 3, IBEW, today an organization of 30,000 workers in various branches of the electrical industry in the metropolitan area.

At his death, Hogan had been financial secretary of Local 3 for 52 years, and international treasurer of the IBEW for 48 years. In Local 3, Hogan has been vice president, and a member of its examining board.

As an electrician, Hogan did the wiring on Carnegie Hall, the old New York World building, the Produce Exchange, Continental Life building, and installed the first electrical equipment on an American warship, the U. S. S. Dolphin, an ironclad built during the Cleveland Administration.

Burial was from his home in Tuckahoe, N. Y. A widower, Hogan is survived by six children.

Worth Noting

While it may not have the popular appeal of the TV program known as the "$64,000 Question," a case involving $50,000, currently being studied by the Supreme Court, has considerably more impact on the lives of working people.

A rail worker in Columbia, S. C. was killed by an engine. A suit was filed by his parents under the Federal Employers Liability Act. The jury returned a verdict of $60,000 for the parents. Railroad attorneys asked for a new trial on the grounds the award was excessive. The court denied the action. The parents agreed to accept $50,000 but the railroad appealed the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal court upheld the lower court regarding the company's liability but ordered a new trial on the issue of damages. A review of the matter was granted by the Supreme Court.

This boils the matter down to one question: can a U. S. appelate court pass on the fairness or unfairness of a jury award in a personal injury suit?

Our only observation is that there seem to be plenty of appeals for everybody but the guy who got his life snuffed out by the engine. The moral is, work safely—it hardly pays to get killed any more.

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Recently ex-Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart was nominated for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In such a post he would have jurisdiction over a good deal of the public domain—national parks, Indian lands, forest lands, etc.

The appointment of D'Ewart came as something of a shock to many people interested in conservation of our natural resources. In the 83rd Congress, D'Ewart sponsored a bill which would have given big western cattle raisers permanent grazing "rights" on public lands. Under the set-up, the cattlemen would have had all the rights and privileges of ownership without having to meet any of the responsibilities connected with ownership—such as paying taxes, for example.

Conservation groups raised such a hue and cry that the bill was knocked in the head. In fact, last year the voters of Montana went even further; they knocked in the head D'Ewarts ambitions to climb to the Senate. As a lame duck he has now been appointed to a post which may put him in a position to achieve by administrative fiat what he failed to put over by legislation.

If that ain't hiring the wolf to guard the sheep, we never heard of such a thing.

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A couple of years ago, a TV comedian usually brought down the house when he went into a routine that started out "Strange Things Are Happening . . ."

The guy who did this particular routine seems to have folded his tent and silently slipped away. Too bad. Strange things really are happening these days. Witness the following:

A Toronto magistrate fined a foundry operator $400 for assaulting a union organizer whom he had invited to his farm. It seems the fine might have been stiffer except for the fact a psychiatrist testified that the employer temporarily jumped his trolley when he couldn't have his own way 100%... Business Week—a publication of, by, and for business—comes up with factual proof of something labor long has suspected—that working guys are pretty good Joes. BW notes: "As an executive you will probably give a lower percentage of your income to your Community Chest this year than will your employes. Figures show that those least able give most generously to charity—3.5% of their income. Those who make $15,000 and $100,000 average only 2.8% —even though they benefit most, taxwise, from charitable deductions." Now if the upper crust can only get the income tax structure operating on the same basis, they will have it made. . . .

Could it be that Communists have infiltrated the U. S. Chamber of Commerce? A new U.S.C. of C. pamphlet praises Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, guaranteed bank deposits, etc., as economic stabilizers which tend to fight off depression. These are the same things the Chamber called "Communistic" and "Socialistic" 12 or 15 years ago when they were being debated in Congress. Senator McCarthy please take note.

U.S. Shipyards Fight Back

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CAN AMERICAN shipbuilding—all but wiped out by low-wage foreign competition—make a comeback? One Quincy, Massachusetts, shipyard is betting that it can.

The Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, long known for its fine workmanship, is preparing to re-enter the pleasure craft field after 15 years of working exclusively on government orders. That ship buyers have all but deserted American yards in favor of foreign yards, which pay only a fraction of the American scale, is not lost on the owners of the Quincy Adams Yards. But they are determined not to let the American ship building industry—once a world leader—go down to complete oblivion without a fight.

The Quincy Adams people have accepted contracts for building two pleasure craft—one an 68-footer and the other an 85-foot auxiliary schooner. Negotiations are under way for two more big yacht contracts. Production on these pleasure craft will get under way as soon as the yard completes the last of its government contracts for mine sweepers.

As pointed out in this journal several times, the American ship building industry has all but fallen victim to the unfair competition offered by foreign ship yards paying only a fraction of the American scale. The United States is accounting for less than two per cent of the ship building going on in the world. Not many years ago, U. S. production was right near the top of the list.

But the search for a quick buck has demoralized not only the building of ships in the United States but the manning of ships as well. Shipping companies have been negotiating more and more of their contracts for new ships in foreign lands. And after taking possession of the ships they have registered more and more of them under foreign flags to escape having to meet American wage and working standards for organized seamen.

The fact that one small American yard is girding its loins to meet this challenge may add up to nothing more than a straw in the wind. but it is an indication that American builders are not going to abdicate the ship building field without a fight.

IN the last three wars (World War I, World War II, and Korea) shipping played a vital role. On many occasions the adequacy or inadequacy of shipping space meant the difference between quick victory and painful defeat. Despite these costly lessons, the United States has allowed its ship building industry to virtually go to pot. Thousands upon thousands of skilled ship builders have drifted into other lines of work. When and where enough experienced ship builders could be recruited in the event of another emergency must be a problem which haunts the sleep of many defense officials.

While the courage of the Quincy Adams yard in accepting the challenge of low-wage competition is admirable, the U. S. ship building in-

dustry will never regain its necessary strength until Congress takes appropriate action.

"Subsidy" is a nasty word around Washington these days. But the fact remains that the United States is risking the complete disintegration of its vital ship building industry unless a sane and logical subsidy program is adopted. A 20% subsidy for ship building might seem to involve a considerable expenditure of money on Uucle Sam's part. However, a deeper look into the situation proves otherwise.

Uncle Sam collects sizable income taxes from American corporations and American workers. From foreign corporations and foreign workers he collects not a cent. For every dollar spent in American yards, the U. S. Treasury would get back a substantial percentage in taxes. In the long run, the Treasury might well receive back in taxes more money than it paid out in subsidies.

In the process, thousands of highly-skilled Americans would be kept working at jobs for which they were trained. A vital cog in defense machinery would be kept ready to meet any emergency. Ship building communities would be saved from depression and blight.

Adding all these things together puts subsidies in a totally different light. Instead of a drain on the Treasury they well might turn out to be blue chip investments paying big dividends in money, national security and insurance against depression.

In both 1917 and 1941 our ship building industry had to be revitalized to meet emergency conditions. In both instances, time was on our side. We had considerable periods of time to build up our yards. The next war will give us no such breathing spell. We must be ready when the war breaks out or we probably never will have a chance to prepare at all.

IF enough Local Unions and District Councils impress this fact on Congress through letters and resolutions, relief may come. But that is probably the only way it will come, for so long as American shipping companies can increase profits by patronizing foreign ship yards and hiring foreign crews, the present deterioration of our maritime industry will continue.

In the meantime, congratulations to the Quincy Adams yard which does not intend to surrender without a fight. Congratulations, too, to the forward-looking American yachtsmen who put principle above dollars. Their American-built yachts might cost them a little more to begin with, but in the long run they will be the gainers. They will know that they are helping build America rather than tear it down. And —above all—they will know that their yachts were not turned out by sweated and exploited labor, but rather by good, solid American workmen enjoying an American standard of living.

Women Hit By Automation

Women workers at the bottom of the skill scale may be most affected by the impact of automation, Assistant Secretary of Labor Rocco C. Siciliano told a labor-management conference at the University of Pittsburgh.

Siciliano pointed out that women are frequently employed as semi-skilled workers, machine watchers, routine assemblers, and in lower-grade clerical jobs for which demand will most likely lessen as industry shifts toward greater mechanization.

He added, however, that the impact of technological changes on workers and jobs "can be substantially alleviated by advance planning."

PLANE GOSSIP

EASY TO TELL

Workers in the State of Washington may as well brace their feet because a right-to-work initiative petition is on its way. If enought signatures are secured, the matter will be placed on the next ballot for a referendum vote.

It is easy to tell when a right-to-work law is coming up in any state. The bleeding hearts on all the newspapers oil up their typewriters and unlimber their dictionaries. Unemployed families may be evicted, farmers may lose their acres via foreclosures, loan sharks may suck the lifeblood from victims, all without a murmur. But let there be one man who wants to enjoy all the benefits of working in a unionized shop without having to carry a share of the responsibility and the story is on page one of every paper in the state.

Such is the situation in Washington today. It brings to mind the comment made by an old time Hollywood actress when a well-known movie-town wolf walked into a restaurant with a tender young doll.

"I don't know the girl with him," said the wise one, "but her fate is familiar."



"Listen, stupid, why don't you join the Union, instead of trying to prove you've got a hole in your head?"

LAST RESORT

Despite the fact farm income has dropped a full 20% behind the rest of the economy, farm prices are still falling. However, the consumer is not benefitting. Somewhere between the farm and the corner grocery any and all price reductions are wiped out by middlemen.

When farm income keeps going down while the rest of the economy keeps going up, an explosion eventually results—as 1929 can testify. Unless farm income is brought into balance soon, another big bust may be in the making.

Reminds us of the man who lived by a grade crossing. When the crossing guard died he decided to apply for the job. When being interviewed by the railroad officials, the following conversation took place:

"Suppose you were guarding the crossing when you noticed two trains on the same track rushing at each other at 60 miles an hour. What would you do?"

"I'd wave my flag."

"But suppose it was night?"

"I'd wave my lantern."

"But suppose your lantern was out of oil?"

"I'd take off my shirt and wave it."

"But suppose it was hot and you had no shirt on?"

"Then I'd yell for my wife."

"You'd yell for your wife?"

"Yeah. I'd yell, Martha, stick your head out the window and see the gol dangdest wreck in railroad history."

Unless something is done to help the farmers, it will soon be time to start yelling for Martha.

★ ★ ★

ONLY A GUESS

A magazine article notes that the number of fires among small businesses is tending to increase.

In view of the fact that big business is growing stronger and more prosperous while little business is finding the going tougher week by week, it may be logical to assume that "friction fires" may be partially responsible.

A friction fire comes from a mortgage rubbing against an insurance policy too long.

A GOOD POINT

Advertising agencies pay fabulous salaries to employes who can turn out ads that persuade people to buy a product immediately. To our way of thinking, a little appliance dealer in Southern Indiana recently turned out the most compelling "buy-it-now" ad in history. On his door he tacked the following notice:

"To the public . . .

"The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell merchandise so cheap is that I am a bachelor and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children.

"It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn as I am getting married. You will do well to place your orders at once at the bachelor rate."

★ ★ ★

DIFFERENT SITUATION

Despite repeated warnings from economists and government officials that too much private debt can lead to depression, Americans seem to be digging themselves deeper into debt. Installment buying is on the upgrade month after month.

The failure of these warnings to slow down debt accumulation bring to mind the old one about the foreman who caught a worker smoking at a dynamite storage depot.

"What do you mean by smoking in a spot like this?" the foreman demanded. "Don't you know that the last man who smoked here blew up 12 people?"

"Can't happen now," countered the worker.

"Why not?" angrily demanded the boss.

"Because there are only two of us here," replied the worker.

★ ★ ★

POSITIVE PROOF

Scientists seem to be divided as to just what effect radiation from atomic bomb fallout will have on heredity. Some scientists fear dreadful mutations (abnormal changes) will be brought about in unborn generations by our bomb-testing program. Others scoff at the idea unless there is an all-out atomic war.

Two U.S. soldiers recently returned from duty with the occupation forces in Japan agree with the former group. They point out that ever since U.S. troops landed in Japan with atomic weapons there has been an increase in blue-eyed, red-haired babies.

THIS ONE MAKES SENSE

Another big bust is the civil defense program. A series of newspaper articles recently disclosed how totally unprepared the civilian population of this nation is for atomic attack. This brings to mind the fact that at least one sensible reaction to possible atomic attack has been forthcoming.

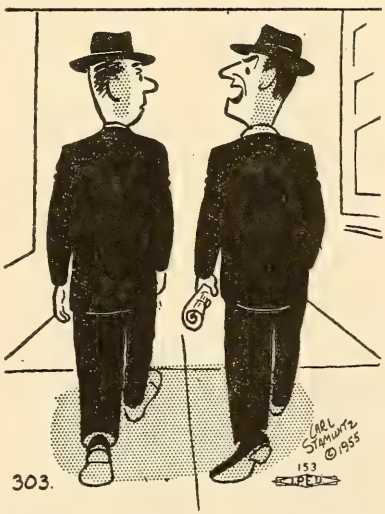
When Richard Armour, famous writer of light verse for the magazines read in a newspaper that the best hiding place in the event of an atomic explosion would be a frozen food locker where radiation could not penetrate, he sat down and wrote:

Move over ham
And quartered cow,
My geiger says
The time is now.
Yes, now I lay me
Down to sleep
And if I die
At least I'll keep.

★ ★ ★

OLD STUFF

According to newspaper stories, still another Congressional committee is figuring on horning in on the controversy over pay-as-you-view television. As far as most carpenters are concerned, all this fuss over pay-as-you-view television is silly. Most of them have been on a pay-as-you-view basis for anywhere from six to 16 installments.



"My boss must be backing these 'Right-to-work' bills. Every morning his first words are: 'Let's get right to work now!'"

Facts On Canadian Jobless Pay

★ ★

UNDER the new Unemployment Insurance program now in effect in Canada, unemployed workers are entitled to somewhat higher benefits than was the case under the old law. However, the period for which benefits can be drawn is reduced. In other words, while jobless men can draw more money per week, the total number of weeks for which they can draw is cut down.

The new program also includes several other important changes. For one thing, a man drawing unemployment benefits can earn as much as $13.00 per week without having anything deducted from his unemployment insurance benefits. Furthermore, he can earn this $13.00 in his own line of work. Under the old law, all he could make was $2.00 a week before benefits would start going down. And even this piddling amount had to be made outside his regular work. The new program also places contributions on a weekly rather than daily basis.

A great many other changes—mostly in procedures—are also contained in the new law. Recently a conference on new Unemployment Insurance program was held by Ontario unions. Out of that conference came a number of clarifications with which all Canadian members should be acquainted. For the benefit of Canadian members, the points developed by the Ontario conference are herewith reprinted:

1. **Contributions are now on the weekly basis and on the amount you earn.**
2. **You now must have an extra book for any part time job you may hold. When making a claim you must bring in all books.**
3. **If you change employment and rate of pay, your benefits are taken on the average of what you earn in a given period.**
4. **If you have drawn Unemployment Insurance, and therefore established a benefit year, your rate of benefit will be at the old rate until the old benefit year runs out.**
5. **It may be more than a full year before you can draw the new benefits.**
6. **The new rates for benefit for a carpenter are $30.00 and you are allowed to make $13.00 a week over and above this so that the total would be $43.**
7. **In the old Act you could make $2.00 a week, but this had to be outside of your regular work. Now you can make this $13.00 at your regular work.**
8. **While there is no reference to days now, you still have a waiting period of six days.**
9. **This is important at this time. You don't have to register until the Monday following the day you are laid off, as the claim is dated back to the Sunday. And in the meantime you may get a job—so be sure you are going to be out of work before you register as you may set up a claim and**

not use it and then be tied to the old rates for a year.

10. One of the main points is that before you can draw the new benefits you must have paid the new contribution for eight weeks. Therefore no one can draw the new rates before December.
11. Supplementary benefits are on the same basis and start on the week in which the 28th of December falls and continue until April 15th.
12. For a renewal claim in the event you are drawing on an old claim, and your benefit year runs out, you do not have to put in another waiting period—your payment continues.
13. Under the new system you draw benefits for 36 weeks, but if you would have drawn more under the old system, you can draw the amount to make up the difference.
14. If a holiday falls in the week for which you draw benefits, this is no longer deducted from your benefits.
15. You cannot use the same contributions twice to establish a benefit year.
16. There is still a six week disqualification period if you quit your job without a good reason.

Last winter, unemployment in Canada hit depression levels. Although prospects appear somewhat brighter for this year, there are still plenty of indications that unemployment will plague a substantial percentage of Canadian workers before Spring.

The new Unemployment Insurance program may help to put down suffering a bit, but any Unemployment Insurance program is a poor substitute for steady jobs at decent wages. Until such time as the government takes positive steps to reduce the seasonability of employment in many industries, Canadian workers are going to have tough sledding. Unemployment insurance is merely a wobbly crutch. The new program may have braced the crutch a little, but the real solution lies in year-round jobs for everyone.

Keeping Up To Date Is A Never-Ending Job

This is an age of fast and furious change. In our industry—as in most other things—what was new yesterday becomes old by tomorrow. That is why it is gratifying to know that many Locals and Councils are starting refresher courses for journeymen.

Take Baltimore, for example. Local 101 recently started a series of courses in blueprint reading, estimating, etc. The response has been excellent. Enrolling is simply a matter of calling the Union office; and more and more members are doing that every week.

Most school systems are anxious to cooperate in any adult education programs which contribute to the good of the community. As Baltimore found out, most journeymen, too, are anxious to improve their skills. So getting refresher courses started is mostly a matter of someone getting the ball rolling. Often members' wives are enthusiastic for they realize that greater skills mean greater earnings.

No man ever learned all there is to know about our craft. And with things changing rapidly, probably no one ever will. But the man who keeps learning is bound to come out on top.

Editorial

1956 Can Be A Year Of Decision

With 1956—another political year—looming just over the horizon, another great campaign to discredit and defeat liberal candidates is shaping up. "States rights," "creeping socialism" and "all-powerful government" are all tried and true catch phrases which will be thrown at the people more and more as the political pot picks up steam. Uncle Sam will be pictured as a giant ogre grinding down citizens and gobbling up their liberties. In one way or another it will be made to appear undemocratic—if not downright subversive—to vote for a man who favors progressive legislation.

To some extent, that kind of a campaign does have an appeal. The Federal government is getting to be enormous. It does have its finger in more and more pies. But the Federal government has not grown because people want it big, but rather state government has been venal, ineffective and too much controlled by special interest groups.

States rights has been a burning issue in recent years. Only a few months ago the Federal government increased the minimum wage to $1.00 an hour in industries classed as interstate commerce. A great hue and cry was raised against the increase by "states righters." More dictation from Washington was their cry.

But a look around at the states which do have a minimum wage law convinces any thinking person that what the "states righters" opposed was not really encroachment of Federal power, but rather a decent minimum wage.

Take Arkansas, for example. Arkansas has a minimum wage law for women. It is $1.25 PER DAY! Naturally, some powerful employer groups in the state looked upon the passage of a Federal minimum wage of $1.00 per hour with great disfavor. They considered it an invasion of states rights.

Perhaps it was. But the point we want to make is that the Federal minimum came about because state legislatures were not meeting conditions realistically. A dollar an hour certainly is not exhorbitant in this day and age. As for $1.25 per day, considering any such sum as a minimum wage is ludicrous.

What is true of the Federal minimum is true of many other things. Washington is extending its influence simply because state legislatures are not meeting conditions squarely. If every state had a minimum wage of at least a dollar, the Federal government would not have been impelled to take the action it. In fact, there might not be any Fair Labor Standards Act at all if states had afforded workers any real protection.

Right now the natural gas industry is spending millions trying to upset a court decision that said Uncle Sam has a right to regulate gas prices at the well. Full page ads have appeared in most daily papers blasting this decision as more "socialism." "Let the states do the job at the point where the gas is used" is the plea of the gas industry.

If states were equipped and prepared to do such a job, we might agree. But they are not. If Uncle Sam does not do the price regulating, there will be very little done.

It is interesting to note what happened to the tideland oil lands. These lands were a red hot issue a couple of years ago. After a long fight, Congress finally ceded major portions of the lands to individual states. The states got the cream and Uncle Sam was left with the skim milk.

Yet—according to a recent article—Uncle Sam is deriving up to 25% more revenue from the lands he still holds than are the individual states.

So long as situations of this kind hold true, the Federal government is going to continue to grow. Only when state legislatures begin representing all the people, will Federal power begin to diminish.

If there is any moral in all this, it is that more attention must be paid to state elections. National elections are dramatic and exciting. Huge sums are spent to whip up interest. But in the matter of day-to-day living, who goes to the state legislature is probably as important to the working man as who goes to Washington.

So next year will be a good year for labor to really bear down on political action at all levels. With a united labor movement in sight, the prospects for successful action are greatly enhanced. Every member has an obligation to get behind and support the political action program of his Local Union or District Council.

A Good Start

Even though the proposed merger was still several weeks in the future, economic experts from both the AFL and CIO late in November presented Congress with a hard-hitting, 10-point program for giving the little man a better break in any future tax revisions.

Outside of the fact that labor was presenting a united tax program for the first time in 20 years, one other factor made the event significant; for the first time in many years a substantial tax reduction seemed feasible.

Economic activity during the past 12 months has exceeded the expectations of experts. For a change, a surplus rather than a deficit seems to be in the offing. Consequently there is little doubt but that pressure will be on Congress from Big Business for further tax relief. Since 1956 is a political year, chances are good that some tax revisions—even if only minor ones—are likely to be enacted by Congress. Unless labor makes its organized strength apparent to Congress, all the tax relief may accrue to those who need it least.

What the labor tax experts in the main advocated was plugging of loopholes which allow favored industries and individuals to wiggle out from under substantial tax loads; plus a reduction of the tax burden on wage earners making less than $5,000 per year—the largest single consumer group in the nation.

Credit experts are unanimous in the opinion that mass purchasing power must be increased if eventual depression is to be avoided. This alarming growth in personal debt is a clear indication that living costs are outdistancing income in vast segments of our population—particularly in the working class. People are going in hock to buy the things they need. When they are

too far in hock they must stop buying until they get caught up. When they stop buying the wheels of industry stop turning.

Nothing could give consumption a quicker shot in the arm than a reduction in the taxes of those making less than $5,000 per year. The people in this income bracket constitute the backbone of the consuming public. American production is so vast that it takes only a few weeks or months of activity to meet the needs of the upper crust. The demand that keeps factories going, month in and month out, comes from the vast pool of working class families.

It would take the auotomobile industry only a few weeks to turn out all the cars people in the five or six figure bracket need each year. The rest of the demand must come from middle and lower income groups, which make up approximately 75% of the population.

The labor spokesmen—Arthur Elder and Peter Henle for the AFL and Stanley Ruttenberg for the CIO—pointed out all these facts to Congress. The program they presented is sound and equitable. Here is a summary of their proposals:

1—**Low income tax rates.** Revise the special provisions in the tax law that allow high income groups to reduce their tax liability and drop the base rate to 10 per cent on the first $500 of income, continuing the remaining $1,500 of the first income tax bracket at the present 20 per cent figure.

2—**Income splitting.** Develop a separate and higher tax table for married couples to make this provision more equitable insofar as it mostly benefits persons in the higher income groups.

3—**Taxation of dividends.** The dividend provisions written into the 1954 tax law work almost entirely to the benefit of higher income groups and give no specific benefits to workers and others in lower income groups.

4—**Expenses.** Some aspects of our tax laws have the effect of favoring the individual in business for himself without granting similar advantages to the wage or salary worker.

5—**Depletion allowance.** There is no reason for continuing the excessive depletion allowances for the extractive industries, long assailed as the most inequitable tax loophole in the law.

6—**Capital gains.** Steps should be taken immediately to close the gap between income treated as capital gains and income taxable under the income tax laws with extension from six months to one year of the period for which a capital gain must be held and a substantial increase in the present 25 per cent rate.

7—**Collection of taxes.** Workers' income taxes are automatically collected through the withholding system. This is not true of other types of income which can escape taxation much more easily.

8—**Estate and gift taxes.** The rate schedule should be revised, exemptions lowered and gift and estate tax laws integrated.

9—**Excise or sales** or other types of taxes on consumtpion should be eliminated.

10—**Corporation taxes.** Should be designed to encourage the development and extension of small businesses.

If past experience can be used as a yardstick, labor's suggestions on tax matters will get scant attention. However, with the prospects of a united labor movement just around the corner, perhaps a united front can bring better results. Serving notice on Congress at this early date can only be construed as a good start.

Discount Practices Have No Place In Home Buying

During the past few months, the house building industry has been showing signs of slowing down. Starts are not keeping pace with the levels achieved last year and earlier this year.

However, the sag is not the result of any decline in need for housing. Rather it is coming from the tightening up of credit money. Loans and mortgages are harder to get for a variety of reasons—not the least of which is the fact that lenders see greener pastures in other areas.

Not that the mortgage business is unprofitable. Far from it. With Uncle Sam footing all the risk and the lenders getting all the profit, mortgage lending is one of the juiciest plums in the financial game.

And some lenders are out to make it even more lucrative. Congressman Wright Patman last month issued a sizzling blast against mortgage lenders who are gouging veterans and other home buyers through "discounts" on loans.

"Discounting" is a common practice in the banking world. It means taking a bite out of the loan before it is made. For example, if you went to a bank to borrow $100, by discounting the loan, the bank might actually give you only $95. Of course, your interest would be figured on the full $100.

According to Congressman Patman, anywhere from $600 to $1,000 is added to the actual cost of buying a $12,000 house when the loan is discounted. In view of the fact that practically all home mortgages are guaranteed by Uncle Sam, Congressman Patman considers discounting a vicious practice. Unless someone else does so, he intends to introduce a bill making such a practice illegal.

If house building is starting to slip, it is only because financial obstacles are gumming up the works. Certainly the demand for modest price homes has not been met. It has only become more difficult for the ordinary wage earner to finance one. Discount practices add to the burdens of home ownership. More power to Congressman Patman in his fight to get them knocked out.

A Good Bet

Last month the voters of Ohio turned down a proposition which would have raised Unemployment Insurance benefits to something approaching reality in today's inflated world. The Ohio Information Committee, a business-front organization, vigorously campaigned against the measure.

However, in the interests of fairness, let us put the picture into true perspective. Some labor papers claimed that OIC spent half a million to defeat the measure. 'Tain't so. The Committee only spent $400,903. About $290,000 of this went for newspaper advertising. 'Wanna' bet which side the newspapers were on?

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

About this time of the year this page is given over to a conglomeration of puzzles, problems, posers and perplexities supposedly for the amusement of this journal's constant readers. Here we go again for the sixth consecutive year and we give the usual pitch about all these problems and so forth being duck soup to the fellow with a clear head, a dogged determination and a well-sharpened pencil. If you care to get mixed up in this sort of stuff you'll find the answers on page 32.

To you and to yours: The Compliments of the Season and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

One on the House. An easy, slow lob for a starter. What four words are on every U. S. coin you are likely to have in your pocket?_____

Lunchtime Pastime. Four carpenters guess how many nails are in a nail box. The guesses are 163, 169, 178, and 185. One guess is out 1, one is out 6, one is out 16, and one is out 10. How many nails were in the box?_____

Pinochle Problem. Schultz and O'Connor have a two-fisted pinochle battle every Saturday night. Last week they fought 25 games. Schultz won 7 more than he lost. So what? So you figure out how many games he won, that's all._____

Olympic Tryout. In a 100 yard race the "Athalete" gives the "Fat Man" a handicap of 75 yards. The "Athalete" can run 4 yards while the "Fat Man" is running one. No pencil—who won the race?_____

How Old is Johnny? Jenny is four times as old as her brother Johnny. Ten years from now Johnny's age and Jenny's age added together will be double what Jenny's age and Johnny's age added together are right now. Is that quite clear? Then go to work and dope this out: How old is Johnny?_____

Red, White and Goo. If one third of a flagpole is painted red and one half is painted white and if three-fourths of the remaining creosoted part is buried 27 inches in the ground how many feet of this here flagpole are painted red?_____

Bottoms Up. Three glasses are lined in a row on a table, the middle one upside down. In 3 moves, turning over 2 glasses in each move, finish up with all 3 glasses upside down. Each glass must be turned at least once. If you can't do this on the kitchen table go around to your favorite tavern. More room—more glasses._____

Making the Rounds. On his regular Saturday night pub crawl, Smithy goes into Downey's, borrows as much money as he has in his pocket and spends 80 cents. He then steers for Rooney's, borrows as much money as he has and blows in 80 cents. He winds up in Feeney's, borrows as much money as he has left, lets go 80 cents and now he's busted, not a sou left. How much did he start out the pilgrimage with?_____

Squirrelly Question. Here's an ancient one with which most carpenters won't have much trouble—many will take care of it mentally. A squirrel is at one end of a 15 foot log. The log rolls 20 feet straight down a hill and stops. While rolling, the squirrel runs to the other end which it reaches just as the log stops. Here's the squirrelly question: How far has the squirrel traveled during the log's roll down the hill? You have 30 seconds to answer._____

The Two Numbers. This little tickler is thrown in just to fill up space. The Ledger Page numbers of Brothers Allen and Benson when added together total 113. When subtracted they give only 87. What are these two numbers anyway?_____

Teachers Blowout. At the Christmas party for her 45 pupils in Class 2B, Miss O'Keefe laid out from her own pocket the grand total of $3.25 for an assortment of five-cent and ten-cent candy bars. Each lucky pupil received one bar only. How many received a dime bar?_____ How many received a nickel bar?_____

What's the Good Word? We're taking a big chance on this poser. There is a common English word of five syllables. Take away the first two letters and no syllable remains. What's the word?_____

The Three Rich Uncles. Here's another Yuletide teaser. Three rich uncles were at a family Christmas dinner at which were also nine of their nieces. Each uncle had the same amount of money in his pocket. Each uncle gave to each of his nine nieces one-eighteenth of his money after which each niece then had exactly 12 dollars less than each uncle now had left. How much did each uncle have before this grand distribution of wealth?_____

One for the Children. How many F's are in this sentence? French perfumes are famous and are the result of scientific experiment combined with years of experience._____

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2609	Central Lake, Michigan	3172	New York, New York
2613	Mobile, Alabama	2644	Ottumwa, Iowa
2617	Toronto, Ont., Canada	2650	Bourbon, Indiana
2368	Valparaiso & Vic., Florida	2646	Nescopeck, Pennsylvania
2399	Marianna, Florida	3200	Demopolis, Alabama
2495	Scranton, Pennsylvania	2873	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
2619	Allegan, Michigan	2874	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1145	Washington, D. C.	3201	Bay City, Texas
2622	Independence, Kansas	2876	La Sarre, Quebec, Canada
2625	South Bend, Indiana	2877	Megantic, Quebec, Canada
2115	Opelousas, Louisiana	3202	Warrenton, Missouri
2626	Holmes, Pennsylvania	3203	Shawano, Wisconsin
1821	Morristown, Tennessee	2878	West Helena, Arkansas
2629	Hughesville, Pennsylvania	2879	Garland, Pennsylvania
1933	Washington, Arkansas	2998	Beaver, Washington
2638	Shamokin, Pennsylvania	2656	Sheffield, Pennsylvania
2090	St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada	2658	Bradford, Pennsylvania
2640	Happy Camp, California	2880	Louisville, Kentucky
1623	Louisville, Kentucky	3204	Live Oak, Florida
2643	Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho	2886	Antonito, Colorado
2263	S. Jacksonville, Florida		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

EDWARD H. ABADIE, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
CLEMENT ABLAMOWICZ, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
KARL ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OLE ANDERSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
MIKE M. ANGULO, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
HARVEY APGAR, L. U. 155 Plainfield, N. J.
MARTIN ARESTAD, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FRANCIS O. BABCOCK, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
PASQUALE BAIOCCO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
TOM BEASLIN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
W. A. BERTELSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. H. BREWER, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
H. E. BROWN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JACOB CHISTIANSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT H. CLARK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
LLOYD COATS, L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio
JACK DAVIS, L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
ARTHUR DIETZ, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
ELPHEGE DUBOIS, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que.
JOSEPH EGLER, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM ELITT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH FARRELL, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HARLEY F. FISHER, L. U. 200, Columbus, O.
WM. F. FITZJARRALD, L. U. 906, Glendale, Ariz.
GEORGE FOCH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN D. FREY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
GEORGE W. GARDINER, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
ALBERT P. GARNER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
CHARLES GARTNER, L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
OLIVER F. GERMAIN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
J. F. HAMILTON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
EARL J. HANSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
JOHN A. HAUGEBERG, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
JOHN H. HERMANSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PEDRO HERNANDEZ, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HENRY HILLQUIST, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CLARENCE HOLDEN, L. U. 637, Hamilton, O.
JOHN M. HOLLAND, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
LYNN HORTON, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
L. V. HUDDLESTON, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
PETER JANSER, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
JACOB JENSEN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ERNEST JOHN, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
JOHN A. JOHNSON, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass.
HYMAN KAPLAN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES KILLILEA, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EINO M. KUJANPAA, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
JOHN LANKOWSKY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BOLEN L. LEWELLEN, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
CHARLES LEWIS, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JULIUS LINDVALL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD LOEHL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
J. O. MAYES, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN MICUM, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
FELIX MISSINSKI, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
BERT MOORE, L. U. 906, Glendale, Ariz.
ROBERT O'BRENOVICH, L. U. 906, Glendale, Ariz.
PATRICK O'HALLORAN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LARS OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
STANLEY OMDAHL, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
RAUL O. ORDAZ, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
LOUIS POIRIER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE RALSTON, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
ABRAHAM RHAMS, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
A. J. RUHAACK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM C. RUNYON, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
RAYMOND RUTHERFORD, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
JOHN SANDOR, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH SANTAPAGO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN SAVOLA, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN SCARPELLINO, L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
W. S. SCHALIMO, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT SELANDER, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAGNE SENEGER, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
EUGENE SIMON, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
H. J. SNELL, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
FREDERICK SOGGE, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRETIOP SWANSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JACOB H. WALRATH, L. U. 1235, Modesto, Cal.
JOSEPH WESLEY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WILLIAM WEST, JR., L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
E. L. WHINNNERY, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN E. WILLEN, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass.
GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A new design cable staple is reinforced by a special rib pressed into the staple head. This trusslike-rib, replacing conventional flat head construction of round wire cable



staples, is claimed to give the head additional stiffness by its designer, E. H. Titchener & Co., 67 Clinton St., Binghamton, N. Y.

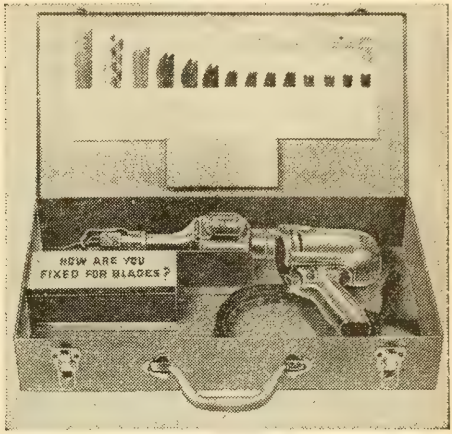
★ ★ ★

Cartridges of mason's chalk, for loading chalk line reels, are said to eliminate spilling of chalk. The 1-oz. refill cartridges contain enough chalk to fill one chalk line reel. The top of each cartridge is marked with the



color chalk it contains,—blue, red, white, yellow or green. For additional information write to Evans Rule Co., 400-416 Trumbull St., Elizabeth, N. J.

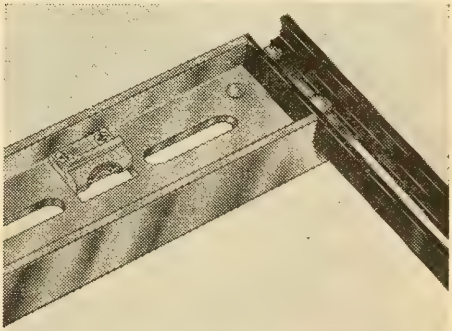
A new, heavy duty, portable, electric hack saw, said to be able to cut practically any building material. Unit measures 15½" overall and weighs 6¾ lbs. Its "in-line"



design permits the operator to make clean cuts to close tolerance, and high speed action (2500 strokes per minute) provides a burr-free edge according to the manufacturer, Producers and Distributors, Inc., Key-Hak Division, 1321 Hanover Ave., Allentown, Pa.

★ ★ ★

The M-D Squar-Evel is a combination square and level. It can be changed for one use or the other by means of a wing-nut adjustment. The level is composed of 10" extruded aluminum I beam, containing two unbreakable Pyrex level and plumb vials.



The other blade is made to slide out and set for either a 45 or 90-degree angle. Manufactured by Macklanburg-Duncan Co., Box 1197, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

We used to explain in detail how the answers were arrived at just to show no great mathematical skill was needed to dope them out. A bad idea. Some fellows who reluctantly concede the answer to be right then say the explanation is wacky. We're playing safe this trip. Just a little comment here and there.

One on the House. **United States of America.** "In God We Trust" is wrong. Those words are not on the buffalo nickel for one coin you are likely to have in your pocket.

Lunchtime Pastime. **179.** All you need to prove this is 179 nails.

Pinochle Problem. **16.** O'Connor won 9, so Schultz lost 9; 7 less than 16.

Olympic Tryout. **Neither. It was a dead heat.** So the records have it.

How Old is Johnny? **4 years old.** Jenny is 16. We don't know their last names.

Red, White and Goo. **6 feet.** The pole is 18 feet long: 6 feet red, 9, white and 3, goo.

Bottoms Up. **Calling the glasses 1-2-3, here are the moves: 2-3, 1-3, 2-3.**

Making the Rounds. **70 cents.** His weekly allowance. He sure stretched it.

Squirrelly Question. **25 feet.** Remember the rule of 3, 4 and 5? It still operates. The log is 3. Distance rolled is 4. Distance traveled is 5. The animal travels on the hypotenuse of a right triangle with sides 15 and 20. That would be 25 feet.

The Two Numbers. **100 and 13.** Politician's numbers.

Teacher's Blowout. **Dime bars, 20; Nickle bars, 25.** And a good time was had by all.

What's the Good Word? **Monosyllable.** A word of one syllable like strength and I.

The Three Rich Uncles. **36 dollars.** Each uncle gave 18 dollars, leaving 18. Each niece had 6 dollars, which is 12 less than 18. That works out right.

One For the Children. **6 F's.** We had this one five years ago. Reprinted by popular request.

Builders To Enter Home Improvement Field in 1956

"Do-it-yourself amateurs, . . . lack the ability to fix-up what's wrong with America's housing," says a recent issue of House and Home, a magazine of the homebuilding industry.

The magazine also forecast a "coming revolution in home improvement" accomplished by inauguration of "one-stop home improvement" service, provided by the builders, realtors and lumber dealers. The term refers to a single contract covering all phases of repair or remodeling on a home, thus eliminating dealing with each contractor for a separate type of work.

"Americans should be spending $8 to $12 billion more this year to maintain and improve their homes," so states the American Committee to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION). "Because of this huge under-spending, America's biggest fixed asset, its $250 billion housing investment, is decaying faster than we are building new houses to replace it."

Stating Census Bureau figures, the article tells us that "For building professions, home improvement is relatively small potatoes. Do-it-yourself gets more than half the $7.2 billion home owners are paying to fix up their homes this year."

Apparently the do-it-yourself exponents are falling far short of supplying America's needs in the way of home maintenance. The work of professionals just can't be replaced by amateurs, especially in the building industry. What the building tradesman takes several years to learn is not to be duplicated by the average home owner, regardless of his interest or persevering nature.

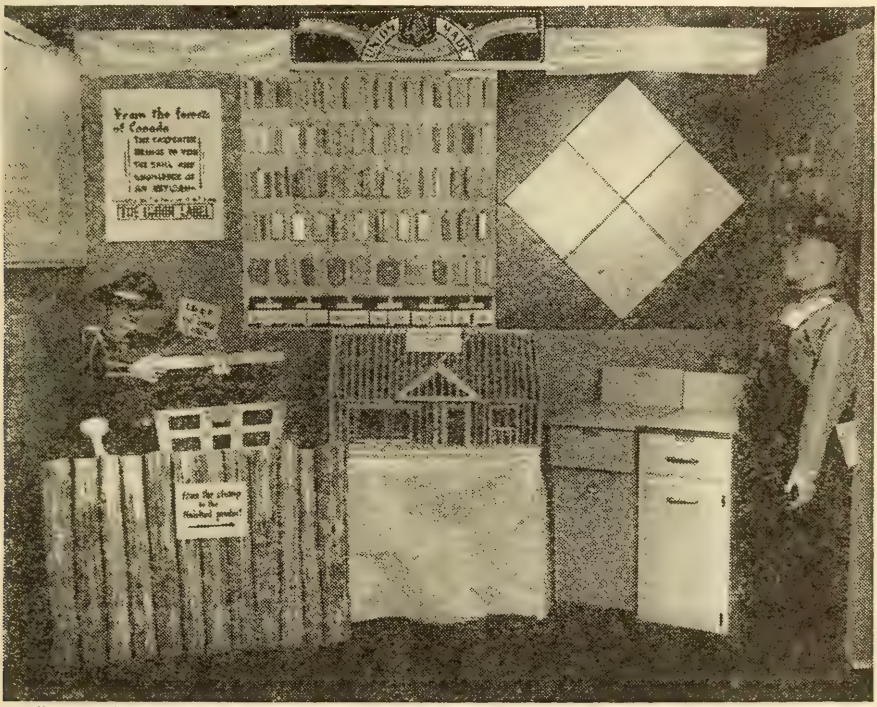
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CANADIAN LOCAL DISPLAYS UNION LABEL PRODUCTS

Examples of products which Brotherhood members produce, from timber to the finished products, were displayed last May by Local Union 494, of Windsor, Ontario, at the third annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The original display featured various types of products which are produced by a wide variety of United Brotherhood members, graphically stressing the crafts in which our membership is proficient.



"From the stump to the finished product," is the theme of Local 494's exhibit at the Union Label Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The display also demonstrated a few of the many uses of wood; our most versatile building material. Among the objects present in the display were cabinets, a scale model house frame, flooring and samples of various types of wood.

One of the placards advised visitors to the exhibit that "From the forest of Canada The Carpenter brings to you the skill and knowledge of an artisan—guaranteed by the treasure of all time—The Union Label."

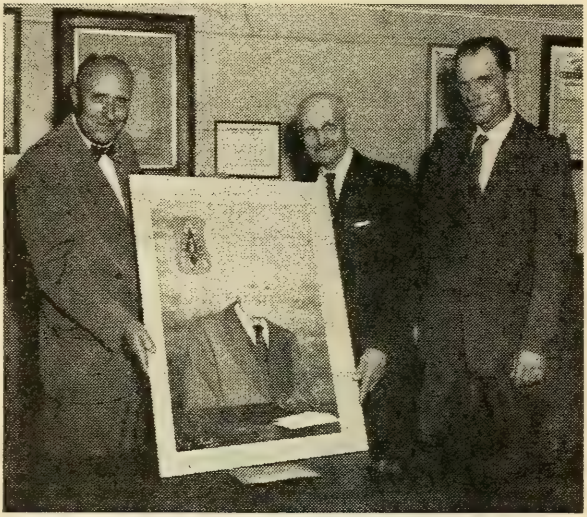
On visiting Local 494's exhibit, Claude Jodoin, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, congratulated Frank Hutnik, financial secretary of the Local, on the originality of thought and for taking advantage of the opportunity to promote the Brotherhood Label and the workmanship of carpenters.

MONTREAL BROTHER HONORED AS FIFTY-YEAR OFFICER

In July, Local Union No. 134, of Montreal, Quebec, honored one of its oldest members on the anniversary of his fiftieth year of service as an officer of the Local. Ernest Tisdelle was presented with a gift of a portrait in recognition of fifty years in an official capacity in Local 134 and was further lauded by the members for his record of honesty, integrity and sincerity.

Making the presentation of the portrait was Edouard Larose, General Representative of the United Brotherhood.

Brother Tisdelle joined Local 134 in April, 1903. He was elected vice-president of the Local in 1905 and served in that capacity for several years. He was elected president and trustee on several occasions and in 1919 was elected treasurer, a post to which he has been re-elected each term for the past 36 years. In December he will celebrate his 88th birthday.



General Representative Edouard Larose, left, presents a portait, gift of Local 134, to Ernest Tisdelle, in recognition of his fifty years as an officer of the Local. Victor Berube, president of Local 134, observes at the right.

Following the presentation ceremonies, Brother Tisdelle officiated at the installation of the new slate of officers of Local 134.

FLORIDA LOCAL PLANS NEW HOME



Members of Local Union 1379, of North Miami, Fla., erect a sign proclaiming the location of their proposed meeting hall.

On the left are Frank Landy, front, and Anthony Casteel. At the right, front to rear: Edward Jankowski, Charles E. Brennen and Robert N. Ross.

With the authorization of the members of Local Union 1379, of North Miami, Florida, a lot has been purchased as the future site of the home of the Local. With present facilities inadequate, the members of the Florida Local decided that the only solution to the problem would be the building of a hall designed to fulfill the requirements of their activities.

The newly purchased lot measures 75 by 188 feet. Proposed plans for the Local's future home call for a two-story structure, 50 by 100 feet. The plans include facilities for regular meetings and recreational events, plus a main hall large enough to accommodate large crowds attending union festive affairs.

As yet, no date has been set for the beginning of construction on the hall.

COLUMBUS, OHIO LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

Last September, Local Union No. 200, of Columbus, Ohio, took time out from a regular meeting to honor 11 of its members who have served the United Brotherhood for a half



Ben Godfrey, former business representative of Local 200, presents 50 year pins to five of the 50 year men. From left to right are Godfrey, Walter Ogg, George Nebel, Lewis Delay, Earl Webb and Dan Cherry.

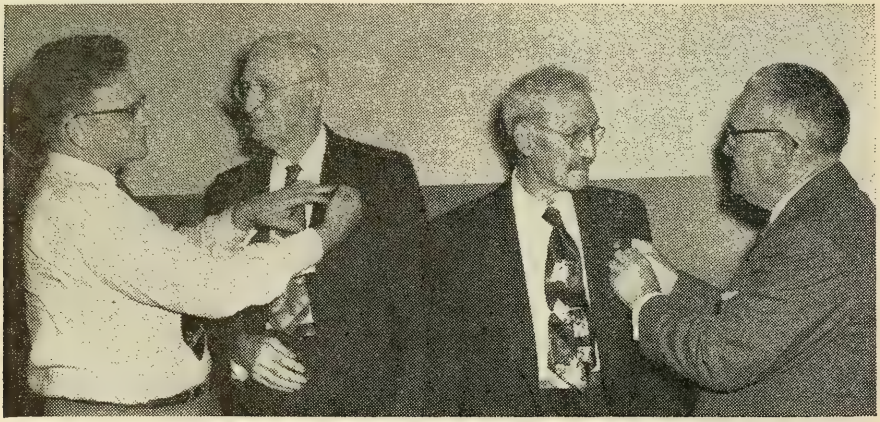
century or more. Each of the honored men was presented with a gold lapel emblem, signifying 50 or more years of continuous membership, by Ben T. Godfrey, former business representative of the Local and now with the Ohio Department of Safety and Hygiene.



All of Local 200's old timers gather for a piece of anniversary cake. Seated are, from left to right: Dan Cherry, Walter Ogg, Harry Young and Earl Webb. Standing, left to right: Charles Burns, Ben Godfrey, Ed Waller, business representative of Local 200; Marcus Long, president; George Nebel, Lewis Delay, (cutting cake) and Homer Blackstone. In compliance with a custom of the Local, Brothers Burns and Blackstone, who are nearing the 50 year mark in membership, donned aprons and served the refreshments at the social meeting.

Local 200 was chartered in 1911, but its actual existence dates back some 71 years. It resulted from a merger of old Local 61, chartered in 1884, and Local 494, chartered in 1900.

Wilbur W. Wise, 82-year-old member, tops the list of old-timers in the Buckeye Local with 55 years. He was initiated into Local 61 on October 5, 1899. Bates Kyle, 87 years old, also has 55 years membership to his credit, having been initiated into 494 as a charter member in April, 1900.



Ed Waller pins a lapel emblem on Lews Delay, as Earl Webb receives the congratulations of Ben Godfrey.

Other 50-year men of Local 200 include George Baber, 80, 53 years membership; Lewis Delay, 84, 52 years membership; J. Raymond Huff, 73, 51 years membership; Dan Cherry, 71, 50 years membership; George L. Miller, 72, 52 years membership; George Nebel, 77, 50 years membership; Walter P. Ogg, 71, 50 years membership; Earl R. Webb, 79, 53 years membership; and Harry Young, 74, 52 years membership.

MEMBER AND MANUFACTURER HONORED BY INDIANS

In recognition of their years of sincere effort in maintaining peaceful labor relations, while retaining excellent working conditions, Marty McIntyre, Brotherhood General Representative, and Robert Taylor, general manager of the Jamestown Table Company, were



Real Indian Chiefs beam approvingly on their honorary brothers. From left to right are Chief Richard Johnny John, Chief Albert Jones, Marty McIntyre, General Representative; DeForrest Billey, tribal councilor and vice-president of Local 3179; Robert Taylor, Gen. Mgr., Jamestown Table Co.; and Chief Paul Jones.

recently inducted into the Seneca Indian Tribe at an outing of the table manufacturing company.

Employes of the company, who are members of Local Union 3179, of Salamanca, New York, attended the gathering along with their families, and saw the tribal ceremony con-

ducted by Chiefs Richard Johnny John, Albert Jones and Paul Jones, all members of the Seneca tribe.

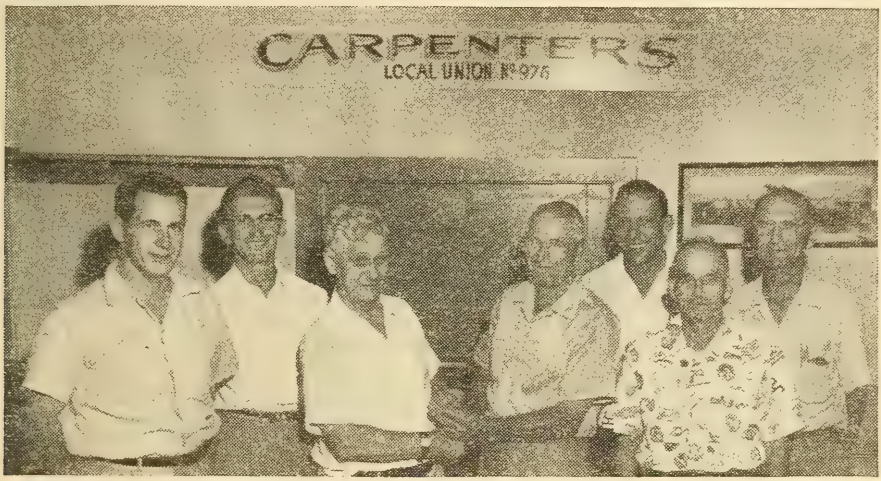
Although most of the Indians prefer outside work, many are expert wood workers employed in the several furniture factories in the Salamanca area. DeForrest Billey, tribal councilor, is also vice-president of Local 3179.

Although we know that Brother McIntyre and Mr. Taylor feel greatly honored to have been accepted by the Indian tribe, we are reasonably certain that they won't be using their Seneca names too frequently. Among the Indians, McIntyre is now known as Hahjahdas, meaning, "Worker's Friend." Hahnahdahgahnash is Mr. Taylor's new cognomen. Literally translated we are told it means "President," or "Head Man."

We are now wondering if, after coming to an agreement, the traditional Indian pipe of peace will be passed among labor and management's bargaining agents?

BUCKEYE LOCAL HONORS FIFTY YEAR MEMBER

Fifty years of service to the United Brotherhood were paid tribute to recently by Local Union No. 976, of Marion, Ohio. The Brother honored at the simple, yet impressive ceremony, is Clarence R. Macomber.



Officers of Local 976 gather for the presentation of a 50-year pin. From left to right are Paul Monnette, recording secretary; Carl Keebaugh, warden; Brother Macomber, Paul Castanien, making presentation; Murray Pineyard, treasurer; Alfred E. Smith, trustee; and Charles M. Dunn, business representative.

Brother Macomber was initiated into Local Union No. 983, of Marlboro, Massachusetts, on Sept. 12, 1905. He served his membership there until July, 1951, when he cleared into Local 976.

Although 74 years of age, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, Brother Macomber is still active and in exceptionally good physical condition.

He was presented with the gold pin signifying 50 or more years membership at a special meeting of Local 976 in September. Paul Castanien, president of the Local, made the presentation.

PITTSBURGH COUNCIL HONORS APPRENTICES

Last September, 37 graduating apprentices of the Pittsburgh and Vicinity District Council were honored at the 5th Annual Completion Ceremonies, with a banquet at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Some 250 guests, in addition to the new journeymen, attended the affair which was sponsored by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, the Master Builders' Association, the Lumber Institute and the Pittsburgh Store Fixture and Display Manufacturers' Association.

Toastmaster James J. Mill, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, introduced the speakers, who included the Honorable David L. Lawrence, Mayor of the City of

Pittsburgh; O. William Blaier, Second General Vice president; Joseph A. McDonough, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; John Bowersox, assistant secretary of the Building Division of the Associated General Contractors; and David E. Glavin, secretary of the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council.

Included among the graduating apprentices were Joseph Andreola, Leonard Andrulonis, Albert Bonomo, Ralph A. Botta, Albert H. Bryner, Richard C. Croner, Paul F. DeMartini,



Members and guests of the Pittsburgh and Vicinity District Council assembled at the Roosevelt Hotel during the 5th Annual Completion Ceremonies.

Melvin Eicher, Merl E. Emeigh, Edward J. Femc, Robert Franz, Wm. A. Garone, Louis Gerstbrein, Jr., Philip Haugh, Jr., Richard Inesso and Michael Kapeluck, Jr.

Other graduates include Joseph A. Kuchuk, Clarence J. Klueber, Kenneth L. Meier, Joseph Merzlak, Raymond J. Mitchell, Fred J. McConnell, Desmond R. Neurohr, Mario N.



Graduating apprentices pose with several of the men who helped make their training possible at the Pittsburgh D. C.'s 5th Annual Completion Ceremonies.

Palmieri, Stanley S. Perinis, Michael Pietropola, Donald A. Rolewski, Michael J. Romanucci, Harry Setzenfand, Jr., Philip C. Smilek, James E. Smiley, Edward L. Sperl, Richard P. Stephan, Donald J. Supanic, Robert H. Tomnay, Wm. G. Whitfield and John W. Wilcox.

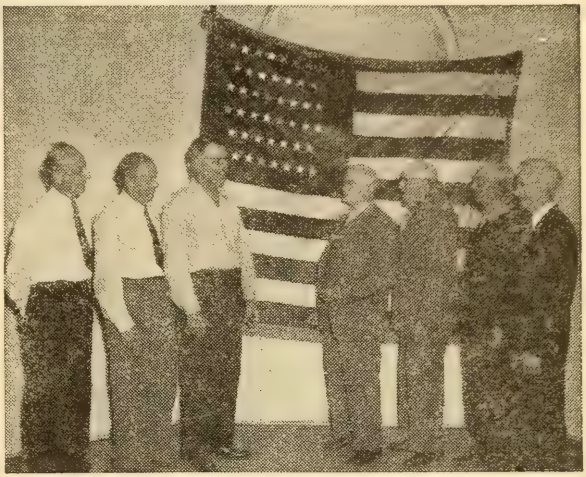
BADGER STATE LOCAL HAS UNIQUE FLAG

Often we find that articles which we use and come in contact with each day are the things which we never really see.

It is a fact that persons trying to describe a lost object as familiar as a wallet are often hard pressed to recall identifying marks. If you doubt the truth of this, just look up at the ceiling and give a detailed description of your shoes.

The members of Local Union 290, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, can exempt themselves from the shoe describing ritual, for we are reasonably sure they will confirm our allegation.

Recently, in checking the assets of Local 290, it was discovered that the same flag was being used that had been used when the group was chartered in April, 1899. Even after 56 years the Old Glory standing in the hall was still in good shape, but it had a peculiar look when examined closely. It seemed to be a little different.



Members of Local Union 290, of Lake Geneva, Wisc., pose around their flag of 1900 vintage. From left to right are Raymond Zyc, recording secretary of the Lakeland D. C.; Dewey Sleezer, financial secretary of Local 290; Lars Larsen, president of Local 290; Nich Brady, Frank Johnson and William Dowty, 50-year members of Local 290; and Albert Ford, Local 290's treasurer.

Closer examination proved that it is, for it has only 45 stars. Those representing Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico had not yet been added when the Local was chartered.

The boys are still pledging their allegiance to the old Flag, on the last word we received. We imagine the words are spoken a little more proudly in the presence of the venerable national emblem.

The Lake Geneva Local recently received another distinction, when it played host to the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters on the occasion of its 37th annual convention, held in October.

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL HONORS OUTSTANDING APPRENTICE

The Santa Clara Valley (California) District Council has a unique, but effective method of stimulating greater interest and enthusiasm in its apprenticeship training program. Each year at the close of the training program, a Perpetual Award, in the form of a beautiful trophy, is presented to the winning apprentice. The trophy is usually installed in a place of honor in the hall of the Local Union in which the apprentice holds membership.



From left to right: Norace Gerland, Brother Dietz, C. P. Richardson, apprenticeship supervisor, California State Division of Apprenticeship Standards; and Ira Vanderlinden, president of Local 668.

In June, the 1955 award was presented to Herbert Dietz, a member of Local 668, of Palo Alto. He was judged the "Outstanding Apprentice of 1955."

Apprentices were judged on school attendance, examination grades, citizenship and craftsmanship.



GREETINGS FROM KANSAS

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 557, Olathe, Kansas, would like this opportunity to extend cordial greetings, by way of THE CARPENTER, to our sister auxiliaries.

Last December we celebrated our fifth anniversary with a turkey dinner and entertainment.

We meet the fourth Thursday of each month and have about 40 members at the present time.

Local No. 714, for which we are the auxiliary group, soon will move into a beautiful new building and we are planning to furnish the kitchen. Our pot-luck dinners will be resumed when construction is completed.

Some of our fund-raising activities have been bake sales, ice cream socials, parcel post sales, apron sales, card parties, sales of union made neckties and "Come As You Are" breakfasts. In September we will have a stand at the town's annual Old Settler's Picnic, selling sandwiches and homemade pies. Last year we netted almost $200.00 in two days from this project.

We help maintain the batteries for the hearing aids, which are purchased for deaf children by Local No. 714. We distribute baskets of groceries for needy families on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

In the near future we plan two major projects—that of promoting the L. L. P. E. organization and orientation meetings with farm groups and Granges to create a mutual understanding of our problems, both economic and political.

Present officers include Mrs. Russell Snyder, president; Mrs. Joe Rowland, vice-president; Mrs. Le Roy Hiatt, recording secretary; Mrs. Howell Everts, treasurer; Mrs. O. P. Daniel, Jr., financial secretary; Mrs. James Bloomer, conductress; Mrs. M. E. Clayton, warden; Mrs. Nick Berbaum, chaplain; and Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. Joe Wright and Mrs. Emmett McGavran, trustees.

Fraternally, Mrs. Le Roy Hiatt, Recording Secretary.

HELLO FROM LAS VEGAS LADIES

Ladies Auxiliary 597, of Las Vegas, Nevada, now has 66 very congenial members. We meet twice each month, on the first and third Friday nights. Following the transaction of the evening's business, we conduct a raffle with a member winning a nice gift. We usually serve refreshments to the members of Local Union 1780, who join us when their business meetings are concluded. Occasionally we have a social evening and include the children. We also stage picnics and parties throughout the year.

Our activities are financed by various means, such as a bake sale at Easter time, a dance in November, at which we raffled off a cedar chest, and other similar activities.

All our time is not spent entirely for our own enjoyment. We sponsor several worthy causes, a favorite one being the Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital. A committee visits the old folks there once each month. They are presented with small gifts such as cake, candy, fruit and cigarettes, and at Chirstmas we try to remember each one with a nice gift. We also see that the old gentlemen are given a haircut regularly.

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Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 327

By H. H. Siegele

Window Stool and Apron.—While there are no hard and fast rules for installing window stools and aprons, the average carpenter, in casing up a window, will put the stool in place first, and the apron last. Occasionally one meets a carpenter who puts the head casing in place before he puts on the side casings, and it is a good method to use. Here is the order that is most nearly standard, as this writer sees it, for casing up a window opening: 1, the stool; 2, the side casings; 3, the head casing; 4, the backbands; and 5, the apron. A fully cased up window is shown by Fig. 1. Keep this illustration in mind as we proceed.

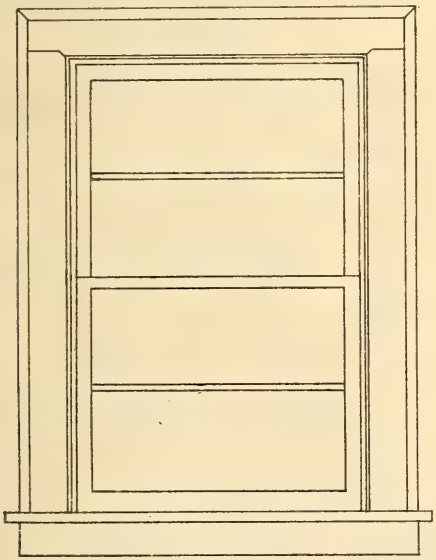


Fig. 1

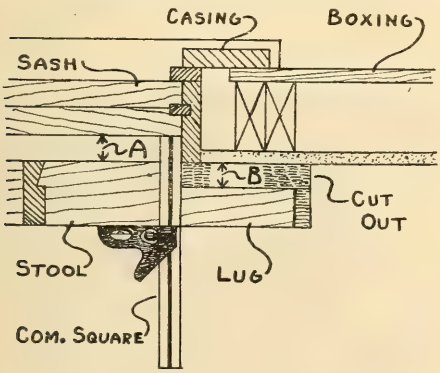


Fig. 2

Marking Window Stool.—Fig. 2 shows one side of a window frame in plan, with the stool in place for marking. A cross section of the stool is shown inset, to the left. In the position shown, take distance **A**, less the amount of play for the sash, on the scribers and mark the shaded part at **B**, which is to be cut out. With the combination square in the position shown, mark the square part of the cut as far as it is shaded. Now mark and cut the end of the lug, as indicated by the shading. Remember that the lug projects beyond the backband as much as it projects beyond the casing and apron toward

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the front. (See Fig. 1.) Fig. 3 gives a plan of the layout shown by Fig. 2, with the stool and casings in place. Notice the projection to the right, beyond the backband.

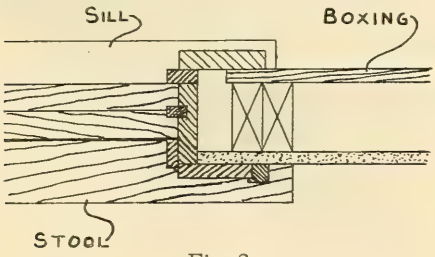


Fig. 3

Installing Apron.—Fig. 4 is a reproduction of the bottom part of Fig. 1. In putting the

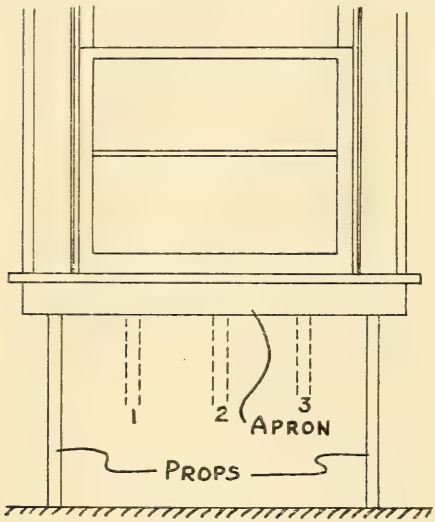


Fig. 4

apron in place, first cut the two ends square in such a way that the apron will be as long as the distance between the two outside edges of the backbands. Then prop the apron into the position shown by Fig. 4, and face-nail it. (Fig. 5 gives a side view of the prop.) In nailing the stool to the apron, work either from the right or from the left. In doing this, remove the prop and place it in position 1, indicated by dotted lines. Tighten the prop just enough to make the

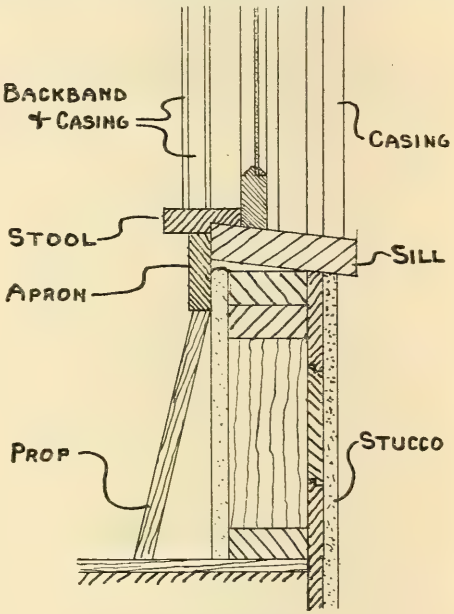
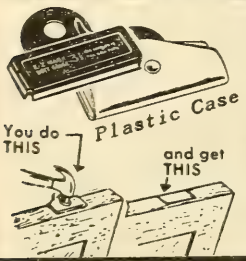


Fig. 5

joint tight, without crowning the stool, and drive and set the nail. Repeat this at 2, and also at 3. Fig. 5 gives a cross section of the bottom part of the window frame, showing the position of the prop.

Fitting Window Stools to Masonry.—Fig. 6 shows a cross section of the bottom part of a window frame, set in a brick wall. The

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bottom sash is held in place with a rough stop. Stools for such windows are usually

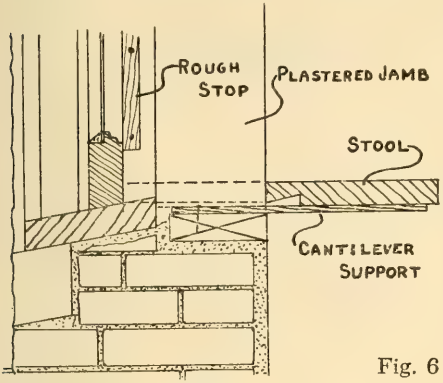


Fig. 6

rather wide, and often quite long. This makes it necessary to support the uncut

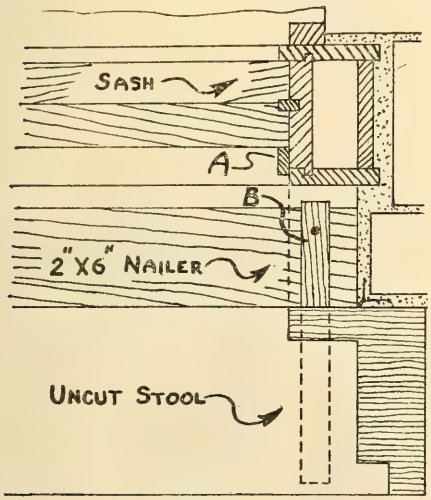


Fig. 7

stool in some way, so that it can be marked. In this case, a cantilever support is shown, which gives excellent results. Fig. 7 shows the layout shown by Fig. 6, in plan. At **A** is pointed out the rough stop, while at **B** the cantilever is shown. The 2 by 6 nailer is

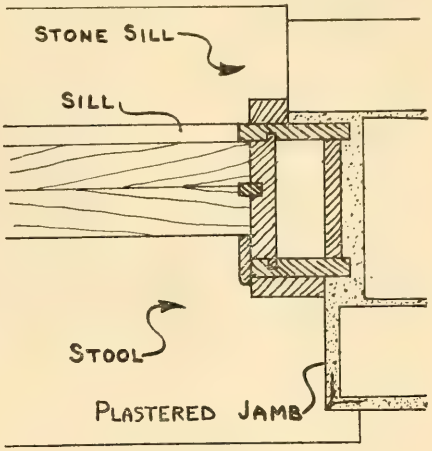
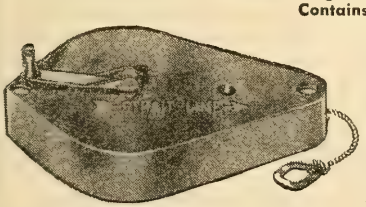


Fig. 8

shown shaded. The cross section of the nailer is shown with a big cross in Fig. 6. The stool, Fig. 7, is shown resting on the cantilever support. The part that is to be cut out

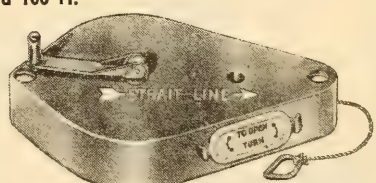
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is shown shaded, which indicates how it is to be marked and cut to fit the plastered jamb and the window frame. Fig. 8 shows the plan or the layout (including the stone

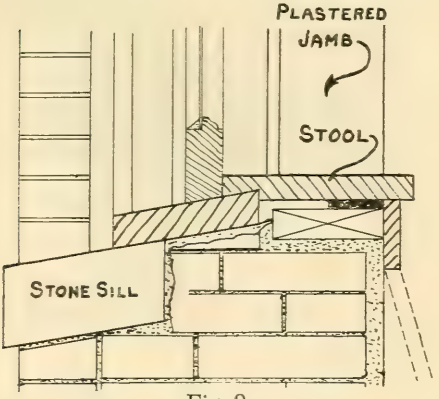


Fig. 9

sill) shown in the two previous illustrations. Here the stool, window casing and stop are all in place. A cross section is shown by Fig. 9, where the prop, supporting the apron, is indicated by dotted lines.

Concealing Joints.—How to conceal joints in casing, corner boards, and so forth, that hold a vertical position, is shown by the diagram in Fig. 10. Here the eye-level is indicated by the dotted line marked **D**. If possible, there should be no joints made between **C** and **E**, the joint-free zone. Joints

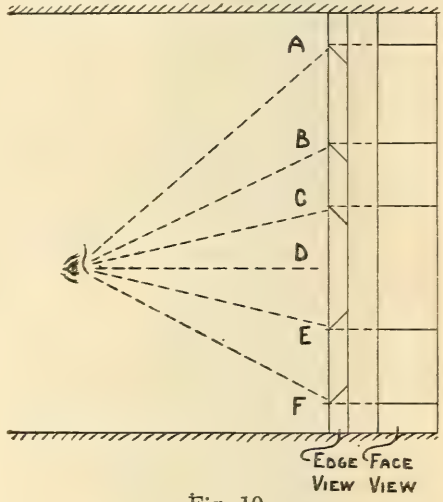


Fig. 10

above this zone, as at **A**, **B**, and **C**, should bevel downward, as shown. Below the joint-free zone, the joints should be beveled upward, as shown at **E** and **F**.

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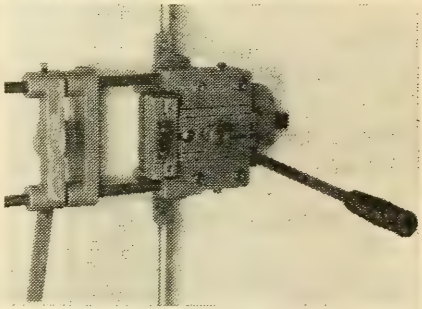
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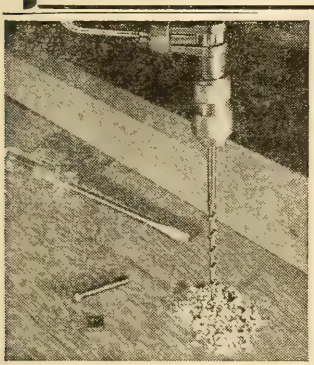
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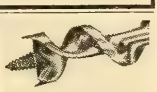
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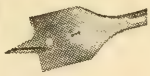
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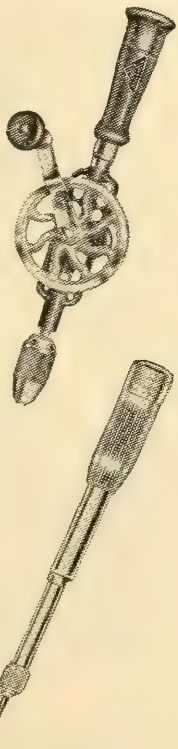
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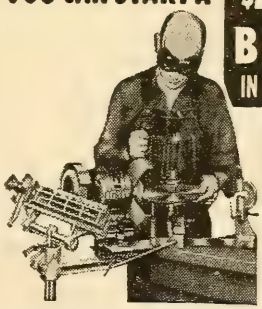
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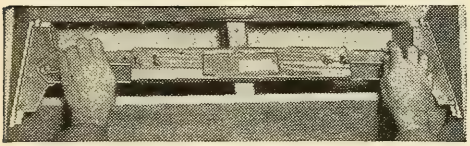
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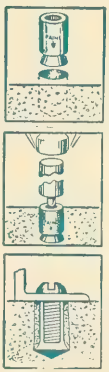
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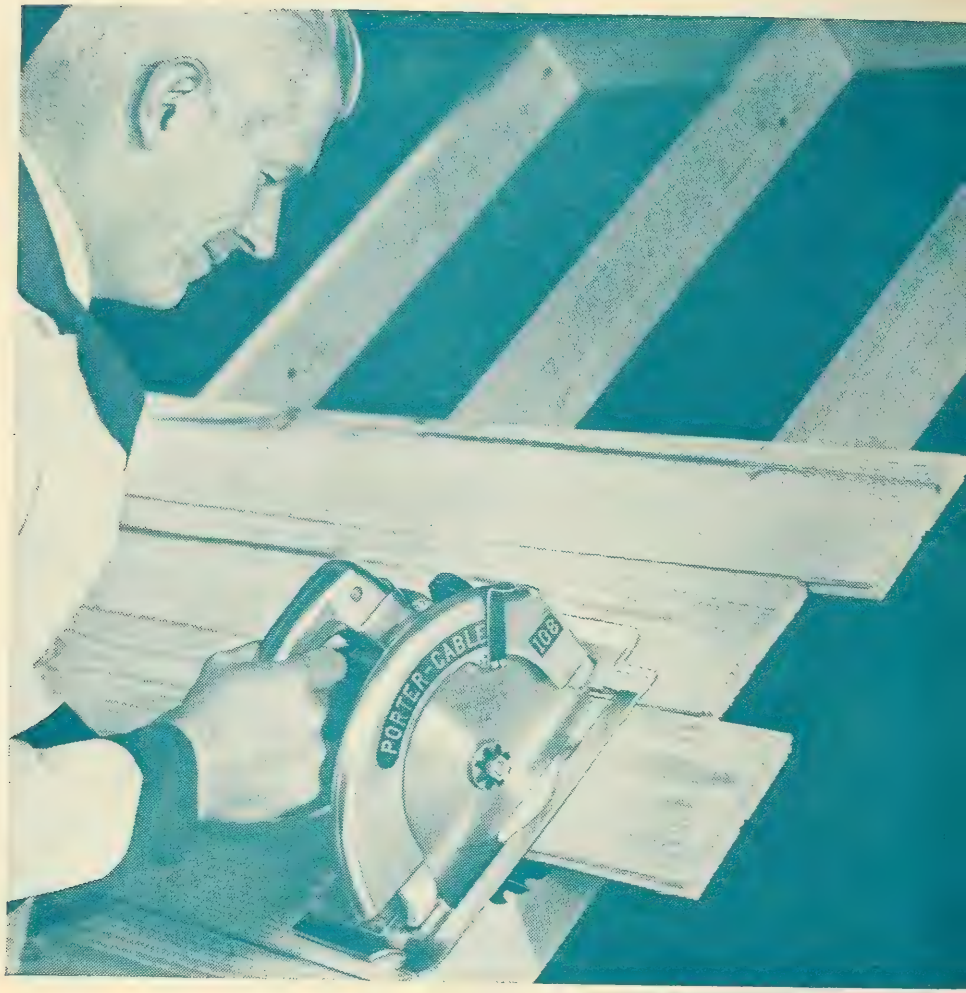
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